The Numismatist.
[Colorado Springs, etc. : American Numismatic Association]

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MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER

OF BOSTON

WIDOW OF COL. JAMES WARREN SEVER

(Class of 1817)

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THE NUMISMATIST

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1907

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.



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THE NUMISMATIST

January
1907

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics

GEO. F. HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.



Vol. XX No. 1

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Matthew A. Stickney

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1907. NO. 1

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M D., PH D

V.

In our last study of German history we saw that several tribes on the lower Rhines had united together under the name of Franks. These Franks, so far as their civilization went, have been compared by a prominent writer to the best tribes of North America Indians, and it is certain that they were unable to comprehend the learning and arts of the Romans, destroying either from their ignorance, or their savage nature, much that the Romans would have cherished. It was a sad day for the Roman towns in what we call France and Germany when the Franks took possession. The finest buildings either were destroyed or let go to ruin, bridges fell, roads were neglected, and civilization took many steps backward. The Franks did not do as the other German tribes, imigrate and leave a desolated country behind them, they spread out, first to the west and then to the east taking in a great part of Gaul and a large portion of Germany.

The early Germans were governed by an assembly of the freemen of the tribes which decided on measures submitted by a small council of chiefs or elders, elected their kings and chiefs of the smaller districts as well as acting upon judicial cases brought before them. These latter cases had, many of them, been before the small assembly—the Hundred or Canton—a kind of local court, such as we have seen when studying Anhalt, and which lasted in many parts of Germany until the very end of the middle ages, when the Roman laws were introduced. "The freemen of all the German tribes clearly possessed the right of electing their king."

Toward the end of the fifth century the Franks elected a king named Hlodwig, Clovis, or we would say Louis, who had great ambition and no conscience, so by numerous murders and treasons he brought all the Frankish tribes under his rule and carrying on wars, first in one direction and then in another extended his dominions into Gaul and Germany, as we have said above, taking in much territory, and his successors followed in his steps until the "grand old German, Charlemagne," ruled a mighty empire.

Clovis did much to satisfy the Roman citizens of the regions he conquered by becoming a catholic in name at least, but that did not change his nature, for he hesitated not when murder or treachery served his purpose. His descen-

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dants following his example, and adding debauchery of every kind shortened their lives so that "life was speedily exhausted physically and morally, many of the princes dying like old men at the age of twenty and their power passing into other hands."

Clovis died in the year 511 and his dominions were divided among his four sons and during all the years the Merovingian family to which he belonged reigned neither property nor life were safe. It was a good thing for humanity when Childeric the Third, the last of his race, was deposed in the 752.

In the study of history we always find that when a ruler becomes weak some strong man arises to take his place. So it was in the last year of Childeric a noble by the name of Pepin (Pippin) who was known as the Mayor of the Palace, having obtained the consent of the mighty men of the realm and that of the Pope, sent the king into a monastery and being elected to take his place by the nobles, anointed with holy oil by the bishops and raised on the shields of the warriors, as was the old German custom, became the first king of a new and mighty race, the Carlovingian. Pippin could not have accomplished what he did if his ancestors for several generations had not held the same office that he did and had not been for many years getting both the nobles and the kings into their power. This family was in every sense of the word German and Pippin's son Charles, better known as Charlemagne or Charles the Great, altho he ruled the country we call France could not speak the French language. Charles was crowned King at Noyon in 771 and took Aachen as his capital while his brother Karlman took the western portion of Pippins kingdom for his share and was crowned at Soissons. The history of the next hundred years is so important that we will try to do it justice in our next study.

"Rome, Rome, Thou art no more as thou hast been,
On thy seven hi ls, of yore, thou satst a queen."

So sang the poet of Rome. The beautiful little city of Bamberg sits a queen, not on seven hills but on five, with not one stream running between them but three, the Regnitz being so divided, and the Ludwig's canal which connects the Main with a branch of the Danube; almost making a small Venice out of the little city. The builders of its churches and convents with an eye to the beautiful, placed them upon the hills where they stand surrounded by gardens, adding much to the landscape. Surrounded by hop gardens "the venerable Bamberg is the most rural of the middle sized towns of "Germany," and it is probable that it was in early times a village in the midst of woods for the name is said to have been derived from "Bam, a wood," the city of the woods. However this may be, in a hilly country, where many streams abound, vegetation is abundant and the eye finds much to delight in the plant life, so it is here. Four miles to the north the "historic Main" adds its flowing waters to the landscape, being an important factor to the prosperity of the region.

Bamberg is one of the best built cities of Bavaria, "picturesque bridges span the streams at various points, the streets appearing suddenly from among the overhanging houses, run across the bridges and dive under and between the

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houses again, as if the bright German sunlight were a thing to be avoided." If the traveller is interested in the history of time of Henry the Second; "the Great Henry;" who fourded the cathedral in 1004, he will find on the sides of the huge marble sarcophagi in that ancient building, where the mortal remains of the emperor and his wife were placed, bas-reliefs illustrating scenes in the lives of the royal couple, formirg a sort of stone history of his reign. Bamberg is in the lives of the royal couple, for a sort of stone history of his reign. Bamberg is in Ober Franken, or Upper Franconia, one of the eight "Circles" into which Bavaria is divided. Of the ancient wall; for Bamberg was once a walled town; but little remains. At the present time the chief articles of trade are musical instruments garden seeds and liquorice, while a porcelain pain ting factory helps along in the art line.



Bamberg is an archiepiscopal see and several of these venerable gentlemen have issued coins. The archbishops seem to have been great men and to have included Wurzburg, forty miles distant, in their see. The writer has tried in vain to get a complete list of those who have ruled or have placed their names on the coins of this city. Of these may be mentioned John George von Dornheim who issued a small coin called a Batzen in 1629. Peter Philipp von Dernbach, 1672-1683. Lothair Fr. von Schonborn who lived in 1694. Frederick Charles who was bishop from 1729 to 1746, and who was honored by the issue of a three kreutzer in base metal after his death, a specimen of which lies before me. The episcopal see included Wurzburg, and if we remember that the ancient name of this city was Herbipolis, roughly translated herb-town, there can be no difficulty in understanding the inscription. I said that Wurzburg was included in the archiepiscopal see, but, perhaps, it would be more correct to reverse the names for "Wurzburg has been the see of a bishop since A. D. 741 and for many centuries the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, governed by a succession of 82 bishops, who were princes of the empire." The three kreutzer piece which seems to have been issued for both cities has an incription reading "FRIDERICH. CARLO D. G. BAM. E. HERB. S. R. I. PR. FR: O. D." sur-

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rounding a very elaborate coat of arms on a mantle and the archbishop's hat, sword, crosier, and cross. On the other side we read," NATUS. D. 3 MART. 1674, ELECTUS IN EPISC. HERB: D. 18 MAY A. 1729 DENATUS D. 25 JULY 1746 AET. 72 A. 4 M. 22 DIE." and the "3" showing value, as in many other coins in a globe surrounded by a cross.

If we turn to Scott's catalog page 102 we will see that bishop Adam Frederic issued coins for Wurzburg between the years 1755 and 1779 and that specispecimens coined between these dates for Bamberg were issued by his authority there can be no doubt and, after his death, a similar piece to the one described above commemorated his life. The arms upon this piece is not as elaborate as on the other hand and a person unacquainted with heraldry would say that it was divided into several parts one of which shows a lion with a forked tail, a device which is frequently found on coins, another carrying piece of timber. (Bamberg) in heraldic language a rampant lion debruised by a bend, and the arms of Wurzburg which resemble two saw teeth and a flag on a lance. On his Wurzburg coins this archbishop placed his monogram, but we do not find it upon those of Bamberg. This gentlemen is called in the books "Adam Frederick, Count Seinsheim" and his ducats having the Virgin and Child as patrons of Bamberg command a good price.

The next who issued coins for this city was Francis Louis von Erthal whose reign from 1779 to 1795 was interrupted by the French occupation in the year 1794. From 1795 to 1802 coins were issued by Christopher Francis, Baron Busech and in 1803 the territory of the prince bishops was secularised.

The writer has used the German Pfennings in the same way as the ancient Hindus used the Sanskrit word Sutra, a thread, that is a thread upon which to string his studies of the country in every sense of the word, its people, customs and coins with always an eye to the small copper coins.

Scott gives but eight of these coppers only one of which is a pfenning of the date of 1761. This is called a "Leichter Pfenning" just as the ½ Kzr. is called a "½ Leichter Krevzer" not to imply that they are light in weight but seemingly in the same manner as the words "Scheide Munze" is used, that is small coin, a piece that moves lightly from one to another. The earliest copper coins of Bamberg, the I, II. III. Hellers and the Krevzer of 1622 are very rare and are seldom in the market, the other coins mentioned, and the Hellers of 1761-8 can be had in a good condition at from 20 to 30 cents. In 1761 one of the Hellers was distinguished from the other by the word "Guter" but this did not imply that the other was not also "good" money, it is a word frequently found on German coins and leads one to suspect that in those days there were as many makers of counterfeit money as in our own times. The arms of the city, a rampant lion debruised by a bend, is on all the coins of Bamberg that I have seen, although this is not mentioned by Scott.

When remarking on the early Pfennings the writer neglected to say that in many cases they were very thin sheets of silver, not always pure often very inconvenient as to size.

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Right here he wishes to thank a number of collectors who have given him encouragement and help in these studies and to say that if their assistance is not acknowledged immediately it is not due to want of appreciation but to want of time. Additional books of reference, "Hazlett's Coinage of the European Continent". "Coins of the Dukes of Bavaria, 10th and 11th Century" by H. P. Cappe, Dresden 1850.

CORRECTIONS IN DECEMBER NUMISMATIST.

Page 390, last line, for "Lemopriere," read Lempriere.

Page 391, line 15 from top for "golden", read gulden. Same page third line from bottom for "New High German, Phennirg," read New High German Pfennig.

Page 393, line nine from top should read, Truly a re-form-ation. Same page line 13 for "Imperti" read imperri.

Page 394 line 3 from top for "something like," read sometimes in.

The 1812 Bust and Commerce Series.

EUGENE COURTEAU, M. D.

BRETONS: 960, 961, 959, 975 AND 958.

The large half pence and the pence of this series were imported from England by a Montreal firm named Tiffin, it is said. Mr. Tiffin kept for many years a wholesale grocery on Commissioneers Street. He was well known for his great courtesy and made an extensive trade with country dealers.

The same firm is also supposed to have ordered the eagle half penny dated 1813, struck on thick flan.

Not long after their emission, it appeared a lot of counterfeits in copper and in brass of light weight. They are the product of unskillful die-sinkers and are in most instances very rudely done.

Although up to these last years these tokens circulated in bulk, especially the counterfeit ones, yet some specimens are rare and hard to obtain.

1. Bust to right within an endless wreath of oak leaves; laurel wreath with 4 top-leaves (leaves exceeding head); 4 dots in rosette fastening drapery; letter H on truncation.

Rev. Commerce seated l. "HALFPENNY TOKEN" 1812. Female head with small coronet; 2 apples in cornucopia; letter H on exergual line, to right engrailed edge. Copper.

4 top-leaves.

The tokens of this series have all borders of dots.

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BRETON'S 957, 958, 959, 960 AND 961.

2. Large bust with point nearly touching oak wreath; laurel wreath with 3 top-leaves, left, one opposite acorn; WITHOUT letter H on truncation. Rev. The hair is so arranged around head that female appears to have a small cap, the top of which touches base of letter Y, to right; WITHOUT daisies in cornucopia. Small letters, close date. BRASS.

3 top-leaves.

3. Same as 2. Rev. Female head with chignon under left part of Y; female with long thighs and short legs, her left hand over right cord; 9 cannon balls on ground. BRASS.

The reverse of this combination, on the specimens I have seen, is found with a break in die from bale to N in "TOKEN."

3 top-leaves.

4. Laurel wreath with 2 top-leaves; 6 dots in rosette fastening drapery; letter H on truncation. Rev. Female head WITHOUT coronet or chignon; 2 apples and 2 cherries in cornucopia; WITHOUT letter H on exergual line. Engrailed edge. Copper.

2 top-leaves.

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This and No. 1 are the only half pence with letter H on truncation and engrailed edge; others have plain edge and are known as counterfeits.

5. Double, angular bow of unequal length, upper end being the shorter; star-shaped button fastening drapery; light oak wreath.

Of the counterfeit half pence, this is the only variety with locks of hair on neck.

Rev. Braid of hair around female head resembling a fillet; 2 large daisies in cornucopia. The only reverse like this in the whole series. Copper.

2 top-leaves.

6. Same as 5. Rev. The top of female head is under and very close to Y, chignon is to the right of same letter; 3 small daisies in cornucopia; large scales near letters. Thick and thin flans. Copper.

2 top-leaves.

7. Same as 6. BRASS.

8. Face with large protruding nose; the bows and ribbons are of equal length; small, circular rosette fastening drapery; large acorns in wreath. Rev. Same as 6. Copper.

2 top-leaves.

9. Except for the laurel leaves, which are high in relief, the design of the bust is weak, showing no line of demarkation around the back of the head. Plain button fastening drapery, on all half penny varieties hereafter; the oak leaves are large and open, the acorns WITHOUT stems, there are 4 grouped in 2 pairs below man's chest.

Rev. Same as 3, but also found from perfect die. BRASS.

2 top-leaves.

10. Same as 9. Rev. Chignon touches letter Y, to left; female with short thighs and long legs, her left hand fingers lay on left cord; 8 cannon balls on ground; in date, 2 is distant from 1 and too high. This reverse is found with a diagonal crack extending from border through letter L, ground and date, to border. BRASS.

2 top-leaves.

11. The right laurel leaf at top points to acorn; WITHOUT locks of hair under laurel leaves; small bows of equal length with right ribbon the longer and curved inward; acorn, under man's chest, emerges from OUTER leaf. Rev. Chignon under right part of letter Y which is recut to right; the letters are small, the date large and compact with tops of figures recut. BRASS.

2 top-leaves.

12. Laurel wreath with one top leaf pointing to oak leaf; 6 well apparent locks of hair under laurel leaves, from ear to forehead; single bow; acorn, under man's chest, emerges from INNER leaf. Rev. Chignon touches letter Y; the ground to right is close to dots on border; small letters and large date. BRASS.

1 top-leaf.

13. Same as 12. Rev. Same as 11. BRASS.

1 top-leaf.

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14. Top leaf points to oak leaf; undefined locks under laurel leaves; double bow, small button fastening drapery; acorn, under man's chest, emerges from MIDDLE leaf. Rev. Chignon under centre of Y and close to it; letters and date are of medium size and well proportionate. BRASS.

1 top-leaf.

15. Very ugly face; the oak leaves run to right, on preceeding varieties, they all run to left. Rev. Same as 14. BRASS.

16. Same as 9. (Wreath of 47 oak leaves.) Rev. Similar. No legend. Female with long thighs and short legs; fruits in cornucopia are distant from head; large scales with right plate near knee; 4 cannon balls on ground, 3 of which are between female's dress and bale of goods. BRASS.

47 leaves.

17. Same as 3. (Wreath of 45 leaves) Rev. Female with short thighs and long legs; small scales with right plate distant from knee; cannon balls are small, grouped in 3 pairs and are under female's dress. BRASS.

45 leaves.

18. Short bust; wreath of 41 leaves running to right with 2 acorns, inside, above head. Rev. Same as 17. BRASS.

41 leaves.

19. Silly head; wreath of 36 leaves WITHOUT acorns, inside, above top of head. Rev. Same as 16. BRASS.

36 leaves.

20. Same as 19. Rev. Same as 17. BRASS.

36 leaves.

21. Head laureated with 8 leaves, others have 9; oak wreath of 32 leaves with 3 acorns above top of head, inside. Rev. Female with short waist; fruits in cornucopia are near head; cannon balls are grouped in 4 pairs and are under bale of goods; the right mast of ship is the shortest. BRASS.

32 leaves.

22. Same as 21. Rev. Same as 17. BRASS.

32 leaves.

23. Similar. Head laureated with 12 leaves; large, OVAL rosette fastening drapery; double ribbon bow with upper loop partly over lower one. All the penny varieties have letter H on truncation, No. 26 excepted. Rev. "ONE PENNY TOKEN" 1812. In cornucopia, 2 cherries between 2 apples, one cherry on upper leaf; of the three leaves, middle one is the longest; letter H on ground, to right. Dated on Rev. Engrailed edge. Copper.

12 leaves.

24. Head laureated with 11 leaves; lower bow partly over upper on; large, OVAL rosette fastening drapery; the oak leaves are small and compact. Rev. In cornucopia, a large apple under 2 cherries, a third one on middle leaf; the three leaves are of equal length. Dated on Rev.

11 leaves.

25. Head laureated with 9 leaves; point of bust touches wreath; CIRCULAR

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rosette fastening drapery. Rev. 2 apples between 2 cherries, one on lower leaf; of the three leaves, middle one is the shortest. Dated on Rev.

9 leaves.

26. Head laureated with 6 leaves; WITHOUT letter H on truncation. The impressions of this obverse are usually met with from a rusted die. Rev. Female with smaller head; left plate of scales is below N, the only instance; in cornucopia, a small cherry between 2 apples, a second cherry on middle leaf; WITHOUT letter H on ground, to right. Dated on Rev. This variety is found with engrailed and oblique milling edge.

6 leaves.

27. Similar. Bust within a divided wreath. 1812. Small, OVAL rosette fastening drapery; oak leaves touching at top; acorns under truncation. In date, tops of 1's are double cut, first 1 is under band of drapery. Rev. Same as 23. Dated on both sides.

28. Large OVAL rosette fastening drapery; oak leaves are distant at top; WITHOUT acorns under truncation. In date, first 1 is under H. Rev. Same as 23. Dated on both sides.

29. Same as 27. Rev. Similar. WITHOUT date. In cornucopia, an apple under 3 cherries; 4 leaves in same with second from bottom weakly struck, only point showing. Dated on Obv.

30. Same as 27. Rev. Close copy of 29. 2 leaves instead of 4 in cornucopia; fold of female's dress, under left arm, is wider and shorter; sections of bale to right are smaller; battle ship in place of a small vessel, to left. Dated on Obv.

This reverse is probably from a retouched die of preceeding.

31. Similar. Dated 1813. Large, OVAL rosette fastening drapery; oak branches begin with leaves, at bottom. Rev. In cornucopia, 2 apples under 2 cherries, a third one on lower leaf.

32. Large, CIRCULAR rosette fastening drapery; oak branches begin with acorns, at bottom. Rev. 5 cherries around an apple in cornucopia, forming a semi circle.

The writer will be pleased to receive rubbings of varieties not mentioned in this article.

DR. COURTEAU, St. Jacques, Ont., Can.

Method of classifying varieties under separate envelopes:

1. 4 top-leaves. Female with coronet.
2. 3 top-leaves. Female with cap.
3. 3 top-leaves. Chignon under left part of letter Y.
4. 2 top-leaves. Female head WITHOUT chignon.
5. 2 top-leaves. The fillet var.
6. 2 top-leaves. Top of head under letter Y.
7. Same. BRASS.
8. 2 top-leaves. Protruding nose var.
9. 2 top-leaves. Chignon under left part of Y.

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10. 2 top-leaves. Short thighs and long legs var.
11. 2 top-leaves. Chignon under right part of Y.
12. 1 top-leaf. Chignon touches letter Y.
13. 1 top-leaf. Chignon under right part of Y.
14. 1 top-leaf. Chignon under centre of Y.
15. The ugly face var.
16. 47 leaves. Cannon balls between dress and bale of goods.
17. 45 leaves. Balls under dress.
18. 41 leaves. Balls under dress.
19. 36 leaves. Balls between dress and bale.
20. 36 leaves. Balls under dress.
21. 32 leaves. Balls under bale.
22. 32 leaves. Balls under dress.
23. 12 leaves. Dated on Rev.
24. 11 leaves. Dated on Rev.
25. 9 leaves. Dated on Rev.
26. 6 leaves. Dated on Rev.
27. Close wreath. Dated on both sides.
28. Open wreath Dated on both sides.
29. Small vessel var. Dated on Obv.
30. Battle ship var. Dated on Obv.
31. 1813. Oval rosette var.
32. 1813. Circular rosette var.

Oldest Coin Collection Recorded in the U S

The following notes pertaining to numismatics, have been taken from the diary of the Rev. William Bentley, lately published by the Essex Institute of Salem. We are indebted to Mr. John Robinson of Salem for his kindness in culling these numismatic bits from Bentley's diary and laying them before the numular fraternity. Considerable importance should be attached to these extracts because random jottings on coins treated from a numismatic standpoint seldom occupied the thoughts of our ancestors and also, because mention is made of a coin collection. This collection of Judge Winthrop's must have been one of the first formed in this country. What became of this collection is a mystery. Considerable search has failed to locate the ultimate disposal of this cabinet. Can any of our readers throw some light on this?

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF WILLIAM BENTLEY, D. D. of Salem: PUB. ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, MASS., 1905:

1787, Aug. 26, p. 73. Presented to Winthrop, a copper coin of Charles XII of Sweden, 7 by 9 inches. The stamps were all on one side, one in the middle, one in each corner. Its weight about four pounds.

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Sept. 2 p. 73. About this time was a great difficulty respecting the circulation of small copper coin. Those of George III. being well executed were of uncommon thinness, and those stamped from the face of other coppers in sand, commonly called "Birmingham," were very badly executed. Beside these were the coppers bearing the authority of the States of Vermont, Connecticut and New York, etc., but no accounts how issued, regularly transmitted, the Connecticut copper, has a face in general form resembling the Georges, with this inscription. (He then describes the various state issues he has met with, speaking of the Vermont as having "a new star appearing among the thirteen. A sun rising over the mountains, to demote the green mountain boys, a name assumed during the war.") A mint is said is preparing for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It may be noted that the New York and Connecticut coin face opposite ways. To remember all the coin which passes through my hands, I note down a few coppers of foreign coin: Swedish coin, shield, three bars, lion, etc., 1763, measures 1 inch and 3-10: another 1747 similar: Russian, a warrior on horseback with a spear piercing a dragon, on the reverse a wreath infolding a cypher.

Sept. 16. p. 75. In removing a stone wall in Mystic or Medford, in 1783, there were found under it a large collection of brass pieces nearly square, mixed with the smallest brass coins of Europe, the whole half a peck. A few round ones have a fleur-de-lis stamped on each side of them. The figures on the others were confused but representing no character. The stone had lost all appearance of ever having been moved, and there is no recollection of the currency of such pieces which appear to have been in use. A coin circulated with the apparent authority of Vermont. A star with an eye in the centre and between the rays other stars in number thirteen. On the reverse a wreath in which is enclosed the cyphers U. S. Inscription Libertas et Justitia. 1785.

Nov. 4, p. 79. A list of medals and coins sent to Mr. Winthrop of Cambridge: Medal of Sweden in honor of Augsburg confession

A George reigning
A Pitt
Coin: Russian 4 Copec
Danish XXIV skill:
Danish XII skill:
George I penny: eng:
Charles I penny
Charles' rose. Jus divinum
St. Pelegrin
five northern copper coins
and besides a Chinese lanthorn

1788, April 2, p. 91 (Here he describes a Chinese cash called "Caxa" he had from Capt. West, which he refers to at length) From Capt. Elkins I received two coins much like our Cobbs. They are above the weight of an English farthing, which having a character differing from either of the former and having on one side the Arabic figures.

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1788, Aug. 10, p. 103. Copper coin nearly the size of a dollar with the arms of Portugal. Elegant inscription, Maria I et Petrus III 1777. (He describes another the "size of English half pence with the face and shield of a pistareen") Ins. Philip V. D. G. Hisp, Rex, and on the reverse a lion crowned, globe and sceptre. Ins. Utrumq. Virt: Protego: 1742. Coppers stamped XII on one part and opposite on the same side 16 effaced, on the reverse VIII. 63 and other confused marks.

1790, June 1: p. 174 (His "good friend Capt. Hodges" gave him some coins) One Swedish, Gustavus the third, 1788. A coin of the U. S. of Holland Arms with the inscription concordia fes parvae crescunt, 1761. Two pieces of Tippo Saib with fleur-de-lis on the face and confused figures on the reverse.

June 6, p. 175 Received from Capt. H. Elkins,—(besides many other curiosities) One Dutch coin Hero in armor, etc. 1786: French coin, Isles de F. and Bourbon, 3 sols, 1770. Dutch, bruised, marked 6 s. 1777. A Fanam, three fleur-de-lis. Pice, two, marked Bom, etc. Silver coin marked M. ras Isulae. Num. 1680. Three French West Ind: copper coins. Col. Franz, etc. 1767. Gold Cobb (?) figured, third of gold rupee.

1791, July 20, p. 277. Being Commencement at Cambridge, I set out for Cambridge from Deacon Ridgeway's and in a chaise went to Judge Winthrops with whom I spent the day. In the morning I entertained myself with his curious cabinet of Coins and Medals. It was large and not with any antiques, but it had a great variety of small pieces and may be deemed the best we have in this part of the country. It is improving its value by constant additions, but it requires too great an interest in this country, to have its full success.

1791, Sept. 15, p. 302. Watson in his fourth volume of his Chymistry, has the following,—"It is reported of King James II, that he melted down and coined all the brass guns in Ireland and afterwards proceeded to coin the pewter with this inscription, Melioris lessera fati. The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient; they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight in which; on one side of which was in a circular ring near the edge, Continental Currency. 1776, and within the ring a rising sun with Fugio, at the side of it, shining upon a dial under which was Mind your business. On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen states. On another circular ring within these was inscribed American Congress, and in the central space, We are one. I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money, because, like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna when that city was besieged in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this continental currency. It weighs 7440 ounces. This exceeds the weight of a cubic foot of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst. I conjecture that the metal of this Continental currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and 1 of lead."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1907.

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Denomination	Pieces	Value
Double Eagles	2,740,190	$54,803,800.00
Eagles	1,690,302	16,903,920.00
Half Eagles	1,077,820	5,389,100.00
Quarter Eagles	176,490	441,225.00
Total Gold	5,684,892	77,538,045.00
Half Dollars	10,852,829	5,426,414.50
Quarter Dollars	8,992,675	2,248,168.75
Dimes	29,765,046	2,976,504.60
Total Silver	49,610,550	10,651,087.85
Five Cents	38,613,725	1,930,686.25
One Cent	96,022,255	960,222.55
Total Minor	134,635,980	2,890,908.80
Total Coinage	189,931,422	91,080,041.65

COINED FOR GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO:

5 Peso gold pieces	4,000,000
10 Peso gold pieces	1,000,000
50 Centavo silver pieces	5,000,000

COINED FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:

Silver pieces	203,004
Minor pieces	1,500

Charles Steigerwalt announces that, owing to other consignments being added, his sale of the Appleton collection has been postponed to February.

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American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Librarian and Curator—Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn
Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

844, C. H. Imhoff; 845, Robert H. Fordyce; 846, P. M. Wolsieffer; 847, F. B. Merrill; 848, Nelson P. Pehrson; 849, H. R. Ellsworth.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the sectretary. If no objections are received prior to Feb. 20, 1907, they will be declared elected to membership.

Paul Miller, 729 N. West St., Lebanon, Ind.
W. U. Archer, Watertown, N. Y.
G. P. Adams, 18 Foster St., Worcester, Mass.
Vouchers: Dr. Geo. F. Heath and A. B. Ragan.
Charles T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, Ohio,
Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and R. T. King.

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William E. James, New Bedford Inst. for Savings, New Bedford, Mass.
Vouchers: Josiah B. Chase, Jr., and Howland Wood.
E. J. Vickery, Yarmouth, N. S., Canada.
Vouchers: W. Fletcher Taylor and Dr. Heath.
J. Guttag, 894 Jackson Ave., New York, N. Y.
Vouchers: T. L. Elder and J. C. Mitchelson.

RESIGNED

David H. Hyman, New York, N. Y.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS

315, W. F. Sandrock, 6238 Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
227, Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.
683, Sterling P. Groves, 6920 Colfax Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
813, F. J. Carpenter, 519 West 121st St., New York, N. Y.

CORRECTIONS IN REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

Change Mitchell Boyle to read Michael Boyle.

Mr. A. R. Frey and Mr. Vreeland were the vouchers for Messrs. Imhoff and Fordyce, and not Mr. Green and Mr. Vreeland. I regret to rob Mr. Green of the credit for bringing in these members, but Mr. Green's record can stand alone without any aiding as the long list of new members brought into the fold by our Librarian will attest. In behalf of the Association I wish to thank both Mr. Ben G. Green and Mr. Theo. E. Leon for the good work they have done in interesting collectors in our Association.

During the past year there have been admitted 57 new members, a decided decrease from the year before, which by the way was a record breaker, as 144 new members came in during 1905. Let the year 1907 be another banner year. This means that every member should propose at least one new member, every one at least ought to know one or more good collectors that are not members of the Association. Interest them in the A. N. A. and its work, and persuade them to join the organization. Fellow members, don't be content to simply copy the names of the new applicants for your own personal use, get into the game and be a worker, be one of those that can do some good for the A. N. A., help it along, swell its membership with good sturdy material, and above all, don't sit back and absorb everything and give nothing in return. Mr. Dealer, Mr. Traveler-from-town-to-town, Mr. Collector, you are challenged. Can you make good? Remember, however, we want good timber, men that will stay by us. Don't forget that there is an initiation fee of 50 cents besides the dues of one dollar.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., January 15th, 1907.

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Communications.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1906.

My Dear Doctor Heath:

I have received the November number of THE NUMISMATIST, and it reminded me that it was time to send in the annual subscription.

I notice that the November number is No. 11 of Vol. XIX. It hardly seems possible that nineteen full years have gone by since I first subscribed, but it must be so. I remember sending in my subscription to volume ONE, and hoping that the paper would live, and I still have every copy received except Vol. II. which I lost in moving.

Accept my hearty congratulations on the success which has attended your steadfast efforts, and my cordial and sincere wishes for a prosperous and long continued future.

Yours very truly,

W. G. JERREMS, JR.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 17, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Sir: It may be of interest to the readers of our NUMISMATIST to learn of a new variety of the 1834 five dollar gold piece. I have handled in the last 30 years perhaps 25 pieces of the 1834 $5 gold, no motto; all of them with the exception of one which I am writing about have the fignre four with straight stem thus 4. Recently one came to me through my bank, an uncirculated specimen with the croslet 4. I have written Bro. Steigerwalt regarding it; he says he never saw one. I would be pleased to hear from other collectors regarding this variety; if there are more of them it would please me to know it.

C. W. COWELL.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 15, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly tell me the difference between a Spanish Doubloon (old) and a "Piece of Eight." I am an old man, but never saw but two or three doubloons, one of which I now own—an almost uncirculated specimen—which has on the reverse 8 S. This put it into my head that it was also a piece of eight, construing 8 S to mean 8 Scudos. Previous to this I had no doubt but that they were two distinct coins. Along comes my Boston Herald (I am a State of Maine Yankee) speaking editorially of doubloons, ingots and pieces of eight, and up goes my guess.

Enlighten me briefly if you can conveniently.

Yours truly, C. M. BAKER.

What is the difference between an old dime and a new penny? Nine cents.

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Low's Sale of Dec 12.

The following prices were realized at above sale:

Half Cents—1831, $62; 1840, $50; 1841, $33; 1842, $95; 1843, $56; 1844, $61; 1845, $110; 1846, $57; 1847, $53; 1848, $50; 1852, $51.

The above were all brilliant proofs.

Cents—1793 AMERI Crosby No. 1 A, very good, $15.
1793 Crosby C. No. 14 K., very good, $11.
1797 broad milled edge, ex. fine, $8.75.
1803 large 1-100 uncirculated, $6.10.
1856 flying eagle, uncirculated, $10.

5 Cents—1877 proof, $2.65.
1805 nearly fine, $6.30.

Dimes—1797 and 1798, very good and fine, $6 and $4.
1822 fine, $4.

Half Dollar—1797 very good, $37.00
1844, double cut date, O Mint, uncirculated, $9.

Dollar—1795 flowing hair, bold impression, $5.10.
1836 GOBRECHT on base, about fine, $12.

1858 Proof set lacking smaller denominations, $46.
1877 " " 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and Trade Dollar, $10.
1877 " " 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 1.00, $6.
1877 Minor proof set, 1, 2, 3, 5, $5.25.

We notice from the Hartford papers that our friend J. C. Mitchelson has secured the appointment as a member of the Assay Commission that we mentioned in our last issue, and we hasten to congratulate him on his success, which by the way is well deserved.

We are now able to announce that the Copper Coin Catalogue in preparation by the J. W. Scott Co. is well under way. The following we extract concerning it from a late issue of The Metropolitan Philatelist:

"We regret to have to inform our friends that it is not ready yet but is making steady progress and will be well worth waiting for. Coin collecting is more popular than nearly any other form of amusement because a considerable number can always be secured at small cost and the less the owner knows about them the more highly they are valued.

Systematic collection is not prevalent because of the difficulties of keeping large collections, a lack of knowledge also acts as a deterrent. With the advent of the new catalogue with its concise descriptions, beautiful illustrations, and hints for the care and preservation of coins, we expect to see fresh interest taken in this the oldest and most interesting form of collecting."

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New Coins.

THIBET.

A series of modern coins for this out of the way corner of the world is one of the wonders of the twentieth century and perhaps the strangest thing about them is that that they bear the portrait of the Chinese Emperor. The coins are copied after the Indian rupees of the late Queen Victoria and bear as close a resemblance to these well known pieces as the nature of the contract would permit of. The obv. bears a profile portrait of the Emperor of China to left, the bust drapery being a close copy of that on its Indian prototype. Rev. Legend in Chinese characters "Sze Chuan seng tsao" (Minted in the Province of Sze Chuan.) Silver. Edge milled.

¼ rupee, Date (1903). Size 19.
½ " " " " 24½.
1 " " " " 30½.

MONTENEGRO.

We have received a set of nickel and copper coins of this country. The design is the same for all values. Obv. Double headed eagle crowned, orb and sceptre in either talon, on shield on breast a lion passant. Rev. Numeral of value, surrounded by inscription, date below. Copper. Edge plain.

1 para, date 1906. Size 17.
2 " " 1906. " 19.

Nickel. Edge milled.

10 paras, date 1906. Size 19.
20 " " 1906. " 21.

—Metropolitan Philatelist.

Many of our readers will remember that at the St. Louis Exposition, collections of ancient Chinese coins were offered for sale at prices very moderate. These were not sold or offered for sale as genuine coins if we remember correctly. In fact there were many in these collections that were imitations of the rare and odd shapes of China's oldest coinage. We have reason now to believe that many of these pieces are now being offered for sale by parties, either purposely or innocently, for genuine coins. While one posted in these pieces would not be deceived, we wish to put our younger collectors on their guard. Do not purchase these pretended coins, or any of these old Chinese issues, from any unreliable source.

He that wants money, means, and content, is without three good friends.
SHAKESPEARE

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ANCIENT SIVER COINS.

The small village of Jogaltembhi, in the Bombay district, is likely to earn transient fame among numismatists and achaeologists by reason of the accidental discovery within its limits of a great hoard of very ancient coins. The place of concealment of the coins was found by children while at play.

Excavations disclosed an earthen pot firmly embedded in the hillside and filled to overflowing with silver coin, much of which the villagers proceeded, in the true commercial spirit, to melt down. But the story of the find spread further than the limits of Jogaltembhi, and within a short time the remainder of the treasure, about ten thousand coins, had rightly found a resting place in the local treasury, under the treasure trove act.

The coins are all silver, of approximately the same size and type. On the obverse appears the head of the king who struck them—a fine face, despite the defects of the die, marked by a broad eye, a splendid aquiline nose and a firm chin, with just a suspicion of thickness about the lips. Around the head runs a legend in debased Greek characters which competent authorities declare to be a transliteration of a bilingual legend on the reverse of the coin. The coins are those of Nahapana, the founder of the dynasty of the western Ksharrapas, which ruled over a considerable portion of western India from A. D. 119 to A. D. 388.

London, Dec. 8.—At a little place called Stanley, near Wakefield, there has been found a jar containing no fewer than 7,000 Roman coins. They are thought to have formed a portion of a military chest concealed during a threatened raid. All the coins belong to the Constantine period. This remarkable discovery was made in a district associated with the ancient Britons or the Romans, the River Calder having been deepened by one or other of those peoples and an embankment made with the sand. It was in this sand embankment that the jar was deposited 1,500 or more years ago.

Brother S. C. Stevens of Chicago writes, "The season just closed has been one of the most successful years of our thirty years which we have continued in, since taking up the season's task of buying up "trade dollars" in the open market; together with all other coins, growing out of the trade in uncurrent money."

A wise man should have money in his head but not in his heart.—SWIFT.

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The study of coins unlike its sister subject stamps, is unhampered by the desire to get a complete collection and fortunately is easily divided into six grand divisions, Ancient. Mediaeval and Modern, gold, silver and copper. These again divide just as naturally into, your own country or one of the continents, and should even this prove too expensive a subject to tackle it can be cut down to suit the purse of the most modern dimensions and still be complete. Take for instance foreign silver dollars (which by the way are a good investment as the price of silver is steadily advancing) or get down to 5c. pieces of the world, a beautiful and inexpensive collection. As these coins are being replaced the world over by nickel they will soon become very scarce and appreciate in value. Another advantage of these pieces, they are of so little weight that they can easily be kept in a small compass. Copper coins can also be divided the same way, the largest or smallest, but it is much better to keep these in sets. Nickel being comparatively new as a money metal can be completed entire and be kept up to date at small expense. Such a collection would embrace the entire world and certainly become valuable as time passes. Coin collecting is instructive, entertaining and profitable to all who make complete collections in any one line, but a miscellaneous jumble of old pieces picked up haphazard, never was and never will have any value.—Metropolitan Philatelist.

Towanda, Pa,, Nov 20—Because she has been a steady and careful reader of her home paper. Mrs. Ernest Joralman, of Troy, Bradford county, has learned that a gold dollar she has, and which she has been using as a stickpin, is worth more than one hundred dollars.

The other day she was reading in the paper a description by a coin expert of the famous $1 gold pieces minted at the Charlotte mint in 1854. Only four were minted, and all four are now of such rare value that there is a standing offer for each.

Mrs Joralman's coin, which answers the description in every particular, was given to her eight years ago by a relative, who had had it for a long time.

A H. M. Cleave, of the royal mint of Canada, which has just been established at Ottawa, is anxious to witness the coinage methods adopted in the United States. Through the British ambassador the Canadian government has requested that he be allowed to make an examination of the mint at Philadelphia, which permission will, of course, be freely granted him.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having it.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

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Vice President Zerbe reports the loss of unusual specimens of Siamese coins and asks the dealers and collectors to kindly notify him if any Siamese pieces of uncommon character are offered to them. Through official sources there was obtained from the Siamese treasury at Bangkok, about nine months ago, a number of specimens, no duplicates, to the value of $90.00 U. S. currency on the exchange basis of 30 c. a tical; in all about 200 ticals, Siamese bullet and flat gold and silver specimens. No specific description of the several pieces was given but the lot was believed to contain from 1, to 64 ticals gold both flat and bullet, and from 1-64 to 8 ticals, silver, both flat and bullet shape. These were early issues some of which are said to have been "specimen" or "pattern" pieces and never issued for circulation. The lot included the current issues of Siam. It is contrary to law to export these specimens from Siam, and when the U. S. Consul visited this country in June he brought them with him and forwarded them by Adams Express to Mr. Zerbe addressed to him at St. Louis, from which point the package was forwarded to his then address, Tyrone, Pa. The package was received containing nothing but packing material. There was evidence of the package having been tampered with, and evidence of a loss in weight from the fact that it was billed out of Washington weighing double what it weighed when received at Tyrone. Up to this time the Adams Express Co. have been indifferent as to investigating the loss and show no disposition to adjust same without process of law. Mr. Zerbe says he has had other experiences of being imposed upon by this company. There is sufficient evidence to prove that the specimens were in the package when delivered to the Co.'s collector in Washington and that they were missing when package wasopened at Tyrone.

In another place we have given quotations of prices received at Mr. Low's sale on December 12th last. It is well to note the remarkable prices received for the restruck half cents. Eleven pieces issued for five and a half cents bringing $678,00, an average of $61,60.

About 1886 the London "Tit-Bits', offered a prize for the best definition of money. The following definition by Henry Beggs was awarded the decision; "Money is an article which may be used as a universal passport to everywhere except Heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness."

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Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—To buy or exchange, U. S. gold dollars, cents or half cents, Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

FOR SALE:—At moderate prices. Three hundred Roman and Greek coins of all periods, duplicates from my collection, very good to fine condition. Professor Olcott, Columbia University, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Communion Tokens. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Uncirculated $3.00 gold pieces of 1878 for other dates not in my collection. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE: For old copper and silver coins, Anthon's Dictionary, Greek and Roman Antiquities, illustrated; Early History of Greece by Pococke, Talfourd, Rutt. Ottey.; Sacred Geography and Antiquities (and seven other works) all helpful aids to numismatic students. Ten works in all and in the best of condition. A large number of other works also in nearly new order and 90 poets all for fair exchange in copper or silver coins. Joseph Hooper, No. 11, 91 Emerson St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED:—Canadian Church Communion Tokens—McLachlin—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 31, 37, 38, 44, 46, 54, 56, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 91, 97, 101, 104, 121, 124, 144, 153, 158 163, 166, 170, 173, 176, 178, 181, 191, 193, 195, 197, 198, 205, 208, 209, 213, 215, 219, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 232, 235, 236, 239, 240. F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Canadian Presbyterian Church Communion Tokens—McLachlan.—Nos. 1, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 53, 62, 63, 64, 67, 69, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89, 93, 96, 102, 106, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 131, 135, 136, 137, 139, 143, 147, 150, 162, 164, 174, 175, 183, 196, 200, 201, 207, 217, 218, 220, 221, 221, var. 223, 225, 225, var. 226, 228.—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

WANTED:—Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular for September 1904, also index for 1903 and 1905. Will pay any reasonable price.—Wayte Raymond, 31 Clay St., South Norwalk, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED:—Confederate and Broken Bank Bills, especially those of Virginia in fine condition. Will also exchange rare U. S. coins and stamps. C. A. Powell, Box 662, Richmond, Va.

TO EXCHANGE:—Fractional, Colonial and Confederate currency and U. S. gold coins, for the same. Wanted gold dollars of 1854, 5, 6, 8, 9, 1870, 2 and 5. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash, a collection of U. S. coins. Must be in fine condition. Will take small or large lots. Send lists and prices net. J. G. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters. A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins)particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. F. Seltman, Kinghoe Berkhamsted, near London, England.

FOR SALE:—A large 11X14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of $1.00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Lincoln Medals, Store Cards, War Cents, Silk Badges, or any other mementos of Lincoln. Will pay cash or give good exchange in coins paper money or other medals. Robert P. King, L. S. & M. S. Rv., Erie, Pa'

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 70, 71, 90, 146, 147, 150. Gold dollars, Brilliant proof, 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1862. Carl Wurtzbach. Lee. Mass.

WANTED—Copper coins in fine condition only, of Venice and any struck for her colonies; Florence, Tuscany, Genoa, Sardinia, Ferrara, Naples, Two Sicilies, Roman States and Republic, or of any Italian cities and states not mentioned. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, N. A., Cleveland, O.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

WANTED:—English silver coins especially shillings or sixpence, proof or uncirculated. England Geo. II. Halfpenny 1732, 1733, 1741; farthings 1738, '42, '43 '45, '46, '47, 48, 51, 52, 53. Geo. III far. 1772 these uncirculated. In exchange can offer choice foreign coppers nearly all countries, U S. or Canadian. Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A large lot of foreign copper, nickel and small silver coins from 3c each and up. Rubbings sent for stamp. J. A. Nordell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—Copper coins in fine condition of the German states, cities etc., before 1873; send rubbings and state price. Chas. L. Miller 16 Grove St., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873. Send rubbings and state price. B. Evenhold, 520 Jersey Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills.(R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

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WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or $4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To received Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios. etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

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TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

WANTED: To correspond with anyone having for sale Ships coins in fine, uncirculated, or proof condition. Josiah B Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—For cash, the Canadian Coins in good condition. B. 520 (1839), 525, and 728 all letters in "Upper Canada" on barrel distinct. State condition and price. J. E. Carswell, Bell Telephone Co. London Canada.

WANTED—Confederate and broken bank bills in any condition, but poor must be cheap; can use a large number; send particulars as to condition, quantity and price. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries, F. J. Holthaus, Cashier Seneca State Savings Bank, P. O. Box 567, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED—Canadian coins, "Breton 516, 654, 703, 748, 758, 759, 763, 765, 775, 837, 846, 848, 922, 968, 973, 983, 999, 1000, 1001, 1008, 1012 date 1825. Canadian medals, Leroux 860, 1341, 1570, 1589, 1850, 1856, Stanley Preston as Governor General of Canada, J. A. Chaplean, Asst. Lt. Gov. Province of Quebec. P. O. Tremblay, 1073 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 ½ E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

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China. 1 mace and 44 candareens, .25; 77 candareens, 15 cents.
Hong Kong. 10 cents, Victoria, .15; 5 cents, Victoria, 10 cents.
Straits Settlements. 10 cents, Victoria, 15 cents.
India. ¼ Rupie, Victoria, 15 cents.
Ceylon. 25 cents, .25; 10 cents, 15 cents.
Siam. Bullet money, 1 Tical, 2.00.
Morocco. 2½ Dirhem, 1320, 1.00; 1 Dirhem, 1320, .75; ½ Dirhem, .50; ¼ Dirhem, .50.
Hawaii Dollar, King Kalakaua, 2.00; half dollar, 1.00; quarter dollar, .50; one-tenth dollar, 30 cents.
Philippine Island. 8 Real, 1.50; one dollar, 1.50.
Porto Rico 8 Real, 1.50.
Cuba. 1897, souvenir dollar, 2.00.
Transvaal Republic. Obv., bust of Kruger, rev., coat of arms.
5 Shilling, very rare, 8.00; 2½ Shilling, 1.00; 2 Shilling, .75; 1 Shilling, .40; 6 pence, .50; 3 pence, .40; 1 pence, copper, .50; 1 Pound, gold, 6.00.
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THE NUMISMATIST

February
1907

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

Geo. F. Heath, M.D. Monroe, Mich.



Vol. XX No. 2

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 1907. NO. 2

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

VI.



In our last historical study we considered the Franks, who have been called the flower of the Teuton family, and saw that they had spread themselves from the country east of the Rhine until they had conquered the region lying between their old home and the Atlantic Ocean. We saw how they had given rulers to the country now called by their name, where they seem to have left slight traces behind them except the name, which Englishmen are fond of saying is a misnomer. They were conquerors in arms, but the people over whom they ruled were their conquerors in religion, laws, and in many other ways. They were in Gaul, but not of Gaul. It has been well said that they were a homesick nation and practically reverted to their ancestral seats, and from the year 843 the male descendants of Charlemagne reigned in Germany only. The French claim Charlemagne as a Frenchman, but he was a German of the Germans, and not a Frenchman in any sense of the word. He combined the best characteristics of the German race with those of most value to the nations they had conquered. A leader of men, a champion of religion, severe to the enemies of the Franks and the church, kind and generous to those who deserved such treatment, a severe judge to those whom he was obliged to condemn, inheriting wars he made of a comparatively small kingdom a mighty empire, and we do not wonder that even his contemporaries called him Charles the Great.

As we have seen, Charles was descended from the Mayors of the Palace of the Merovingian Kings, and this descent is traced thus:

PEPIN THE OLD.
*M. P. of Austrasia, d. 639.

*Prof. Momsen thinks this is a mistake.

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dau. BEGGA, m. Anseghis son of
the Bishop of Metz.

PEPIN OF HERISTAL, M. P. of Austrasia
and Neustria, 679–714.

CHARLES MARTEL, M. P. Austrasia, 714-741.

PEPIN THE SHORT. M. P. 741.
King of the Franks, 752-768.

CHARLES THE GREAT. King 768.
EMPEROR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE,
800–814.

Charles had a brother named Carloman, but as he died in 771 he did not have much to do with the government. As the crown which came to him had been gained by the sword so it had to be kept with the sword, and well did he use it (The sword of Charles is now in the Imperial Treasury at Vienna). He had inherited wars with the Saxons, the Bavarians, the Lombards Saracens and the Moors, he had been consecrated by the Pope and as a matter of course became his champion. The Saxons being pressed behind by the Northmen and the Slavs had overrun the region east of the Rhine, north of the Lippe all the way to the Baltic and the North Sea, and were constantly giving trouble to the Franks. So Charles called an assembly of the chief men at Worms, and, they agreeing with his wishes, he led his army along the course of the Lippe, laid the country waste and took the Saxon fort at Ehresburg, near Paderborn, where he overthrew the Saxon idol called Irminsul, which in all probability had been originally a monument set up to mark the victory of Herman over Varsus.† (See the second article of this series.)

For thirty years Charles or his sons fought almost yearly with the Saxons, or the Slavonians, the Lombards, or the Huns on the Danube. In 1774 Charles paid his first visit to Rome, where as the Defender of the Church he was received with great pomp. After all that he had seen and felt at Rome it is no wonder that he waged the war against the heathen Saxons with greater vigor than ever and he took with him priests and teachers, so when he threw down an idol he built a church beside a fort, and though his enemies might pull down the church, destroy the garrison still he would return, rebuild and make each advance of more effect than the last. So the Cross, the sword and baptism went together. In 777 he called a general assembly of his people from all parts, even including those of the "Perfidious Saxons" who professed obedience. Westphalians, Eastphalians, all met together at Paderborn and swore allegiance, the Saxons only to break their oath when Charles went to Spain the next year, and in 782 it became known that their baptism and their oath had done them so little good that they had exterminated an isolated force of the Franks on the banks of the Weser.

†M. P. Mayor of the Palace.

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When Charles heard this he went to the place where the outrage had been committed and, although he found that Witikind, the leader, had fled, he showed the Saxons by a terrible example that he was in earnest when he said, "Obedience, and the Christian Religion or extermination," for between sunrise and sunset four thousand five hundred of the guilty ones were beheaded at a place called the Ford of the river Aller.

In the year 800 the king went to Rome and it was on Christmas day of that year, as he arose from prayer before the high altar of Saint Peter's Cathedral, that Pope Leo placed the imperial crown upon his head. He was then saluted by all present as "Charles Augustus, crowned by God, the great and peace-giving Emperor of the Romans." It is well to remember that all the statesmen of those days considered that Charles was the sixty-eighth Caesar, Constantine the sixth being the sixty-seventh, and Nicephorus a usurper, that is all the statesmen and jurists of the west of Europe so thought and considered Charles as the only emperor. This being the case Nicephorus was glad to conclude a treaty and acknowledge the Western Empire, but it made little difference what he thought or did, for the emperor was worshipped by his people and to them whatever he did was right. Charles was too much of a German to listen to the advice of those who wanted him to make Rome his capitol, he was Emperor of the Romans, but NOT a Roman Emperor. His rights were acknowledged even as far away as the realm of the Caliph Haron al Raschid who sent him a deed of gift of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Patriarch of Jerusalem sent him the keys of the sacred edifice with the "banner of Cavalry."

"The many gods of the ancients had given place to the worship of one God, the idea of the universal Brotherhood of man, of one all embracing church and nation, a HOLY nation, filled the minds of the thinkers of the time and there was thus formed by the new religion a community of the faithful, a Holy Empire, designed to gather all men into its bosom, and standing opposed to the manifold polytheism of the older world, exactly as the universal sway of the Caesars was contrasted with the innumerable kingdoms and republics that had gone before it." (Bryce)

"Charles ruled as emperor during the first fourteen years of the ninth century," and these years were not peaceful ones, the Saxons, the Danes, the Scandinavians, the Saracens, the Slavonians and others along the boundaries of his empire were constantly to be driven back or conquered. In these wars Charles was often assisted by his sons. In 810-811 his two oldest sons died and in 813, after a general assembly of the Franks, which had much to do with religious matters, the Aachen Council was called to get the chief men to promise allegiance to his son Louis, who had been ruler of Aquitaine. This they did, and Charles, after Louis had taken the oath as joint emperor, bade him to take a duplicate crown from the altar and place it on his own head. When this was done and Charles declared him joint emperor with himself, the people shouted, "Long live our Emperor Louis." In November of that year Charles went on a hunting expedition and took cold, which ended in a fever, so that by January of

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814 he was forced to go to bed and, after seven days, died one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. The study of Charlemagne and his times has taken up so much of our space that we will not consider his son's kingdoms in this paper. Coins of Charlemagne similar to these illustrated cost from $12 to $15.



Deniers of Charlemagne from the mints of Aachen, Bonn, Collin, Constance, Durstede, Magdeburg and Mayence.

Bavaria is one of the most southern divisions of Germany and is one of the four kingdoms forming, with the other twenty-two states, the German Empire. The other three being Saxony, Prussia and Wurtemburg. Bavaria long ranked as the second state in Germany and as such beheld her princes seated on the imperial throne. In ancient times this region was inhabited first by one tribe and then another to such an extent that there is great confusion among authors as to who were the original inhabitants. However, it is known that the tribe of the Boii, having been driven toward the north east by the Romans, were again driven westward by the Marcomanni and carried their name with them. I have said that they carried their name with them and have given the derivation of that name as we find it in Lemprere, but other authorities do not agree with him and simply say that its derivation is hard to fathom. As early as the middle of

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the sixth century the remnants of the tribes of the Rugians, Scyrri, Turcilingi and the Herules had joined together under a chief named Garibald and had taken the name of Bavarians, whether from the name of the Boii we cannot say. About the year 543 the Franks had taken possession of this region and it was, a part of the empire of the great Charles. In our study of Bamberg we saw that a good part of this country was governed by bishops. These bishops, four in number, were established in their possessions as early as the year 730, and were all under Boniface as the head of the church east of the Rhine.

For purposes of the proper arrangement of the empire it was divided into circles by Wenceslaus in 1307 and again by Maximilian in 1500, each circle furnishing an elector who voted for an emperor when the supreme ruler died or the throne became vacant. Bavaria was one of the three southern circles and several of the emperors had been her princes before they were seated on the imperial throne. In early times the rulers were called margraves, afterward changed into the title of duke and in 1623 into electors, and when Napoleon overran the country he raised it to the rank of a kingdom.

If we look on old maps we see that what was called "The Palatinate of Bavaria" was that part of the country which lay north of the Danube and was bounded on the east and west by Bohemia and Franconia. When Carl Theodore became ruler in 1777 he brought with him the greater part of what is known as the Pfalz, or the Palatinate of the Rhine, and in the redistribution of the countries of central Europe by Napoleon the old Palatinate was added to the main body of the kingdom and in part still retains the name, Ober Pfalz.

I have used the word Palatinate and it would be well to get a good idea of its meaning. When we say the Palatinate we mean the same as if we said the County Palatinate as did Englishmen formerly in speaking of Chester, Durham and Lancaster, because the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham and the Duke of Lancaster possessed royal prerogatives in those counties. Rights of government with authority from the PALACE, just the same as that of the king, a palatio. In other words, a Palatinate is ruled by a Palatine, or Count Palatine, as if he were a king, and the German words Pfalz and Pfalzgraf have the same meanings.

The surface of the country is hilly rather than mountainous and south of the Danube it might be called an upland plateau, north of that stream we find the southern portion of the great forests which the ancients called Hercynis Sylvia and which covered so much of central Europe that Caesar said that one might travel through it in one direction for nine and in another for sixty days without having traversed the whole of it. Some of the peaks in this forest rise to the height of nearly 5000 feet and the whole of the region affords a plentiful supply for the woodcutter, as well as fine material for the making of glass, the smelting of iron, and there are many fine valleys watered by abundant streams. A glance at a map shows that there are innumerable streams throughout the whole country and where we find much water we always find abundant vegetation, so it is no wonder that wheat, rye, hops, tobacco, and grapes are raised in large

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quantities and rare wines made, while Bavarian beer is famous over all Europe. To the extreme south the Bavarian Alps form the boundary line between this and adjacent countries.

Bavaria is a constitutional monarchy. The executive is in the hands of the king, the legislature consisting of a senate formed of princes, archbishops and nobles, the Chamber of Deputies with one representative for every 7000 families. Munich, "the City of the Little Monk," is the capital and we have already studied two of its cities, Augsburg and Bamberg, while others will engage our attention as we proceed with these studies.

Of the important rulers we have seen that Charlemagne subdued Thassilon, but for our purposes we need not consider the long list of those who have been at the head of the nation. The present royal family is descended from the Counts of Wittelsbach of the twelfth century, of whom we will learn more in our historical studies. Some of the most important of these rulers were:

Louis, 1343-1382.
(Louis the IV., king and emperor, was usually called Louis the Bavarian.)
Albert the IV., 1505-1508.
Ferdinand Maria, 1621-1679.
Max Emanuel, 1679-1726.
Carl Albert, 1726-1744.
Max III. Joseph, 1745-1777.
Carl Theodore, 1777-1797.
Max IV. Joseph, 1799-1825.
Ludwig the First, 1825-1848.
Maximillian II., 1848-1864.
Ludwig the Second, 1864-1886.
Otto, June 6, 1886.

The last two monarchs became insane, and Ludwig drowned himself in Starnberg Lake; Otto had to be confined in his chateaux and the kingdom placed under his uncle, Prince Luitpold, as regent.

As to the arms of this country we read in Scott as follows, "Bavaria, (Baiern) (Konigreich Bayern) Arms. The device peculiar to Bavarian arms is a lozenge checkered field heraldically called 'paly-bendy,' but frequently combined with other charges." A pale is a line or a stripe dividing a shield perpendicularly. The word chief is used to mean the upper part of a shield or escutcheon and is divided into three parts or points, the dexter, middle and sinister. The dexter point is the right hand upper corner OF THE SHIELD, therefore opposite the observers left hand. If instead of being perpendicular, the line runs from the dexter point to the sinister base point, it is called a bend, as will be seen on the coins of Baden. Should the bend run from the sinister chief point to the dexter base point it is known as a bend sinister. It is easy to see that a combination of pales and bends will form a checkered surface like that on the coins we are considering. This is what is meant by "Paly Bendy." It is well to get firm ideas as to the above heraldic terms, for we will have the arms of many countries to consider.

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Bavaria being a very important portion of Germany, we have studied it more in detail than we otherwise would, yet we have to consider the Rhenish Palatinate and several cities, as we have Augsburg and Bamberg. It would have given the writes great pleasure could he have quoted from that very rare work, "The Coins of the Dukes of Bavaria," by H. P. Cappe, but such works are only to be found in extensive libraries or in the homes of the rich. The date of the first copper issue of Bavaria as given by Scott is 1761, but there were many small coins in circulation long before that date. A very small piece struck on one side and made of poor silver was in common use as early as the eleventh century and probably before. This was often exchanged by weight and is known as a bracteate. They are still quite common, the writer having a number of them purchased at the cost of five cents each. These were issued by several cities in great variety, and Nuremburg coined them as late as, perhaps later than. 1807. Most of these coins are Kreuzers. Late coius are Pfennigs and the word Kreuzer is not to be found on the stamps of Bavaria issued since 1875. From 1761 to 1805 a one Heller and a one and a two Pfennig piece were coined. These Pfennigs had the arms in an ornate shield on one side and the value and date on the other. In the case of the II Pfennig the arms separated the letters C-B, standing for

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Chur Bayern. The Churfurst or Kurfurst was the Elector of Bavaria, and as on the first day of January the Elector, Maximilian Joseph, assumed the royal crown these letters were no longer placed on the coins, but in their place we read, "Maximilian Joseph Konig von Baiern," the name of the kingdom on later coins reading "Bayern."

In 1793, in that year only, pieces of the same value as those of 1761 were issued, but the arms showed the paly bendy, the lion of the Palatinate and the globe and cross of Wurzburg in an oval with branches at the sides and the crown above. The Heller of this date is very rare, but the other coins mentioned can be had at from 15 to 25 cents. A one Heller piece was issued from 1807 to 1835, and another from 1839 to 1865, the first having the arms in a diamond and the last in a wreath. These coins, as well as the ⅛ and ½ Kreuzers issued in 1855 and 1851-6, can be easily told by the Bavarian arms. The ⅛ Kreuzer is very rare, all the other coins mentioned in this article are common, the later Pfennigs selling as low as five cents. The 1 Pfennig of 1839-56 and the 2 Pfennig of 1839-50 differ from those of the same values issued from 1858 to 1871 in that the latter coins have the words SCHEIDEMUNZE above the figure of value. (In the text in Scott's catalog, page 101 number 15, the wording of not spelled as it is on the coin, that in the illustration is correct.)

As in other parts of the empire the current coin of Germany circulates in Bavaria since 1871.

Additional book of reference, Hallam's Middle Ages, The Franks by Lewis Sargant, The Hanse Towns by Zimmern, The Holy Roman Empire by Bryce.

Corrections in the January NUMISMATIST:

Page 3. Lines 6 and 7 leave out "Bamberg is in the lines of the royal couple," etc.

Page 4. Line 5 from top for "surrounded" read surmounted. Line 11, strike out the word hand.

The Cabinet of Coins and Medals at the Mint in Philadelphia is now making preparations to arrange a card catalogue of all the collectors of coins and medals in the United States, and in Canada. For this purpose collectors are respectfully invited to send their names and addresses, and state the particular group of coins or medals in which they are chiefly interested. It is preferred that this information be sent in on a postal card. The address and interests of collectors who may not see this notice will be gladly received from their friends. No commercial use of the catalogue will be permitted. Please address communications to THE CURATOR OF THE CABINET, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Penna.

"Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust."—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

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California Private Mint Gold Dollars.

A. G. HEATON.

"The State takes notice of the private difference" Henry VIII. T. L.

A notable interest has been shown of late years in gold coins struck in the far west before railroads crossed the continent and the authorized issues of our government were obtainable in sufficient quantity as a medium of exchange and ere a national mint could be established on the Pacific coast.

When startling discoveries of gold gave California in 1849 a new population and changed it from its tranquil Spanish character, Spanish customs and Spanish coinage no less than fourteen private parties in San Francisco—mainly banking and trading companies, began the coining of the new supply of the precious metal into U. S. pieces of large denomination—principally five, ten and twenty dollars.

These gold pieces had practically no alloy and weighed but little under face valuation.

They bear the dates of 1849, 1850 and 1851 but, in the latter year, appeared a fifty dollar piece from the U. S. assay office at San Francisco, established by act of congress the year before. which is understood to have put a stop to all private issues of large denominations of gold coin. The government further got into authority by an act of Congress in 1852 establishing a mint at San-Francisco and this began operations in 1854 with an issue of five denominations of gold only. Meanwhile Californians, though provided with money for large transactions, greatly needed small change—not such "filthy lucre" as the east is content with in copper, nickel or even small silver, but small change in gold. So in 1852 little spangles of quarters and half dollars appeared and in 1853, a year before the first coinage of the San Francisco Mint, we find the first western private issues of the gold dollar, in which the designers were considerably influenced by the Philadelphia Mint gold dollar that had been coined since 1849.

The government became so occupied with the "Eagle" coinage that it could indulge, even with some benefit, its competitors in the smaller values. They may well have seemed too humble to notice.

In 1854, out of over a million dollars worth of San Francisco Mint coinage, a short fifteen thousand was in dollars. In 1855, eighteen million of coinage included no dollars at all. In the next five years, dollars averaged but ten or twelve thousand a year, and then ceased for years to come, while coining machines were busy with an annual average issue of nearly twenty millions worth of large pieces. We can, in this fact, better understand why the government permitted private mints in SanFrancisco to increase the needed supply of gold small changes for some years, until they could be quenched at convenience and

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their product have less value as money than as bangles for jewelers' use. Even Spanish and Mexican silver change may have been scant, or comparatively of base value.

A gold quarter was probably little enough, anyway, to a boot black of 1849 when the cleaning of a pair of top boots of the period was to be undertaken. I had noticed occasional examples of these little gold pieces without especial interest until my collection of U. S. dollars of all mints was well on its way to its present almost perfect character. Then I thought they might be a collateral attraction.

Yet I felt I had no chance for a good start until an unlooked for opportunity occurred—just as in regard to the mint marks of the standard series. This takes me back a little. Years ago I was calling on Mr. Randall—the shrewd expert so well known to our older collectors. I had bought one or two high condition P. mint gold dollars one an 1875 proof for think of it, eight dollars when he exclaimed in his shrill voice, "Why don't you go into Mint Marks in gold dollars as you are doing in all your silver?" "Oh, I fear it is too late now," I replied. "Not at all," he said, "I can give you a good start right away and make it an object." Thereupon he produced a shallow tray and soon picked out over fifteen of the pieces in question which he sold (being especially good natured that day) at a quite moderate sum—even for that period. With about half of the series of thirty five thus unexpectedly in hand, I went to work and, between persistent search and great luck in some cases, gained in a few years the beautiful series a Trust Company now protects, and which lacks only the hardly attainable 1854 of Charlotte.

My start in the dollars of private mints was much the same. Many years ago I called upon Mr. Scott of Fulton St., New York, and, after a purchase or two, fell into general conversation. At length, in showing me a coin tray, here and there as chat suggested, he fell upon some rows of Cal. gold dollars, halves and quarters which he said were the results of many years' search and the basis of the references to these coins in the Scott list.

I desired the dollars only and he finally consented to sell them apart at a satisfactory price. There were twenty three pieces. I have since considerably increased the number—varieties exceeding the dates—and, as little has been published on the series, and, as a collector friend whose series now outnumbers mine has added to my information, I offer the following descriptive list and new classification to all interested in the subject, as the most complete that has yet appeared.

The known dates of the California dollars are 1853, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76—fifteen in all.

Some are larger than the small size early dollar of the Philadelphia mint and approach the improved model in diameter and weight but they vary greatly, coming as they do from different coiners and in different years—and a number are so small or thin as to be obviously deceitful even if very little alloyed. From the manner of their production we also find a great difference in the skill of the

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engravers. Of fifteen different heads and a few eagles many are clumsily designed but a few rather surprise us and prove there were some deft hands amid the early population of the Pacific coast. The less difficult subject of foliage gives opportunity in the twenty different wreaths shown for a much greater success. Several of the wreaths have indeed, a Grecian relief and beauty and might be used to advantage upon certain of our modern issues.

The lettering varies greatly also, letters and needed figures being on one mintage awkwardly cut while on another they are regular and symmetrical as on eastern pieces. The coining of these dollars shows further irregularities in the association of obverse and reverse dies, the varied use of dies with octagon or round planchets, well or ill centered planchets, planchets of different thickness and several other less important matters. With progressive dates, the engraving of the obverse dies seems to deteriorate while that of the reverse improves, so much so, indeed, that the government evidently had full reason in 1877 to end the private coinage of dollars as it had done of larger denominations in 1852. As the octagon planchet is the striking feature of these coins, I have given it precedence in each date. A progressive system of classification will be evident in other details, and the descriptions of varieties of each date are numbered for more ready identification in catalogues and at sales. There are necessarily so few collectors of these coins that the publication of the forthcoming list (or perhaps two or three instalments) in pamphlet form is hardly worth while, but if the printers can keep the forms long enough and at no great cost, such a little pamphlet may be yet ready.

To be Continued.

Hooper's Restrikes.

JOS. HOOPER.

IT ALONE LASTS.

All passes, Art alone
Enduring stays to us;
The Bust outlasts the throne—
The Coin, Tiberius.—"Austin Dobson."

LUCKY COINS AND LUCKY STONES.

Among the oldest and most interesting of superstitions are those relating to lucky coins, which are coins having holes through them. In order for the charm to be operative, it is said, the owner of the coin must not know who made the hole, but must receive the money in the ordinary way, or find it. These coin

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superstitions have their root in necromancy or ancestor worship, and they can be traced back to the earliest times, but always in connection with witchcraft.

The lucky coin and the lucky stone with a hole through it have the same origin.

In various parts of this country these stones used to be treasured as a defence against witches and the nightmare, which was supposed to be caused by a witch sitting on the stomach of the sleeper. (from an English Magazige.)

Chinese Money.

Chinese money is received from the bank in the form of "sycee" or oval ingots of silver, weighing about 10 taels. In every 100 packets are included smaller thimble shaped ingots of one or two ounces each, and a number of chips or shavings of silver to make up the exact weight.

It is found to be convenient to send a number of ingots to the blacksmith, who hammers them out and cold-chisels them into rectangular pieces.

Each city has silver difference in fineness; each has its own scale. The exchange is somehow always against one, when converting silver into copper cash, which in turn varies in value in every district. Lastly, a certain number of bad coins to a string (varying in each district) is allowed.

We Americans commonly regard the word "dollar" as peculiarly and wholly our own. It seems in some psychic way to be a part of our very life, and our patriotism is stirred when we think of any other nation laying claim to it. Yet it is not all ours, or at least it did not begin with us, but came from far-off Bohemia.

The derivation of the word "dollar," suggested in Todd's edition of Johnson, is confirmed by the particular explanation of later lexicographers.

In 1516 a silver mine was discovered at Joachim's Thal (St. Joachim's Dale) in Bohemia, and the proprietors in the following year issued a great number of silver pieces, of about the value of the Spanish psoduro, which bore the name of Joachimsthaler, subsequently abbreviated into dollar.

Thus the dollar, like the guinea, commemorates the place from which it was originally coined.

Worth More Than Real Coin.

A well-known photographer who recently paid into his bank a sovereign which appeared to be much worn was astonished a short time afterward to find that its value had been credited to him at twenty-one shillings. It appears that on reaching the mint the coin was discovered to be a clever counterfeit made of platinum heavily gilt. At the time at which it is supposed to have been made it was worth about seven and sixpence, but at the present price of platinum a sovereign's weight of that ponderous metal is worth much more than a sovereign's weight of gold.—Amateur Photographer.

"Ready money is Aladdin's lamp."—Lord Byron.

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American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS

850, Paul Miller; 851, W. U. Archer; 852, G. P. Adams; 853, Charles T. Keech; 854, William E. James; 855, Edgar J. Vickery; 856, Julius Guttag.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the sectretary. If no objections are received prior to March 20, 1907, they will be declared elected to membership.

Henri Melancon, Dept. of Marine & Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

John Lampertz, 3942a Lee Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. DeShon, 321 Catharine St., Utica, N. Y.

Guiseppe Pace, Taormina, Sicily, Italy.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Wood.

William Herzstock, 1243 S. Turner Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben. G. Green and P. M. Wolsieffer.

Claude Morris, Masonic Hall, Collins Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Vouchers, A. C. Gies and George F. Heath.

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T. G. Lorengen, 75 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Vouchers: W. F. Sandrock and Dr. Heath.
M. J. Kavanaugh, 3218 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
C. M. Weider, 526 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
R. C. S. Wray, Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. LeMessurier, 1st Nat. Bank of Englewood, Chicago, Ill. (449 W. 63 St.)
Henry C. Drum, 6856 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. W. Sammons, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Louis DeRoy, 643 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., February 20th, 1907.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 37th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Feb. 1st, 1907, Pres. W. F. Dunham presiding.

The Committee on Constitution and By Laws reported by substituting an entirely new constitution and by laws, which was adopted as a whole after several changes had been voted by the society. These will be printed and distributed.

The resignation of H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind., was received and accepted. Henry Chapman, Jr., and S. H. Chapman were elected to membership.

W. G. Jerrems, Jr., read a paper on "Suggestions on Coin Collecting." Mr. Dunham exhibited a set of Swedish plate money. Mr. Brand showed a four-thirds thaler of Anholt; Green, some Indian wampum; and Dr. Merrill, several fine foreign gold coins.

The Executive Board reported that they could secure larger quarters on the 16th floor of the Temple, with windows facing the east, and by vote of the Society were authorized to sign the lease for two years from May 1st.

Adjourned to meet March 1st, 1907. BEN. G. GREEN, Secretary.

The 38th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their

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rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, March 1st, 1907, with President W. F. Dunham in the chair.

The new Constitution and By Laws were given a final reading and adopted. On motion the Executive Board was instructed to have one thousand copies printed at once.

The resignations of L. T. Brodstone and Eswald Pettet were received and accepted. J. B. Johnston and T. Louis Comparette were elected to membership.

Mr. Tracy read a paper on the "Various Issues of the Russian Five Kopeck Pieces." Mr. Brand exhibited a lot of foreign crowns, which were unusual, both on account of rarity and condition.

The Treasurer's report showed the finances of the Society in a very satisfactory condition.

Adjourned to meet April 5, 1907. BEN G. GREEN, Sec.

HOG COINS OF BERMUDA.

Rare Specimens of Early Minting for the English Colonies.



The sale of two Sommer Islands shillings of slightly different design the other day for $60 and $61 calls attention to the earliest coins struck for the English colonies in America.

No coin collector is satisfied that he has fairly started on his way to acquire a representative set of colonial coins unless he has a specimen of the "Hoggie," by which the Sommer Islands cent or shilling is generally known.

These coins were struck in England for use in Bermuda, as the Sommer Islands are now known. The name Bermuda is supposed to have been given the islands because of the fact that a Spanish vessel named Bermudas was wrecked there some time in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Another account states that the name came from Juan Bermudez, by whom the islands were discovered in 1532. Aboard at the time was a number of hogs which were being conveyed to the colonies in the Spanish West Indies. The hogs swam ashore and in time became very numerous.

In 1609 an English expedition to Virginia, under command of Sir George

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Sommer, was also wrecked on the Bermudas, and the crew subsisted for a time on the wild hogs. It is said that Sir George Sommer, from whom the islands were afterward named, made another trip to the islands and died from excessive eating of the fresh pork.

In 1612 a number of colonists of the Virginia company settled on Smith's Island, in the Bermudas, and Capt. John Smith in 1616 appointed Daniel Tucker Governor of the islands. Under the latter's administration the first specimens of the copper coins, or "hogge money," made their appearance.

There were but three denominations—shilling, sixpence and threepence. The shilling shows a hog on the obverse, as Capt. Smith explains, in memory of the first landing, with "XII." directly above. Around the central design is a beaded circle. At the border is the inscription, "Sommer Islands," while at the extreme edge is another beaded circle. On the reverse is a crude representation of a full rigged ship, with a flag flying from each of the four masts, around which is a beaded circle at the edge. The coin is of copper, weighing 177 grains, somewhat lighter than our old large coppers, and bears no date, although it is thought it was struck some time in 1615.

The design of the sixpence is nearly the same as that of the shilling, but above the hog are the Roman numerals "VI." The inscription reads "Sommer Ilands," with the first "s" in the latter word omitted.

The only specimen of the sixpence known was dug up in a garden in Bermuda some years ago, and afterward came into the possession of a Brooklyn collector.

A piece was discovered some time later of the denomination of threepence, having the same points of design as those of the other denominations.

The two coins recently sold were found by a native of Bermuda. The second of these shows the ship with much larger sails than the first, and goes to prove the existence of more than one set of dies.

The first specimen of the Sommer Islands money came to light in an odd way. An immigrant, upon landing in New York many years ago sold a bag containing nearly a thousand old copper coins for $10 to a dealer. Later a coin collector, attracted by the odd design, selected the "Hogge Penny" from the lot, and paid 25 cents for it, afterward disposing of the coin for $100 when the authenticity of the piece was established.

On one side of the rude design of the ship is something projecting from the prow of a curved character. This it has long been supposed was meant to represent the smoke of a cannon, and the description of this coin often states that the reverse shows a "ship firing a gun," but a lot of imagination is required to make this clear.

In 1884 a gold twenty shilling piece was found in an old collection of coins at Magdeburg, Prussia, where it was described as an old Bermuda medal. In design this piece conforms with that of the rest of the series, the spelling of the inscription of Sommer "Islands" on the reverse being identical with that on the sixpence, which leaves off one "s" from the word island, and shows that the die was probably engraved by the same hand. The value of the latter coin is very high, as the gold piece is a unique specimen.—N. Y. Sun.

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COINS WORTH $16,000.

Uncle Sam's Fifteen Rarest Much Prized by Collectors.

Dealers say the fifteen rarest American coins are worth a total of $16,000.

First in the New York doubloon, coined 1787 by Ephraim Brasher, jeweler; it has a record price of only $505; but is regarded as the scarcest of All American issues by experts, who believe that if a specimen were offered for sale it would bring $3,000 at least. It is the only gold coin of American coinage struck prior to the opening or the the first United States mint. This coin weighs 411½ grains, and its intrinsic value is about $16. There is only five of them known to exist.

The second most valuable coin is the half-eagle of 1822, which has a record price of $2,165. The coin was bought originally by A. P. Smith for $10, from a man in Wall street, New York.

Third on the list is the half-eagle of 1815, which is valued ai $1,052.

Fourth is the 1804 dollar, only four or five known to collectors in the United States. It is valued at $1,000.

The Nova Constellatio series comes sixth in the list, with the $1,000 mill pieces ranking seventh, the $500 mill pieces eighth, and the 100 mill pieces ninth. These three coins, dated 1873 were sold in a set some years ago for $1,350, but would bring very much more now.

Twelfth in the list comes the Washington New Jersey cent, which has a record price of $640. It shows the words "Gen. Washington" around the bust of the reverse is the shield, surrounded by the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

The Continental Currency dollar ranks next. This was the first silver coin struck by authority of the Colonial government. On the obverse it bears the Franklin Motto "Mind your Business" and the word "Fugio." The device shows the rays of the sun shining on a sun dial.

Around the central device are the words "Continental Currency." On the reverse are 13 connected links, in each one of which is the name of one of the original 13 colonies; now worth $500.

The Confederate half-dollar ends the list of rarities. Of these there are only four known, which were struck on an old screw-press. The record price is $870. These were the only pieces of metallic currency struck by authority of the confederate government.—Circle Magazine.

"Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away. It makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers."—L'ESTRANGE.

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Old Time Half-Cents.

The Treasurer of the United States on May 6, 1903 redeemed two half cent pieces. This is the first time in the history of the country that any such coins have been presented for redemption. It is more than a century since the first half-cent piece was coined, and it is hardly fifty years since the government discontinued minting them.

Possibly not one person in a thousand now living in the United States ever saw a half cent piece.

The last annual report of the Director of the Mint, page 82, shows that 7,896,222 of these coins, representing $39,481.11, were issued. For almost half a century each annual report of the Treasury Department has included them among the "outstanding" obligations of the government.

The half cent piece was the coin of the country. It enjoys the distinction also of being the first coin issued, and also the first whose denomination was discontinued. The United States Mint was established in 1792, and copper half cents and cents were issued in 1793. Half the total number of half cents issued were coined previous to 1810, after which year their coinage, with few exceptions, was limited. None were coined for circulation from 1812 to 1824, nor from 1836 to 1848. Finally in 1857 their coinage, with that of the big copper cent, was discontinued. On account of their limited issue in the last years of their coinage they practically had disappeared from the channels of trade.

The needs of adopting the half cent as the lowest value computing factor for a coin existed in the early days of the republic. Colonial half cents and British farthings of the same commercial value were then in circulation, and many articles were priced and sold in half cents. With the progress of the nation, values rose, and the needs for a half cent disappeared, and its use following the first decade of the century was almost entirely confined to the multiples.

While all other discontinued types and denominations of United States coin have found oblivion, the half cent is the only one of which the Treasury reports do not record some portion of the issue redeemed. This singular and unexplained fact has been one of frequent comment and inquiry from Mint and Treasury officials.

Larger quantities of the half cents are to be found in the stocks of coin dealers.—Collector.

Commander W. C. Eaton, we remember as an old subscriber of this journal of some ten or twelve years ago while he was stationed in China and Japan. He has virtually quit collecting for himself and his Chinese collection is for sale. His son is deeply interested in numismatics, particularly the collecting of copper coins, and the father's interest is thereby maintained. Hon. R. C. Crane, mayor of Sweetwater, Tex., is another of our past time subscribers who has returned to the fold and the Association.

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The Stars on Coins.

"Please tell me why the stars on a U. S. silver dollar have six points to them." H. H. Turner, Harrisburg, Ill.

The following clipping will answer our correspondent's question:

Numismatists probably will be interested in an explanation made by Acting Director of the Mint R. E. Preston of the reason that the stars on the coins of the United States have six points, while those of the flag have but five, says the Washington Post.

The question was raised by Elizabeth S. Dickinson of Lexington, Mass., in a letter to Capt. Ross of the revenue cutter service, who in turn referred it to Mr. Preston. In his explanation the acting director said:

"In English heraldry six or more points denote a star. The earliest examples of colonial coins all have the six-pointed star, which is correct, according to English heraldry. It is presumed that when the time came to adopt designs for the coins of the United States, English heraldry was consulted, and the colonial coins were followed in matters of detail like the star. The flag of the United States, as you are aware, is made up very largely from the coat of arms of Washington. Where both the stripes and stars are found, the stars have but five points.

"Washington was a member of the committee for designating the flag, and probably had these stars in mind when the design was under construction, and no doubt his opinion would control the other members of the committee.

"On the five-franc piece of the French republic stars with six points will be found. There are other examples besides the flag and the coins where the stars differ in the number of points. The stars on the great seal and the seal of the president of the United States are five-pointed, while on the seal of the House of Representatives they are six-pointed.

"The thirteen stars on the obverse of the present half and quarter dollar are six-pointed, while on the reverse they are five-pointed. In explanation of this difference I would state that the reverse of the present half and quarter dollar is a copy of the great seal, except that the clouds are omitted. It is evident that heraldry has not taken a very strong hold in these matters in the United States; therefore it is not in the power of any one to say without a doubt why the difference in the stars on the flag and the coins.

"So far as we know, with the exception of the reverse of the present half and quarter dollar, the stars on our coins are copied from the Colonial coins, which were, no doubt, made after the manner of English heraldry, while the flag was made up after the design of Washington's coat of arms, containing three five-pointed stars."

"Make all the money you can; save all you can; give all you can."—JOHN WESLEY.

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Communications.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1907.

Geo. F. Heath, M. D.

Dear Doctor—It will be of interest to numismatists to learn that by direction of President Roosevelt the artist and sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens, has completed designs for a $20 gold coin of the U. S., and Mr. Barber of the U. S. Mint has cut the dies, impressions from which are soon to be struck and submitted to the President. The design in very high relief—too high for practical use I fear—represents Liberty standing, and on the reverse a large eagle.

I will endeavor to procure a photograph of the coin and if successful send it to you. Very respectfully,

HENRY CHAPMAN, JR.

Regarding the letter of Mr. C. M. Cowell in the last issue of THE NUMISMATIST, Mr. A. C. Gies of Pittsburg, states that he has had an 1834 quarter eagle with crosslet 4 in his collection for many years together with the plain 4.

Mr. W. H. DeShon of Utica, N. Y., asks for a statement giving the number of varieties of the nickel and bronze cents of the different years. He states that he has discovered seven varieties of the bronze cents of 1906 and presumes there are more. As the mint keeps no record of varieties, we presume such a statement would be impossible.

Among the later applicants to the Association are Mr. J. C. Beniquez, who for some time was the editor and proprietor of the *Revista Popular*, a Spanish newspaper of New York.

The unique silver Peacock card in Ben G. Green's 24th sale brought just $50.50. Mr. Green reports the sale on the whole quite satisfactory.

The Wetmore 1804 dollar has come into the possession of Mr. Thos. L. Elder, the New York dealer. Whether he purchased it for himself or some customer, we are not informed. The price paid was $1000.

Attention is called in our advertising columes to the advertisement of Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas. This will be the largest sale of coins he has ever offered. There will be over 1000 lots and it will include such varieties as the New England shilling, Baltimore shillings, and also an Annapolis shilling.

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Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 27.—The museum in the Carnegie Library was burglarized to-night and a number of rare and curious coins, valued at $15,000, stolen. It is the most serious burglary ever committed in this city. The coins were owned by people who left them in the museum for safekeeping. The burglars were probably connoisseurs, as they took only the genuine coins and left the imitations. They used skeleton keys to get into the library building, and reached the museum on the top floor by removing the glass from the door. Two cases were emptied.

The various collections stolen represented coins from the earliest times to the present, and some can never be duplicated. There was a complete collection of Maundy Thursday coins from George I.'s reign up to the present time. Outside the British Museum no other such collection was known. Some of the other coins stolen were four thousand years old.

The curator of the museum says he cannot face the owners of the collections. He is of the opinion that the thieves were employed by collectors in other cities, as another collection was stolen from a store only a few weeks ago.

The museum was last robbed in June, 1905, but nothing like as valuable coins were stolen as to-night.

Among the persons who had collections of coins on exhibition and who are losers by the theft are Miss E. P. Edge, Miss Laverock, Mrs. F. W. Amesbury, W. L. Burgess, R. V. Harvey, Dr. Grant, R. L. Clark, W. T. Epps, Richard Robinson, H. J. Deforest, John Clifford, C. L. J. Warner, D. O. Bowen, A. X. Labrosse.

Several other small burglaries are reported. The city is in the grip of a gang who evade the police and enter buildings at pleasure.

There is no clue to to-night's burglars.

Victor Emmanuel's Hobby.

From P. T. O.

Victor Emmanuel has his hobby. As the Prince of Wales has devoted himself to philately, so the King of Italy has given much of his spare time to the collection of coins.

His Majesty's collection of the coins of his own country alone amounts to more than 50,000 specimens, with a catalogue of nearly 35,000 slips. He is a member of the Numismatic Society of London and has received the society's gold medal in recognition of his distinguished services to the pursuit. Strangely enough, King Victor "hath no music in himself," much to the regret of his musical subjects, of which there are so many in that land of sunshine and song.

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167,371,035 New Coins.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The annual report of George L. Roberts, Director of the Mint, was filed to-day. It shows that the coinage was less during the last year than for several years previous owing chiefly to the exhaustion of the stock of silver bullion.

The total of domestic coinage was 167,371,035 pieces, of the value of $60,216,747. Of this $53,002,097 was in gold coin, $4,016,368 was in subsidiary silver coin, $2,302,397 was in nickels, and $895,884 was in one-cent pieces. There was also a coinage of 25,000,000 pesos in gold for the Mexican Government; 700,000 fractional silver pieces for the Government of Costa Rica, 1,000,000 half-balboa pieces for the Government of Panama, and 1,557,629 pesos and 1,887 pieces in fractional silver coins for the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—To buy or exchange, U. S. gold dollars, cents or half cents, Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

FOR SALE:—At moderate prices. Three hundred Roman and Greek coins of all periods, duplicates from my collection, very good to fine condition. Professor Olcott, Columbia University, New York.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Communion Tokens. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Uncirculated $3.00 gold pieces of 1878 for other dates not in my collection. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.

WANTED—Correspondence invited with collectors of English aud Roman coins. I always have a number of duplicates of these series. Will send list on request. Wayte Raymond, 31 Clay St., South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—Gold $5.00 1799 V. good 1802 over 1 ex. fine, 1813 unc—Gold $3.00 1861 ex. fine 1889 unc. Gold 2½-1834, 36, 38, 39 O, 50, 51, 52, 61, 78, 1904 bril proof Gold. $1.00, 1850 C V. good 1884 and 1888 unc brilliant 1849 (P O.) 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54 unc. Gold ¼-½ Cal. Gold $10.00 assay Augustus Humbert 1852 ex fine. Alvin J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St., Dayton Ohio.

WANTED—Gold, silver and copper coins. Venetian especially Ocellas—any of the early Popes—Florence of Tuscany during Gonfalonieri and Medici periods. None but very fine or fine condition coins wanted. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—I want to buy a collection of stamps; also some U. S. Revenues an d Match and Medicine stamps. Will pay cash or exchange coins and Fracti onal Currency for stamps. H. G. Bennett, 150 Paris Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Canadian Communion Tokens—McLachlan Nos. 134, 139, 194, 196 Leroux Nos. 385, 387, 463C, 463E, 907. Canadian Coins and Tokens—Breton Nos. 543-619-670-674-678-679-682-684-685-687-688-691-692-693-694-696-699-701-702-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-713 (L520) 713 (L522) 714 (L519) 714 (L517) 715-716-719 with crosslet 720 with crosslet 878-881-882-886-904-908-945 (1888) 994. Scott's No. 49 and Kruger gold pond (1894.) R. M. Bateman, M. D., Pickering, Ontario.

WANT LIST—Canadian Coins and Tokens Breton Nos. 511-512-513-516-517-518 519-523-525-527 (1845) 560-562 their 563 brass 564-567-672-675-677-703-712-726 bowsprit above A 730 bowsprit below A 876 witr L. C. W. 898-924-925-945 (1880-81-90 949-951 (1888) 956-968-973-980-998-999-1000-1001-1008 brass 1012 (8 strings.) Canadian Communion Tokens—McLachlin Nos. 215-214-213-212-211-210-209-208-207-206-205-204-203-202-201-164-137-110-41-64-84-87-102-26-24-15-14-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-12-13-16-18-19-21-22-23-25-27-236-237-238-239-240-241. R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ontario.

FOR SALE—100 all different U. S. and foreign copper, nickel, and billon coins prepaid for $1.50 A bargain! Have over two thousand duplicates to sell as above. J. A. Nordell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S and foreign countries. Also to hear from collectors who are interestsd in old books. I have for exchange or for sale all sorts of old books in perfect good order. I have especially two volumes which have been refused $1000. Henri Melancon, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—Fine cent of 1804, also gold 1, 2½, 3, 4, and 50 dollar pieces. I will pay the highest cash price for the same. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—U. S. Dimes S 1856, 1859, 1860 with legend 1865, 1866, 1870, 1872, 1873 no arrows 1876, 1885, 1894. U. S. Dimes of C. C. mint 1871, 1873 with arrows and without arrows each side of date 1874, 1878. U. S. Twenty Cents 1876 C C mint. U. S. Quarters, San Francisco mint 1856, 1860, 1866, no motto on reverse, 1867. U. S. Quarters C. C. mint 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 no arrow points each side date. U. S. Half Dollars, New Orleans mint 1838, 1839 Liberty seated 1842 small date 1845 over 41, 1853 no arrow points each side of date. U. S. Half Dollars San Francisco mint 1873 no arrow points 1878, 1893, 1897, 1899, 1893, 1901. U. S. Dollars San Francisco mint 1859, 1873. U. S. Dollars C: C. mint all dates 1870 to 1885 inclusive uncirculated coins preferred. H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—The names of all collectors in the United States who are interested in the issues of Paper Money prior to 1862: I am not a dealer and have nothing to sell, so send me your name with the number of pieces of paper money in your collection. Address Arthur B. Coover, 194 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—Maps nearly 200 years old for coins. Dr. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED—To purchase a *very good* 1793 Liberty cap and a fine 1799 U. S. cent. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—Post Card views of Indianapolis or Brownsburg, Ind., for views of any other locality. D. H. Steele, D. D. S. Brownsburg, Ind.

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WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE—Fractional currency and Confederate currency; gold and copper coins, and old auction sale coin catalogues for the same. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

WANTED:—Canadian Church Communion Tokens—McLachlin—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 31, 37, 38, 44, 46, 54, 56, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 91, 97, 101, 104, 121, 124, 144, 153, 158 163, 166, 170, 173, 176, 178, 181, 191, 193, 195, 197, 198, 205, 208, 209, 213, 215, 219, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 232, 235, 236, 239, 240. F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Canadian Presbyterian Church Communion Tokens—McLachlan.—Nos. 1, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 53, 62, 63, 64, 67, 69, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89, 93, 96, 102, 106, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 131, 135, 136, 137, 139, 143, 147, 150, 162, 164, 174, 175, 183, 196, 200, 201, 207, 217, 218, 220, 221, 221, var. 223, 225, 225, var. 226, 228.—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Confederate and Broken Bank Bills, especially those of Virginia in fine condition. Will also exchange rare U. S. coins and stamps. C. A. Powell, Box 662, Richmond, Va.

TO EXCHANGE:—Fractional, Colonial and Confederate currency and U. S. gold coins, for the same. Wanted gold dollars of 1854, 5, 6, 8, 9, 1870, 2 and 5. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash, a collection of U. S. coins. Must be in fine condition. Will take small or large lots. Send lists and prices net. J. G. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

FOR SALE:—A large 11X14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of $1 00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Lincoln Medals, Store Cards, War Cents, Silk Badges, or any other mementos of Lincoln. Will pay cash or give good exchange in coins, paper money or other medals. Robert P. King, L. S. & M. S. Rv., Erie, Pa,

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 70, 71, 90, 146-147, 150. Gold dollars, Brilliant proof, 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1862. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

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WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED:—To received Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios, etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

WANTED: To correspond with anyone having for sale Ships coins in fine, uncirculated, or proof condition. Josiah B Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—For cash, the Canadian Coins in good condition. B. 520 (1839), 525, and 728 all letters in "Upper Canada" on barrel distinct. State condition and price. J. E. Carswell, Bell Telephone Co. London Canada.

WANTED—Confederate and broken bank bills in any condition, but poor must be cheap; can use a large number; send particulars as to condition, quantity and price. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries, F. J. Holthaus, Cashier Seneca State Savings Bank, P. O. Box 567, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED:—English silver coins especially shillings or sixpence, proof or uncirculated. England Geo. II. Halfpenny 1732, 1733, 1741; farthings 1738, '42, '43 '45, '46, '47, 48, 51, 52, 53. Geo. III far. 1772 these uncirculated. In exchange can offer choice foreign coppers nearly all countries, U. S. or Canadian. Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Copper coins in fine condition of the German states, cities etc., before 1873: send rubbings and state price. Chas. L. Miller 16 Grove St., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873. Send rubbings and state price. B. Evenbold, 520 Jersey Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 ½ E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

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WANTED—V. G. or fine U. S. cent 1804 also Gold 1-3-4 and $50.00 gold pieces I will pay highest cash price. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave. Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Massachussetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED & To EXCHANGE—Indiana Paper Money; The NUMISMATIST, Vol. I to VI; Numismatic Books; A Coin Cabinet; Uncirculated U. S. Copper; Priced Catalogues from 1900 to Date. Send me your list, prices and what you wish in exchange. Hal. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

To EXCHANGE:—Bretons 959, 963, 964, 965, 966, 970, 971. 978, 979, 983, 984, 985, 990, and 993 in good condition; for Irish or Canadians not in my collection. Thos. Hedley, 38 Main St. W. Hamilton, Ontario.

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HENRY CHAPMAN, JR.

Announces the sale at Public Auction the latter part of February of the fine collection of United States coins in gold, silver and copper of

Herbert DuPuy, Esq.

Pittsburg, Pa.

And in the same sale the general collection of coins of

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And at a date to be announced later the Unmatchable and Celebrated Collection of American Coins of the late

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Circular of Announcement will be sent to every one known to me as soon as the number of plates required to illustrate the greatest gems of the collection can be ascertained.

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After the Stickney Sale I will sell the greatest collection of American Paper Money ever offered—the collection of the late H. A. Chambers of Philadelphia. Collectors interested in this series will please especially notify me as I am forming a new mailing list for this branch of my business; and desire to ascertain about how many catalogues to issue of a paper money sale.

If your name is not on my mailing list, send it in at once stating in what lines you collect, whether you are a member of the A. N. A. or not, and if you want a catalogue of the Chambers sale.

Henry Chapman, Jr.

NUMISMATIST

1348 Pine Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

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1796, bust type, very good	1.25	1840, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, v. g., each	.20
1799, poor, but date shows, v. rare	4.00	1851, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, v. fine, each	.20
1801, nearly fine, scarce	1.00	1855, unc	.30
1802, very good	.50	1857, 1. date, fine, .30, unc.	.50
1803, fine	.75	1856, flying eagle cent; positively a proof, very rare	15.00
1811, very fair	.75	HALF CENTS—1803, 04, 07, 09, 25, 26, 28 (2), 29, 32, 33, 34 (2), 35 (2), 51, 53 (3), 55, 56 (2) good or very good (11), fine or very fine (7), unc. (4), 22 pcs.	4.50
1812, fine	1.00	CONSULAR DENARII—Julia, C. Julius Caesar, very fine	.60
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1819, very fine	.50	Norbana, C. Norbanus, v. fine, scarce	.75
1820, very fine, stars not connected, scarce	1.00	Vibia, C. Vibius c. f. Pansa, v. fine	.60
1821, very good, scarce	.60	Sardinia, 5 lire of Charles Felix, very fine	1.75
1823, fine, but somewhat pitted around date	1.00		
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1832, fine	.50		

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OFFICE OF

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 11, 1906.

TO THE POLICYHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY:

"Assuming that the synopsis prepared by the committee for the public press gives an accurate abstract of the full report, I deem it my duty promptly at this time and by this means briefly to call your attention to it.

"First, and above all other things, let me say that any open charge or covert insinuation that the trustees or officers of this company have at any time or in any manner been guilty of any 'misappropriation' of the company's funds or 'manipulation of the company's business for personal gain,' is unqualifiedly false.

"It is equally untrue that the trustees or officers have at any time intentionally discriminated against or in favor of any policy-holder or any class of policy-holders.

"The assertion that the officers have been guilty of acting for themselves and not for the company, or that they have knowingly been harsh or unfair in their treatment of policy-holders, or that they have withheld information of benefit to themselves to the detriment of policy-holders is wholly unwarranted.

"It is frankly conceded that mistakes may have been made, that errors of judgment have been committed, that changes are from time to time necessary in methods of business, and that the officers in the different departments of the company have not had and do not have a monopoly of wisdom in the administration of a great and responsible trust. But you as policy-holders are entitled to know the facts as they have existed and now exist, and to have honest criticism, where criticism of the management of the company is deserved, and to have credit given wherever credit is due. Neither praise nor criticism,

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neither investigation nor misrepresentation can change the record which has been made by this company during my connection with the administration of its affairs. I am unwilling to close that administration under the imputation, direct or indirect, that the management of the company by the trustees and officers who have been associated with me has been otherwise than honest, impersonal and impartial.

"If the officers of the company have been dishonest in their management, the committee had ample opportunity to ascertain that fact and if such fact was ascertained, they should have said so in unqualified language. If, on the contrary, they found, as we know they did, that the officers of this company have been honest in their administration of its affairs, the policy-holders and the public were entitled to that information and the committee should have said so in plain and unqualified terms. In the agitated state of the public mind regarding fiduciary institutions, the public will not be satisfied with half truths, inferences or inuendoes, but they are entitled to have the facts, the actual facts, as set forth in the testimony, clearly and fully stated.

"It has been my fortune to be president of this company for more than thirty-two years and veiled allusions to mismanagement, with which the report as published abounds, and the inferences which have no basis in fact with which it is filled must of necessity reflect upon the character of my administration.

"Were I alone involved I should not take the trouble to touch upon this phase of the report, but I cannot, in justice to the men who have been and are associated with me in the work, permit the report to go to the public without a disclaimer so far as it reflects upon the integrity and efficiency of men who have been for years associated with me, many of whom are now dead and consequently unable to speak for themselves. When the committee attacks by 'inference' the character of such men as Willard Merrill, Judge Charles E. Dyer, William P. McLaren, Alexander Mitchell, John Johnston, John Plankinton, B. K. Miller, J. H. Van Dyke and many others who in the past have been associated with me, and such men as Gen. F. C. Winkler, W. D. Van Dyke, A. K. Hamilton, E. J. Lindsay, who are now associated with the officers of this company as its present

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executive committee, I cannot remain silent, and I wish to state as emphatically as I believe the committee of investigation should have stated that there has been in the management of this company no manipulations of the funds of the company for the benefit of any officer or trustee of the company and that its affairs have been managed with absolute integrity of purpose.

"This company has welcomed an honest investigation of its affairs and during this entire investigation it was the desire of the officers of the company to give to the committee their fullest support. We furnished them with every item of information in our possession and were in the heartiest accord with the avowed object of the committee, namely, to bring about wherever necessary or possible improved conditions in the life insurance and investment business.

"Let me call your attention to some of the misleading statements contained in the synopsis of the report as published:

"1. As to election of trustees: The recommendations of the committee in the method of election of trustees are largely based upon two statements, neither of which is warranted by the evidence produced at the hearing. The report of the committee states that on the back of the proxies sent out to the policy-holders there appears the misleading statement 'it is the duty of the officers to select as proxy-holders, resident citizens of Milwaukee.' As a matter of fact, no proxy prior to the year 1906 had any such indorsement upon it, but the same in these words: 'The officers and trustees of the company always desire to have a full vote of the members of the company at each annual election, and would prefer to have all the members attend the annual meeting in person, but as this is impracticable they are obliged to furnish the names of citizens, residents of Milwankee.' The indorsement on the proxies used in 1906 was in the following language: 'The officers and trustees of the company always desire to have a full vote of the members of the company at each annual election, and would prefer to have all the members attend the annual meeting and vote in person, but as this may, in many cases appear impracticable, they furnish through the general and district agents names of citizens, residents of Wisconsin, who are eligible to act as proxies for absent members of the company, and who will do so if selected and duly authorized for that purpose.'

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"When examined as a witness before the committee, I stated that the language indorsed upon the proxies to which my attention was called, was not intended to, and as I thought did not, give the impression to the policy-holders that either the charter or the by-laws of the company made it the duty of the officers to select as proxies residents of the city of Milwaukee. Nevertheless, to avoid any possible insinuation to the contrary, the wording of the indorsement on the proxies this year was changed as above quoted. The synopsis states 'that at the annual election in 1904, there were 30,013 proxy-holders as against 35,010 (3,510) votes cast by policy-holders voting their own votes and proxies held by them', and then under the headline 'Should Have Been Warning to Officers' occurs this remarkable statement:

" 'It would seem that this charter provision which probibits a member of the company with a policy of less than $1,000 from participating in the election of trustees should have been an efficient suggestion of the impropriety of selecting men with absolutely no interest in the company to cast a single election over 30,000 votes for trustees of the company. In the face of charter provisions, the conduct of the officers in placing over 30,000 votes in the hands of men who have no insurance and no interest in the company is indefensible.'

"The simple truth, as shown by the testimony, is as follows: In the election of 1904, out of the total number of 401 persons voting, those who held policies numbered 239, while those not holding policies but acting as proxies for others numbered only 162. The number of votes cast by persons who were policy-holders voting their own policies or as proxies for other policy-holders was 17,636, while the number of votes cast by persons not policy-holders as proxies for policy-holders was only 15,887.

"The report deliberately states and repeats a statement that practically all the votes cast at an election were cast by those who had no insurance and no interest in this company, when as a matter of fact the poll list at the election, which was produced at the hearing of the committee, disclosed the fact that out of the total number of votes considerably more than one-half were cast by men who had insurance and who were policy-holders in the company and omits the fact disclosed by the evidence that the poll list of the present year, which was

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produced at the hearing, showed that out of a total number of 661 persons who voted only 174 who voted as proxies were not policy-holders, and that the number of votes cast by policy-holders amounted to about two-thirds of the entire number of votes cast at the election. And even if it were true, which it is not, that at any election of the company a majority of the votes were cast by persons acting as proxies who were not policy-holders, the fact nevertheless remains that the votes were in fact and in law cast by the policy-holders, whether or not the attorney whom they selected to deposit their votes was a policy holder of the company.

"Whether the changes proposed in the method of election of trustees meets with your approval or whether such change in the method would tend to prevent the so-called self perpetuation of the administration of the company by its officers and trustees, and thereby result in benefit to you, may be a proper subject for consideration by the legislature when fairly presented and fully discussed.

"2. As to policy loans, two criticisms are made: (1) That the form of assignment used by the company in making loans on its policies formerly contained certain 'harsh provisions'; (2) individuals, including officers and trustees of the company, are accustomed to make loans on certain classes of policies which the company is not authorized under the law to make.

"As to the first: The evidence disclosed the fact that the old forms of assignment were prepared by the counsel of the company and were used until such time as the business of making such loans increased and competition required a more simple and liberal form of assignment. Thereupon, and several months before the hearing of the committee began, the counsel of the company began an examination of the question which resulted in the preparation and adoption, some time in July last, of a new and satisfactory form of assignment which has been in use by the company since that date.

"As to the second: The evidence disclosed the fact that the company was advised by its legal department that it ought not legally to undertake to pay premiums to continue the semi-tontine policies in force until the end of the tontine period, and hence legislation to that end was inexpedient, and as it was to the interest of the policy-holders and at their request that on the semi-tontine accumulations

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upon which this company was not authorized to make loans, private loans should be furnished under the supervision of the company rather than by a class of brokers engaged in such loaning business, the practice was continued.

"Not one cent of advantage or profit was ever made by any officer or trustee or employe of this company, except such as may have come from the current rate of interest upon money loaned, while no expense was paid or incurred by the company except the mere stationery and postage for correspondence with the policy-holders and others in making the loans. If the committee were of the opinion that the officers of the company should not assist the policy-holders in the making of such loans, it would have been perfectly proper for the committee to have made recommendation for legislation along those lines. There appears, however, among the twenty-one bills which are stated to be in preparation no provision forbidding this method of making loans. The insinuation against those who made such loans is wholly uncalled for and purely gratuitous.

"3. As to the inspection department: It would appear from the report that the company has a 'Secret Inspection Bureau' and that this branch of the work is detrimental to the interests of the policy-holders. The evidence does not support this charge. Every company has some method of inspection of risks because the business requires it. The caution mark referred to in the report does not mean that the premium will be refused if not paid when due, but is simply a warning that investigation is needed. The report quotes the words of a notice to agents in connection with caution cases and states it is the practice to make use of this notice in cases of impairment because of ill-health as well as the habit of intemperance. This statement is not based upon the evidence but upon information said to have been given by one of the persons employed by the committee to examine the office records. The person who gave this information is mistaken, as the notice is used only in cases of doubt as to habits.

"4. As to the California judge: The statement in the report is not in accordance with the evidence, which shows that the policy on the life of the judge did not lapse, but was full paid. It was temporarily canceled because of his failure to pay interest on a loan made

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him by the company. It was only necessary to pay the loan with interest to put the policy in full force.

"In the Reed case used as a comparison, the policy lapsed for failure to pay the premium due and as the insured could not furnish the health certificate required, the company declined to reinstate the policy. The inference attempted to be drawn from the facts as distorted, is wholly unwarranted.

"5. As to agents' commissions: The report states 'that the expenses show a greater proportionate increase than the business.' This is an error. The testimony upon which the report purports to have been based shows that such is not the case. The evidence was that there had in recent years been a reduction of 10 per cent. in the commission paid to the agents of this company on first year's premium, that the number of renewals had been reduced, and that the present contracts had resulted in a decrease instead of an increase in the cost of securing and holding the business.

"The committee states the amount received in commissions by the three largest general agencies of the company, namely, Chicago, New York city and Milwaukee. It failed, however, to state what the expenses of these agencies have been, and that in the case of the latter agency, comprising the state of Wisconsin and northern Michigan, the compensation received was distributed among 391 agents in the employ of such general agency, and that this covered the entire expense to the company of writing more than $7,000,000 of new business and the collection and transmittal, without loss to the company, of $2,800,000 in premiums upon more than $70,000,000 of business in force in the field.

"It also appeared in the testimony that the percentage paid for the writing of new business in the three fields mentioned, and also for the collection of premiums, was identical with that paid in every other general agency of the company and that the cost to the company per thousand of new business written and per dollar of premium collected was the same as in the smallest agency of the company.

"Not only has there been a decrease in the agency expenses, but the same is true of the general expenses of the company, which have for years been lower than those of any other company writing business in this country. The ratio of total expenses to premiums for 1905

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in this company was 16.66 per cent., which is lower than any other company doing business, while the average of all companies was 21.56 per cent.

"The committee further states: 'The testimony shows that the incomes of some of the general agents have not resulted from their own efforts, but were built up by the labors of other agents now deceased.' Nothing of that character is to be found in the testimony. It was, however, in evidence that as to any business secured by other general agents who have preceded those now in service, the present general agents received no compensation whatever except a fee for the collection and transmitting of the premiums in force in their fields, such fee amounting in the average to 1½ per cent. of such premiums.

"6. As to discrimination in dividends: The charge of intentional discrimination in favor of annual dividend policies at the expense of deferred dividend or semi-tontine policies is without foundation and is not sustained by the evidence taken before the committee. Semi-tontine policies have received all in the way of surplus or dividends that similar annual dividend policies have received, and much more. The semi-tontine contract provides for gains from lapses and deaths within the class, but is silent on the subject of interest on accumulations. This being the case, it became the duty of the executive committee of the company to decide whether any rate and what rate of interest should be allowed, and it has performed that duty, fixing a rate from year to year, according to its judgment and the prevailing conditions of business. I am not conscious of any error of judgment in the transaction, but as for an intentional discrimination against one class of policy-holders for the purpose of benefiting another class, such action would be wholly without motive, and the accusation is groundless.

"It is also stated that 'the commissioner of insurance of this state made inquiry of the president of the Northwestern as to whether or not discriminations were made, and the latter replied in writing that there were no discriminations.' The commissioner did not make a direct inquiry, but forwarded a letter written by an agent of another company, not a policy-holder in this company, asking the commissioner if the Northwestern was authorized to use interest earned on

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tontine surplus to benefit its annual dividend business, and my reply to Commissioner Host was in substance as follows:

"'This company does not use interest earned on the tontine or deferred dividend fund for the benefit of annual dividend members of the company. Our annual dividend scale is fixed and adopted annually with reference only to the conditions affecting annual dividend policies and the amount of any annual dividend is not increased or diminished by reason of the existence of a separate branch of the business embracing the deferred dividend contracts. The allowance to deferred dividend members of a specific rate of interest on their accumulations is not a matter of contract, but the company has from the first allowed such interest which is annually included with the accumulations, so that we are allowing interest upon interest. The rate of interest has varied from time to time according to prevailing conditions of business, but has always been subject to a deduction for the necessary expense of administering the fund, but the average net rate for the whole period has been somewhat greater than 4½ per cent.'

"7. As to actuarial questions: Actuaries of the leading life insurance companies of the world have been at work for many years in attempts to solve the complex problems which present themselves in that field of science. Naturally they do not reach like conclusions on all subjects. The four actuaries employed by this committee may not agree in their theories with the practical methods adopted by the actuaries employed by the insurance companies. Possibly they may not agree among themselves. Possibly their advice has not on all subjects been followed by the committee. It is sufficient for me to say that this company has made and will make no pretext or objection to the adoption of any theory or method which in its practical results will further the interests of its policy-holders. Radical and untried theories, however, will not be adopted in haste by this company, unless compelled by law, but if it err at all, it purposes always to err in the direction of conservatism and safety.

"8. As to bills to be recommended to the legislature: Inasmuch as only the titles of the proposed bills are stated in the report, it is impossible at this time to say whether or not the proposed legislation is objectionable to this company. Judging from the titles, there are

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possibly only two or three among the twenty-one to be recommended which would interfere with the methods and practices of this company and which would not meet with its approval or at least with no objection. It will be time enough to advise you as to what objections there may be to the proposed legislation when the company shall receive the text of the proposed bills and have an opportunity to examine into their merits.

"9. As to a matter not covered by the report: The act creating the committee authorized it among other things 'to investigate into the expenditures of life insurance corporations in this state on all matters,' the field of investigation being practically unlimited.

"One important subject of expenditure, and one in which you as policy-holders are vitally interested, is the nature and amount of taxes and license fees paid by this company, amounting in the present year to upward of $344,000 paid in this state, and in all states of upward of $720,000. Furthermore, under the existing law, if not repealed, this company will be obliged to pay annually to the treasuries of other states an increase of taxes amounting to upward of $325,000. These taxes are a direct tax upon the policy-holders of the company and amount to nearly a gross premium tax of 14 per cent. A recommendation to the legislature by this committee to relieve the policy-holders of this company from this present and future grossly excessive tax would have been of great advantage.

"10. As to legislation: This company is in accord with many of the suggestions made by the committee and will co-operate with it along all lines which are promotive of sane and safe insurance and conducive to the interests of policy-holders. It will not oppose any legislation tending in these directions, but will aid all agencies which may be used to further the protection and promotion of all legitimate life insurance business in this state.

(Signed) "H. L. PALMER"
"President."

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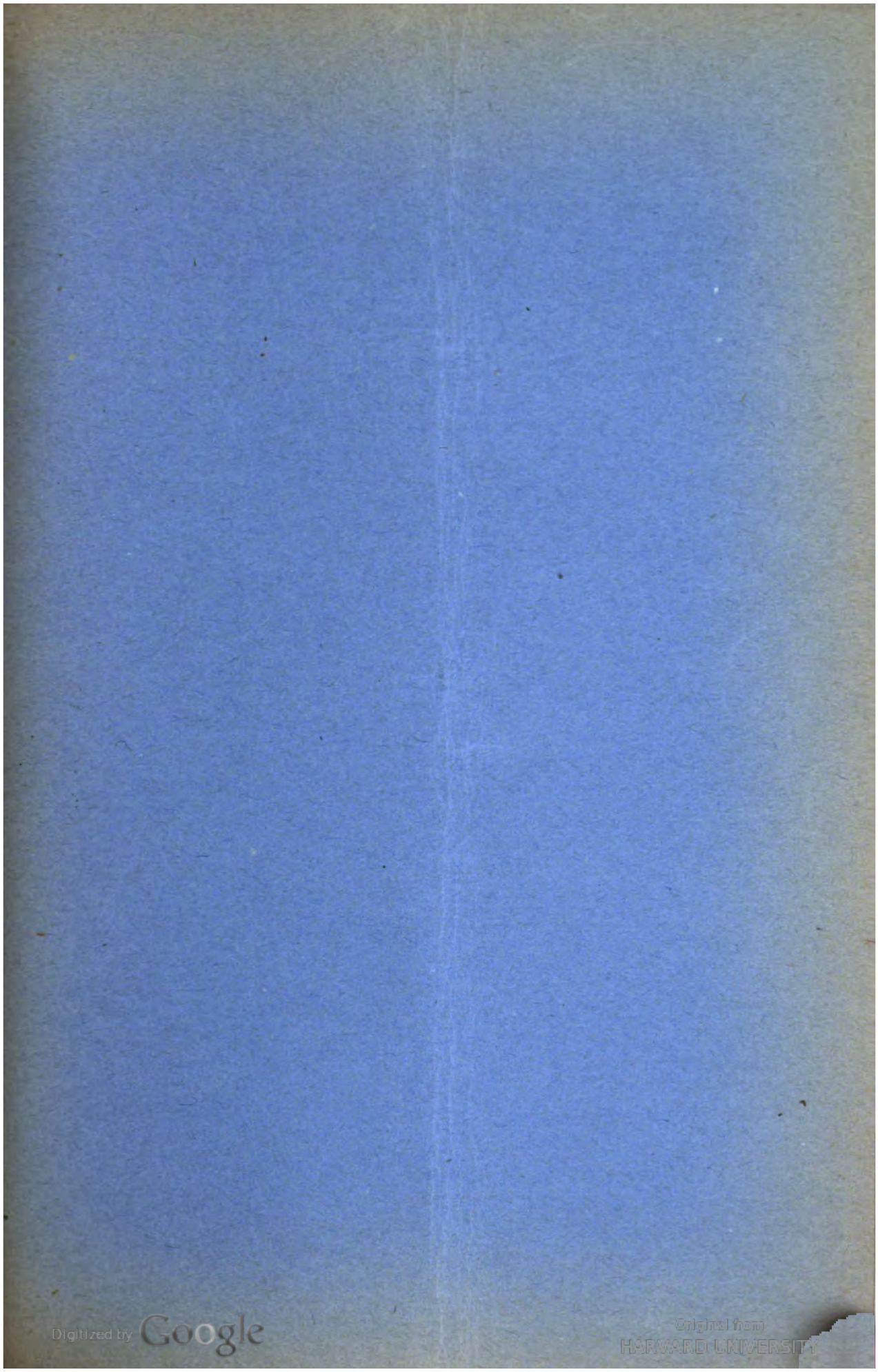
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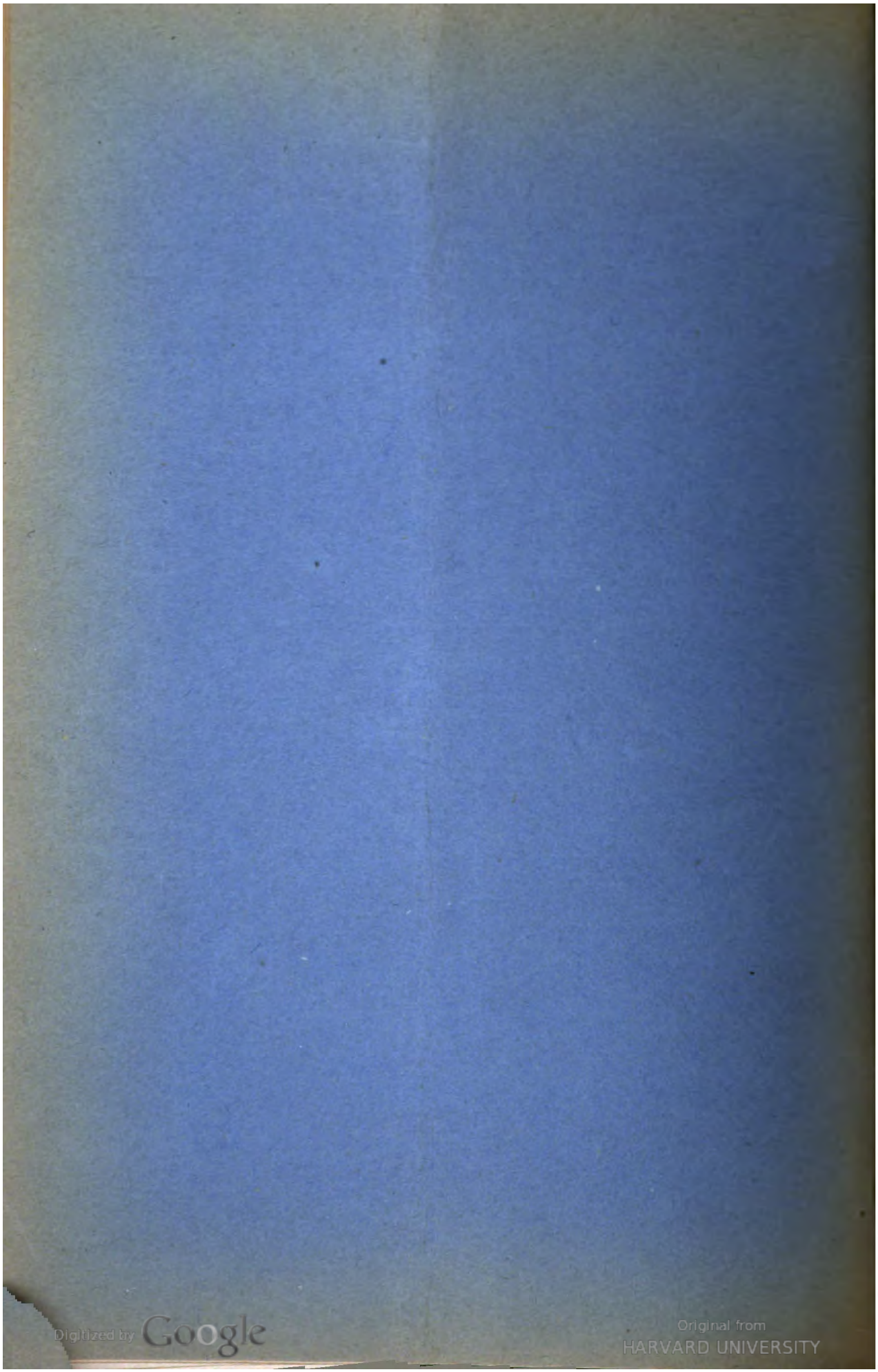
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THE NUMISMATIST

March
1907

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics

Geo. F. Heath, M.D. Monroe, Mich.



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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1907. NO. 3

THE MERCHANTS' CARDS AND TOKENS OF BALTIMORE.

A List of the Issues of the Monumental City, Accompanied by Historical Notes.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

The work of compiling the following list of the cards and tokens of Baltimore was begun about three years ago. In order that it might be as complete as possible I have corresponded with a number of collectors of such pieces in an effort to learn of all issues or varieties of this city, and from these correspondents have come requests for the publication of a list of the pieces collected or learned of as a result of my efforts. As the interest in pieces of this class centers chiefly in knowing their history or association, I have gathered from various sources considerable data regarding the various firms, individuals, societies, etc., by whom they were issued.

There seems to be a tendency just now to revive interest in this branch of collecting. A generation or more ago the old store cards formed a part of the collection of almost every prominent collector, and the rare pieces were as eagerly sought and brought as high prices as issues of equal rarity in most other branches of numismatics. With the revival of interest has come the feature of collectors in different localities making a specialty of the cards and tokens of their respective cities or states. The tokens of Rhode Island have received attention from Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport. The Chicago Numismatic Society is now engaged in forming a collection of the issues of that city, while the pieces of Pittsburg and Cincinnati are receiving attention at the hands of members of the A. N. A. in those cities. If this plan was adopted in other localities and data collected, the interest would be revived all along the line and the series would receive the attention it deserves.

The cards of Baltimore are, with few exceptions, the work of local die-cutters. Most of those by Francis X. Koehler have for the reverse a wreath, with a star at the top, enclosing the figure representing the value. These were struck mainly between 1870 and 1885. Prior to 1870 the design was patterned more or less after the sutler's checks struck by him for use during the Civil War.

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The cards struck by J. F. W. Dorman are also easily recognized, most of the reverses bearing a female head enclosed by a wreath or a circle of stars. Another type by Dorman is that of the value over a circle of rays.

The reverse of the cards of Charles Treusch and the Nonpareil Association bear the initials "P. H. J." below the bust. These are believed to be the work of Peter H. Jacobus, of Philadelphia.

Following is a list of the principal die-cutters of Baltimore and the time they were engaged in business. Specimens of the work of probably all of them are represented in the cards of this city:

Francis X. Koehler, 1851-1886.

James E. Pilkington, 1858-1866, 1869-1871; Pilkington & Joyce (James E. Pilkington and John Joyce,) 1867-1869.

John F. Bartholdt, 1841-1860.

Jacob Gminder, 1859-1898.

J. Arthur Limerick, successor to Jacob Gminder, 1898—

Dorman & Thomas (John F. W. Dorman and James S. Thomas,) 1866-1869.

J. F. W. Dorman & Co. (John F. W. Dorman and Wm. F. Sutz,) 1869-1871.

Dorman's Stencil and Stamp Works (J. F. W. Dorman, proprietor,) 1874-1891.

United States Manufacturing Company, (J. F. W. Dorman, president) 1871-1878.

The J. F. W. Dorman Company, 1891—

Lanphear & Ross (W. K. Lanphear and Richard Ross,) 1871-1873.

Excelsior Stencil, Stamp and Novelty Company (W. K. Lanphear, proprietor,) 1874-1880.

Selig Baumgarten, 1852-1866

S. Baumgarten & Son (Selig and Wm. Baumgarten,) 1866-1878.

Wm. Baumgarten, 1878—

James E. Pilkington was doubtless a member of the firm of True & Pilkington; of Troy, N. Y., in 1856, removing to Baltimore in 1857 or 1858. (See note in Low's Hard Times Tokens, No. 88.)

Prior to 1871 W. K. Lanphear was one of the prominent die-cutters of Cincinnati, many of the Civil War tokens being struck by him.

The cards of the oyster and fruit packers form an interesting group by themselves. When the oyster-packing industry was at its height—1865 to 1880—there were no less than 100 houses engaged in the business in Baltimore, probably most of them using checks. These were used to pay the oyster shuckers, the figures on the checks representing the number of gallons shucked. The average price paid was about 20 cents a gallon, the checks being redeemed at stated periods. When their use was discontinued, all in the hands of the packers were destroyed, and as their value was considerable, it is doubtful if many were unredeemed. This will probably account for the scarcity of these pieces.

The cards of the various German societies also form an interesting group, from the fact that they had a wider circulation than is suggested by their

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nature, the card of any one of the societies being accepted at any of the other clubs as readily as its own.

Except in a few cases no mention is made of the rarity of the cards, it having been impossible to learn the number struck of any issue. Even if this were possible it would not serve as a guide, in many instances, to their rarity. My experience in endeavoring to secure specimens leads me to believe that with a few exceptions most are scarce, many are very rare, and in a few instances I have been able to learn of the existence of but a single specimen of an issue.

In 1886 a renumbering of the houses of the city took place, the system of 100 to a block being introduced. In the notes accompanying the list, where the career of a firm extends beyond 1886 the street number in parenthesis is that of the new number.

Included in the list are several cards of Maryland outside of Baltimore. No effort has been made to collect data regarding these.

I desire to express my thanks to those who have aided me in preparing this list by furnishing me with specimens or descriptions, especially to President A. R. Frey, Secretary Howland Wood, Dr. B. P. Wright, Lyman H. Low, Dr. H. R. Storer, A. C. Gies, C. A. Mathis and C. O. Trowbridge. Information regarding any Baltimore card or variety not mentioned in the following list will be gladly received.

The size of the cards is given in millimeters.

1. Obv. "Accommodation Line." In the center a five-pointed star within a circle of rays. Rev. "Omnibus," ornamental flourishes above and below. Silver or plated. Octagonal. Size 18.

The Accommodation Line of omnibuses was established in 1854 by Adolphus Johnson, the route being from the lower end of Broadway, Fell's Point. through Pratt, Gay and Baltimore streets to Franklin Square and return. The line was withdrawn in 1859. Mr. Johnson died May 20, 1879, aged 54 years.

2. Obv. "Mystic | L. A." Rev. The figure "5" within a wreath, star at top. Brass. Size 20.

From 1864 to 1878 Louis Asbeck was the proprietor of the "Mystic" restaurant at 13 South Eutaw street.

3. Obv. "W. R. Baker | * | Fruit | —*1*— | Packer | * | Annapolis, Md." Rev. Female head 1., four stars on coronet, within a wreath, a star above. Brass. Size 25.

4. Obv. "B. L." in monogram of script letters. Rev. The figure "5" within a wreath of oak and olive leaves, star at top. Brass. Size 20.

5. Same as No. 4, except "25" on rev. Nickel. Size 20.

The Baltimore Liederkranz was organized in 1836, and was the oldest of the numerous German Singing Societies of Baltimore. After an existence of 62 years it was merged with the Germania Maennerchor in 1899. Its headquarters were at 274 (661) West Lexington street.

6. "The Baltimore Token."—Obv. A ship sailing r. Rev. A shield within a circle of 13 large stars. Brass, thick planchet. Size 23.

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7. Same as No. 6, except small stars and thin planchet.

"The Card of James Cole, Fell's Point, Baltimore, and the Baltimore Tokens" was the subject of a paper in the NUMISMATIST of December, 1904.

8. Obv. "B. U. P. Ry. Co. | —o— | —o— | Transfer." Rev. "Good Only | at | Transfer Station." A T-shape perforation in the center. Copper. Size 25.

This check was used by the Baltimore Union Passenger Railway Co. at its transfer station, Pratt and Howard streets, for several years prior to the consolidation of the street railways, in 1897.

9. Obv. "S. S. Barnes & Co. | Oyster Planters and | Packers | Elliott's Wharf | Cr. West & | Jackson St. | Baltimore, Md." Rev. An oyster within a circle of 16 stars. Brass. Size 21.

This firm appears only in the directory of 1867-68, at the location given on the card. From 1875 to 1879 S. S. Barnes was a member of the firm of Hunt, Barnes & Co. at 66 Boston street.

10. Obv. "33 & 35 | E. Baltimore St." Rev. Above, "Free," below "Pool." In the center, an elephant. All incuse. Nickel. Size 25.

From 1883 to 1885 Joseph Beard, Jr., was the proprietor of a saloon and pool room at 33 and 35 East Baltimore street, by whom the piece was issued.

11. Obv. "Wm. Belt & Co. | Manufacturers | -of- | Cut Soles | Side & Scrap Leather | For Sale | —37— | S. Calvert St., Balto., Md." Rev. An eagle l., with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons, 10 stars above and ornamental scroll below. Brass. Size 29.

The firm of Wm. Belt & Co. was composed of Wm. Belt and Samuel C. Donaldson, which began business in 1876. Mr. Belt conducted the business alone in 1877 and 1878 at 52 Light street.

12. Obv. "The B. C. Bibb Stove Co. | Baltimore, Md." In the center a cook stove. Rev. "Established 1851 | The | B. C. Bibb Stove Co. | Fireplace Heaters | Cook Stoves, Ranges | Furnaces, &c. | —o— | Baltimore, Md." Brass and copper. Size 25.

In 1851 Bentley C. Bibb formed a partnership with H. P. Robbins for the manufacture of stoves, etc. In 1855 the firm name was changed to Bibb & Co.; in 1877 to Bibb & Son, and in 1889 to The B. C. Bibb Stove Co., with B. C. Bibb as president. He died June 23, 1894, aged 79 years. In its existence of over half a century the firm has had but one location, 39-41 (107-109) Light street.

13. Obv. "Edward Block & Co." In the center, "5." Rev. Same as obv.

The above firm was composed of Edward Block and Charles F. Dallam, importers of wines, liquors and foreign produce, from 1867 to 1871, at 114 West Lombard Street.

14. Obv. "G. R. Bowman | Confectioner | 1862 | Hagerstown, Md." Rev. "To Observatory | and | Telescope." In the center, a telescope. Brass. Size 22.

15. Obv. "Geo. D. Brooks | Canton Can Works." In the center, "100 | Cans." Rev. "25" within a wreath, star at top. Nickel. Size 20.

George D. Brooks was from 1869 to 1875 a manufacturer of patent oyster and

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fruit cans at 142-144 West Camden street. In 1876 he was located at Sharp and Lombard streets. The Canton Can Works referred to on the card is found only in the directory of 1872, being located on Burke street, near Canton avenue.

16. Obv. "G. W. Buck | No. 23 | Pratt St." Rev. "Good for | One | Drink." Silver. Size 16.

From 1850 to 1867 George W. Buck was proprietor of the Fulton House, on Pratt street near Center Market Space. In the latter year he was succeeded by his son, James Buck, the name of the hostelry being changed to Buck's Hotel. George W. Buck and Wm. B. Buck were for several years afterward hardware dealers at 88 West Pratt street. In the directories from 1850 to 1855 the location of the Fulton House is given as 28 West Pratt street, and afterward as No. 34. Mr. Buck died July 24, 1893, aged 72 years.

17. Obv. "Calf Hide Assoc. of Balto. City | 10." (the figures incuse.) Rev. "Class | D | 180" (the D and 180 incuse.) Brass. Size 25.

The Calf Hide Association was one of several organizations of butchers formed for mutual protection. The object was to salt their own hides and render their own tallow, and thus protect them against impositions and give them control of their own business. The first association of this kind was formed in 1852. The Calf Hide Association was formed in 1872 with Bernard Gilner as president, and was located at 2 and 4 Neighbor street.

18 Obv. "Calverton Club." In the center, a rooster. In exergue, a star. Rev. The figure "5" within a wreath, a star at top. Copper. Size 20.

19. Same as No. 18, except "10." Nickel.

The Calverton Club was a society (probably political) in existence about 1884-1885, with headquarters at 125 West Baltimore street.

20. Obv. Above, "*The Carrollton*", below, "Clothing House." In the center, "—171— | W. Balto. St. | Next to the | Carrollton | Hotel." Rev. Female head l., coronet with four stars, within a circle of 11 stars. In exergue, "1876." Brass. Size 25.

"The Carrollton Clothing House" does not appear in any of the directories, but in that of 1876 (and in that year only) is found "G. C. Norris, retail clothing, 171 W. Baltimore street." This card is extremely rare, the specimen in Dr. B. P. Wright's collection being the only one he knows of.

21. Obv. Above, "Casino No. 3," below, "*Balto.*" In the center, an eagle with arrows and olive branch in his talons. Rev. The figures '25" within a wreath, a star at top. German silver. Size 20.

The Casino Clubroom was located at 216 (1122) Harford avenue. The significance of "No. 3" has not been learned. The card was issued probably between 1870 and 1875. During this period it was used as a headquarters for a political club.

22. Obv. Above, "*Central Railway Co.,*" below, "Baltimore." In the center, a large silver "C" inserted in the planchet. Rev. "*Good For*" | One Child's Fare." Copper. Size 20.

23. Obv. "Central Pass R. R. Co." Within a circle, "½." Rev. "*Half Fare Ticket.*" Within a circle, "½." Brass. Size 20.

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The Central Railway Line began running its cars February 6, 1883, the route being from Fulton Station to the foot of Broadway and return. This line, as well as several other lines of the city, employed no conductors, the passengers being expected to deposit their fare in a box behind the driver, who also made change when necessary. By the use of these checks for a child's fare (three cents) the necessity of making change was reduced to a minimum, as they could be bought in quantities at any time. The one with the silver "C" in the planchet is a very neat and attractive check, but was probably never in use, the cost of making being too great.

24. Obv. "John L. Chapman." In the center, "One | Soda" within a wreath. Rev. An eagle l., with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons. Silver or plated. Size 17.

25. Obv. and rev. similar to No. 24, but with 13 stars surrounding eagle. Below, "Bale," incuse. Silver or plated. Size 17.

26. Obv. Above, "John L. Chapman," below, "Baltimore." In the center, | "Mineral | Water. | " Rev. "Medicines | and | Perfumery." Silver and copper. Size 17.

John Lee Chapman was born on Fell's Point, Baltimore, in 1812. In 1834 he began business as a druggist at the southeast corner of Baltimore and South streets, removing in 1841 to the opposite side of South street. About 1846, with his brother, Jonathan Chapman, also a druggist, he succeeded to the glass manufacturing business formerly conducted by his uncle, George Chapman, which they conducted until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862 John Lee Chapman was elected Mayor of Baltimore, and was re-elected in 1864 and 1866. In 1869 he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore by President Grant, and later became Superintendent of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. He died November 18, 1880.

27. Obv. Above, "G. D. Claridge & Co.," below, "Baltimore." In the center, "Dealers in | — | Dairy | — | Products." Rev. Female head l., coronet with four stars, within a circle of 13 stars. In exergue, "1875." Brass. Size 20.

From 1875 to 1880 George D. Claridge, under the style of G. D. Claridge & Co., was a commission merchant at 15 Cheapside.

28. Obv. Above, "Cloud House," below, "D. & R." In the center, "5c" Rev. plain. Brass. Size 24.

The Cloud House was a hotel and restaurant located at 415 (529) West Baltimore street, of which Charles F. Cloud was proprietor for a number of years prior to 1873. Since that time it has been under the management of various persons.

29. Obv. Above, "H. H. Cole," below, "Baltimore." At right, "Corner of | Pratt St." | at left, "and Centre- | Market Space." In the center, an eagle l., with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons. Rev. "Importer & Manufacturer of Men's & Youth's Clothing," completing a circle. In the center, "Costume | Hall." within a wreath. Brass. Size 28.

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Hinson H. Cole appears in the directories from 1827 to 1856 as a clothier and merchant tailor at the address given on the card. I have in my possession an illustration of Costume Hall from a wood cut (printed in 1850,) which shows Mr. Cole's establishment to be a three-story building of no small proportions. Mr. L. H. Low informs me that this card was probably struck by the Scovills of Waterbury, Conn., between 1837 and 1850.

30. Obv. Above, "*James Cole*," below, "Baltimore." In the center, "Fells-Point" and two olive branches, forming a circle. Rev. A ship sailing r. Copper and brass. Size 23.

A sketch of James Cole and his card appeared in the NUMISMATIST of December, 1904.

31. Obv. Above, "Concordia," below, "Baltimore." In the center, the figure "5." Rev. An eagle r. with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons, a constellation of 17 stars above. Copper. Size 22.

32. Same as No. 31, except "25." Nickel.

The existence of the Concordia German Association dates back to 1847, the headquarters of which were for several years afterward in Western Hall, corner of Howard and Lexington streets. On September 10, 1865, its new home—the Concordia Opera House and Hall, at the southwest corner of Eutaw and German streets—was opened, which remained its home until it was destroyed by fire, June 10, 1892, shortly after which the association passed out of existence. Many of the leading actors and actresses of the day appeared at the Concordia Opera House. In 1868 Mr. Charles Dickens, the English novelist, gave a course of readings there.

33. Obv. "Dorman's Stencil | & | Stamp | Works | 19 | German St. | Baltimore." Rev. Female head l., four stars on coronet, within a circle of 13 stars. In exergue, "1875," Brass. Size 20.

34. Same as No. 33, except "19 German St." in larger letters.

35. Obv. "J. F. W. Dorman, | — | Man'f'r of | Printing | —Presses— | 21 German St. | -*- | Baltimore." Rev. "Dorman's Stencil & Stamp Works | Baltimore." In the center, "25" in large figures. Brass. Size 24.

36. Obv. "J. F. W. Dorman, | Man'f'r of | Printing Presses, | 21 German St. | Baltimore." (the words "Printing Presses" on two scrolls.) Rev. A large figure "5" surrounded by rays. Brass, silver plated. Size 20.

A sketch of John F. W. Dorman and his cards appeared in the NUMISMATIST of January, 1905, in President Frey's paper on "Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers."

37. Obv. Above, "H. A. Elliott & Bro.," below, "Balto." In the center, "1853." Rev. "One | Soda" within a wreath, star at top. Nickel. Size 20.

In 1853 Henry A. Elliott engaged in business as a druggist at the northeast corner of Lexington and Eutaw streets. In 1855 William Elliott was admitted as a partner, the firm name becoming H. A. Elliott & Bro., and the business was removed to the corner of Lexington and Pine streets, where it is still located, being conducted by other parties. The date on the card is that of the

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establishment of the business, and not the date of issue, which was about 1870-1875.

38. Obv. Above, "Evening News," below, "Balto." In the center, the figures "15" (incuse.) Rev. plain. Copper. Size 24.

The purpose for which this check was issued has not been learned.

39. Obv. Above, "Greenwood Park," below, "G. Falkenstein." In the center, a tree with spreading branches. Rev. The figures "10" within a wreath, star at top. Copper. Size 20.

40. Obv. same as No. 39. Rev. Same except "25." Nickel.

From 1867 to 1870 George Falkenstein was the proprietor of a restaurant at 32 East Pratt street From 1870 to 1890 he was in the same business at Gay and Frederick streets. The Greenwood Park Brewery was located at Belair road and Oliver street.

41. Obv. "F. H." In the center, the figure "3." Rev. The figure "5" within a wreath. Silver and brass. Size 20.

This card appeared in Massamore's 27th sale, Mar. 20, 1885, No. 468, where he states that it is a "very rare Baltimore card." Further information is wanting.

42. Obv. "F. H. F. Co." Rev. A steamboat. Brass, oval. Size 16x23.

The Federal Hill Ferry Co. was organized January 30, 1854, the route being from West Falls auenue to the foot of Hughes street, Federal Hill. The ferry-boat "City Block" commenced regular trips in April, 1855.

43. Obv. "Conrad Fogelson, Co. E. 1st Md., Baltimore." Rev. Bust of General Seigel. Copper.

In Massamore's 46th sale, June 23, 1897, No. 485, this card is catalogued as a rare Civil War token. The name of Conrad Fogelson does not appear in the Baltimore directories.

44. Obv. "Fosdick, Mitchell & Hild | 302 | W. Baltimore St. | Baltimore." Rev. "Importers of | Druggists | Sundries | Notions | & | Fancy Goods." Vulcanite. Size 32.

This firm does not appear in the Baltimore directories.

45. Obv. "G. & Co. | 1 | Gal | Balto." Rev. Female head l., within a circle of stars. In exergue, "1871." Brass. Size 24.

This is probably an oyster packer's check, but the name of the firm has not been learned.

46. Obv. "Chas. W. Geekie | 5 | — | *No. 123* | Baltimore St." In exergue, a star. Rev. Above, "Ladies Blush." In the field, a foul anchor, two decanters and 13 stars. White metal. Size 24.

Chas. W. Geekie was born in Scotland in 1819. At the age of 18 he came to this country with his father, who settled in northern New York. The younger Geekie was for a number of years connected with large hotels in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans and Chicago, and came to Baltimore about 1860, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business at 123 West Baltimore street. He remained there until 1876, when he removed to Kent county, Maryland, and engaged in stockraising. He returned to Baltimore, in

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1882 and opened a wholesale liquor establishment at 6 South Charles street, removing to 3 North Liberty street in 1884, where he conducted the business up to the time of his death, October 7, 1892. The business was continued for a few years by his two sons, Chas. W. and Frederick S. Geekie.

47. Obv. "This Check Will Be Redeemed | In | Kola- | *Pepsin | By Your Jobber | * .. or.. .* | The Gem Chemical Co. | Balto., Md." Rev. "*To the Consumer* | Good For One | Glass | Kola-Pepsin | 5c | At All | Soda Fountains." Aluminum. Size 29.

48. Obv. Above, "Germania Maennerchor," below, "Balto." In the center, a lyre within a wreath. Rev. The figure "5" within an oak wreath. Copper. Size 22.

49. Same as No. 48, except "10."

The Germania Maennerchor was founded October 10, 1856. The headquarters of the society were on Lombard street, near Hanover, for a number of years. On February 11, 1874, its new home, at 192-194 (410-412) West Lombard street was dedicated, where it has since been located. During the Civil War, when its meetings, as well as those of the ladies' chorus, were prohibited by martial law, the members devoted their attention to giving concerts for the relief of the wounded soldiers. On April 5, 1899, its membership was greatly increased by the merging of the Liederkranz with the Germania.

50. Obv. "S. H. Gibson & Son | Oyster Packers | 1 Gall. | Crisfield, Md." In the center, a large "G." Rev. plain. Brass. Size 25.

Crisfield, Somerset county, Md., on the Chesapeake Bay, is a town built on the oyster industry.

51. Obv. "C. Gilpin, Sutler, Cumberland." Rev. "Maryland 2 Rt. I. H. B.—Cents in Goods." Brass. Size 20.

52. Obv. Above, "Gosman & Co.," below, "*Balto.*" In the center, a soda fountain. Rev. The figures "10" within a wreath, star at top. Nickel. Size 22.

Adam J. Gosman was for many years one of Baltimore's leading pharmaceutists, engaging in the business in 1858. From 1872 to 1895 he was located at Charles and Mulberry streets, under the name of Gosman & Co., where these cards were used. Several years ago Mr. Gosman placed on the market a product known as Gosman's Ginger Ale, and he was later succeeded in business by the Gosman Ginger Ale Co.

53. Obv. "Granniss | & | Taylor | Baltimore | Md.," with ornamental flourishes. Rev. An omnibus drawn by two horses r. Brass, oval. Size 16x23.

This firm as proprietors of a line of omnibuses does not appear in the directories, but in that of 1864 is found "Granniss & Taylor, oyster packers, foot of Chester street," and in that year only. The existence of the card, which is rare, is evidence that they were the proprietors of a line of omnibuses, probably about 1858-1860, and the presumption is that with the advent of horse-cars in 1859, shortly after which all the omnibus lines were practically driven out of business, Messrs. Granniss & Taylor engaged in the oyster-packing business, which at that time was one of the rapidly growing industries of the city.

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54. Obv. "The | Guth | Chocolate Co. | Manufacturers of | Fine Chocolates | and Bon Bons, | Baltimore, Md." Rev. Within a circle, an eagle with outstretched wings holding an olive branch in each talon. Above, "Gold Medal," below, "Chocolates | 'Good as Gold.' " On the left, "Trade" on the right, "Mark." Brass. Size 29.

55. Obv. "Joel Gutman & Co. | Dry | Goods | -o- | 112 to 122 | N. Eutaw St." Rev. The figures "10" surrounded by rays. Nickel. Size 20.

Joel Gutman, the founder of the above firm, was born in Merchingen in 1828, and came to this country in 1849. In 1852 he established what has since become one of the leading dry goods houses in Baltimore. The firm's present location is that given on the card, and was first occupied by it in October, 1886 (probably the date of issue,) the firm at that time being composed of Joel Gutman, Louis K. Gutman and F. Nassauer. Joel Gutman died February 23, 1892.

56. Obv. "Chas. W. Hamill & Co., Mf. Silver Plated Ware." A female head almost identical with that on last type of the U. S. silver dollar. Below, in very small letters, "F. X. Kohler." Rev. "150th Anniversary Baltimore City." In the center, the Baltimore Battle Monument. Below, "October | 1880." White metal and gilded. Size 28.

The firm of Chas. W. Hamill & Co. was formed in 1876, and was composed of Mr. Hamill and S. J. S. Trayhern, being located at 30 North Holliday street. The firm was short-lived, however, owing to a disagreement, and the court was asked to wind up the company's affairs in 1878. Mr. Hamill purchased the plant, and on January 1, 1879, resumed business at the southwest corner of German and South streets, with James H. F. Hiser as his partner. In 1881 the firm removed to German and Calvert streets, where it was located until the business was discontinued a few years ago. This card was struck as a souvenir of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city, October 11-16, 1880, and after several hundred had been sold at 25 cents each the further issue was stopped by the Government officials on account of the close resemblance of the obverse to that of the current silver dollar. With the understanding that the remainder of the issue would be gilded, the firm was permitted to continue their sale, which had proved a very remunerative venture.

57. Obv. "Col. Hardy, Crier. | $10 | 1858." Rev. "Albion 11 | $20 | ——— | $7 | Duke of Bedford." Brass. Size 24.

This card has been known to collectors for nearly fifty years, and, so far as I have been able to learn, has never been attributed to Baltimore, or, in fact, to any city. It is included here in the belief that it was issued by John D. Hardy, who appears in the directories from 1853 to 1872 as an auctioneer, and from 1873 to 1877 as secretary of the Baltimore Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association. For a number of years Mr. Hardy had an interest in the firm of F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, at 28 South Charles street. He died August 12, 1877, aged 66 years. Nothing has been learned regarding the inscription on the reverse.

58. Obv. "Fair Mount | —o— | H. Herring | —o—." Rev. The date, "1834" within a wreath formed of 33 olive leaves. White metal. Size 35.

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This card was the subject of a paper in the NUMISMATIST for February, 1906, and has been included in Mr. Low's Supplement to Hard Times Tokens No. 173.

59. Obv Above, "Hochschild, Kohn & Co.," below "Baltimore, U. S. A." In the center within a circle, the Maryland coat of arms, "September, 1905." Rev. plain. Copper. Size 20.

This card was issued on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the firm, which conducts a department store at the corner of Lexington and Howard streets. The issue was a large one, but the distribution was discontinued after a few days upon complaint being made that they were being used to operate the cent slot-machines in all parts of the city.

60 Obv. Above, "H. J. Horn & Co.," below, "Baltimore." In the center the figure "5". Rev. A female head l. within a wreath. Brass. Size 20.

Henry J. Horn engaged in the oyster and fruit packing business at 103 East street in 1872. In 1878 the firm name was changed to H. J. Horn & Co., George E. and John H. Horn becoming members of the firm.

61. "Houck's | Panacea | Baltimore" counterstamped in relief on silver dollar of 1795 (head type).

62 Same as No. 61 on half dollar of 1830.

Jacob Houck was a native of Frederick, Md., where he was for several years a leading merchant. He came to Baltimore in 1828 and engaged in the dry goods business at 121 West Baltimore street. In 1834 he placed on the market his Botanic Panacea, which sold for $1.50 a bottle. From 1840 to 1850 his laboratory was located successively at 10 South Charles street, 16 Hanover street 15 South Liberty street and 357 West Baltimore street. In 1851 it was located at 8 South Eutaw street, with Henry T. Houck as proprietor. Half dollars with this counterstamp are found dearing dates in the early '30s, and are not particularly rare. The dollar of 1795 in my collection with this stamp is the only one of that denomination I have learned of.

63. Obv. "—o— | W. H. J. | —o—" Rev. A large figure "5" over a circle of rays. Brass. Size 25.

A card of William H. Jubb, who conducted a saloon at 1016 Boyd street from 1886 to 1890.

64. Obv. Above, "Benjamin Jury," below, "Baltimore." Within a wreath, "Vaux | Hall." Rev. Figure of Liberty seated, 13 stars surrounding. In exergue, "1848" (in imitation of the half dime of the period). German silver. Size 16.

The old Vauxhall Garden and Hotel was located on the east side of Light street, between Hill and York streets, and was in existence as early as 1832, perhaps earlier. Robert Soulsby (see No. 136), was proprietor of the resort from 1839 to 1846, and Benjamin Jury from 1848 to 1850, according to the directories. It is probable that Jury was the immediate successor of Soulsby. Although the Garden in the rear of the hotel has long since disappeared, the old tavern is still standing, a part of which is now used as a saloon. Over the door hangs a sign, "Old Original Vauxhall Garden". This resort was similar to the numer-

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ous other gardens of that period, and was patronized largely by the working classes.

65. Obv. Above, "Kann's Busy Corner," below, "Admiral George Dewey." In the center, a bust of Dewey r., below, "1899." Rev. Above, "Department Stores," below, "Olympia." In the center, the cruiser r. Brass. Size 32.

The department store of S. Kann, Sons & Co. was established by Solomon Kann in 1859 at 156 (509-513) South Broadway, where it has since been located. In 1905 the business was sold to other parties. The Kanns also conduct a department store in Washington, D. C.

66. Obv. Above, " *Keach*" below, "Baltimore Street." In the center, "One | Soda" within a wreath. Rev. An eagle l. with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons. Above 13 stars, below, "Baltimore." German silver. Size 16.

This card was undoubtedly issued by P. R. Keach, who appears in the directory of 1847 only, as a "mineral water manufacturer, Wine street," although the location is given on the card as Baltimore street. Wine street was but little more than an alley running parallel with Baltimore street just south of that thoroughfare for a distance of one square from Charles to Light street. Although his establishment was located on Wine street, he probably had an entrance on Baltimore street where he dispensed his beverage.

67. Obv. "C. D. Kenny Co. | Teas | Coffees | Sugars." Rev. Bust of Schley r. Below, "W. S. Schley." Aluminum. Size 32.

The extensive business of this firm was established in Baltimore in 1870 by Cornelius D. Kenny. The company now has 60 stores throughout the South, 10 of which are in Baltimore.

68. Obv. "Kensett." Above and below, ornamental work. Rev. Same as obv. Brass. Size 24.

Thomas Kensett, the founder of the firm of Kensett & Co., was born in Cheshire, Conn , February 12, 1814. He came to Baltimore in 1849 and established the oyster and fruit packing business, using a secret process invented by his father in 1819. His first place of business was on York street, and in 1852 he erected a large building on West Falls avenue, which has since been the home of the firm's business. In 1855 Mr. Ira B. Wheeler became a partner of Mr. Kensett for a short time. Mr. Kensett died August 6, 1877. The business has since been conducted by his sons and nephews.

69. Obv. "Kepler's | * | 5 North St | — | Balto." Rev. "Good for | 5c | in Trade." Aluminum. Size 25.

70. Obv. "Kepler's | * | 113 Park Ave. | * | Balto." Rev. "Good for | *5* | in Trade." Aluminum. Size 25.

In 1890 Wm. E. Kepler became the proprietor of a restaurant at 5 North street. After the fire of 1904, which destroyed the place, Mr. Kepler resumed business at 113 Park avenue. Almost the entire issue of his cards at 5 North street was destroyed by fire.

71. Obv. "A. Knight | 99 | Balto St. | *" Rev. "Mineral Water," an orna-

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ment below, all surrounded with ornamental flourishes. German silver. Size 16 1-2.

72. "Knight's Mineral Water Saloon" counterstamped on U. S. quarter dollar.

73. Mr. Knight's card is also found counterstamped on a Spanish two-real piece.

Albert Knight was a native of Providence, R. I., and came to Baltimore in 1856. He engaged in the sale of mineral water at 99 West Baltimore street until 1860, when he emigrated to Havana, Cuba, where he was for a time engaged in the same business, and returned to Baltimore about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. About 1863 he went to Newberne, N. C., in connection with the Quartermaster's Department of the army, and revived the sale of soda water, his chief business being with the soldiers. He died there very suddenly. (I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low for the above sketch of Mr. Knight.)

74. Obv. Above, "Knight Templars," below, "Baltimore." In the center, a broken circle of pellets surrounding a triangle enclosing a skull and crossed femurs, above the skull a cross. Below the triangle, "Maryland." Rev. "* * * Good for * * * | One | 12 1-2c Drink." White metal, bronzed. Size 29.

Only one of these pieces is known to exist, which is in the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, who has furnished me with the following details concerning it. The obverse die of the card was originally a portion of a die used in striking a medal in commemoration of the centennial celebration of Maryland Commandery No. 1, Knight Templars of Baltimore, in 1890. This medal is described and illustrated in the NUMISMATIST of February, 1902. After the medals were struck the obverse die was cut down and a new reverse die, "Good for one 12 1-2c drink," made, from which several pieces were struck for a man in the liquor business, who probably hoped to increase his trade by their use. When the Knights learned of this scheme they destroyed the entire issue, with the dies. The piece owned by Dr. Wright is struck in soft medal, and was probably a die trial, and may have been overlooked.

75. "Kunkel's | Opera Troupe" counterstamped on obverse of Mexican 2 reals of 1744.

George Kunkel was one of the first delineators of negro minstrelsy in the United States, and during his theatrical career was connected with three historic places of amusement in Baltimore. He was born in Greencastle, Pa., in 1821. He came to Baltimore in 1855, and afterwards became manager of the Jenny Lind Theater in Washington and one in Richmond, Va. In his company were J. Wilkes Booth and Joe Jefferson. In 1859 and 1860 he was manager of the Holliday Street Theater in Baltimore, and in 1861 became manager of the old Baltimore Museum, at Calvert and Baltimore streets, which was founded in 1814 by Rembrandt Peale, a son of Charles Willson Peale, his company being known as "Kunkel's Opera Troupe." In 1864 Mr. Kunkel, with Thomas L. Moxley, became manager of the old Front Street Theater. He died in this city January 25, 1885.

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76. Obv. "Lix" within a wreath of olive leaves and berries. Rev. "5" within a circle of 13 stars. Nickel. Size 20.

A card of the Baltimore Club, at 187 (905) North Charles street, of which Julius G. Lix was steward from 1883 to 1886.

77. Obv. "L. C. C. | 5" (all incuse). Rev. plain. Brass. Size 24.

A check of the Log Cabin Club, a political organization formed in 1888, with headquarters on Montgomery street, near Light street.

78. Obv. Above, "Macgill & Moore," below, "Hagerstown, Md." In the center, the figure "5" within a circle of rays. Rev. Female head l. within a wreath. Brass. Size 20.

79. Obv. "W. G. Maxwell | 166 | Baltimore St. | * | Baltimore, Md." Rev. "Rubber Goods | * | of Every | —o— | Description | Also | Umbrellas & | Parasols." Vulcanite. Size 32.

In 1860 Wm. G. Maxwell succeeded to the rubber business conducted by E. M. Punderson since 1849. He was at the location given on his card from 1864 to 1869. From that time until his death—in 1876—he was at 217-219 West Baltimore street.

80. Obv. "Mason | Baker." Rev. A sheaf of wheat. Brass. Size 23.

Although positive evidence is wanting that this is a Baltimore issue, I am of the opinion that it was a card of the firm of that name which has been in the bakery business here since 1820. The business was founded in that year by Richard C Mason, and has since been conducted under the style of R. C. Mason & Son, R. Mason & Bro. and James D. Mason & Co. The bakery was located for half a century or more at 133 McElderry's wharf.

81. Obv. In the centre within a circle, "Mears & Houlton | U. S. | Baltimore." Above, forming a semi-circle, 15 stars; below, "Patented, 1859." Rev. Above, "Legation of the U. S. A.," below, "Paris." In the center, within a circle, an eagle with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons, 13 stars above. Lead (thick.) Size 28.

82. In the sale of the Levick collection, May 26-29, 1884, Lot 2249, was a similar piece, described as "Legation of the United States at London" Lead. Size 31.

The firm of Mears & Houlton does not appear in the Baltimore directories, nor has anything further been learned of these pieces.

83. Obv. "Mechanics—Hall | 152 Fayette St. | — | Koehler." Rev. "Good for | 5 | Cents." Brass. Octagonal. Size 21.

Mechanics' Hall has been in existence since 1864, which was about the date of issue of the card. It was for several years the headquarters of the West Baltimore Schuetzen Association. (See No. 152.)

84. Obv. "J. Mitchell." Above, "Peoples" below, "Line." Rev. An omnibus drawn by two horses to r. Brass, silver plated. Oval. Size 16x23.

James Mitchell was from 1851 to 1859 proprietor of the People's Line of omnibuses, the route of which was from Franklin Square to Ashland Square. This line, as well as the other omnibus lines, was withdrawn in 1859, when horse-cars first made their appearance in Baltimore.

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85. Obv. "B. Momenthy | Fayette Hall | Baltimore." Rev. The figure "5" within a wreath. Copper. Size 20.

Fayette Hall, also known as Central Hall, was located at 28 North Gay street, of which Bruno Momenthy was proprietor about 1870.

86. Obv. "Monroe Association | Balto." Rev. "Good for | 5 | Cents." In exergue, "Koehler." Brass. Size 22.

87. Obv. Above, "Montebello Club," *Balto. County.*" In the center, the figure "5" within a beaded circle. Rev. An eagle l. with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons. Brass. Size 18.

88. Obv. Above, "Moore & Brady," below, "Baltimore." In the center, a rectangular space in relief (probably intended for counterstamping), ornaments above and below. Rev. Female head l., four stars on coronet, within a wreath, star at top. Brass. Size 24.

89. Obv. "Moore & Brady | * | Five | * | Baltimore." Rev. plain. Brass. Size 18.

In 1871, under the style of Geo. W. Moore & Co., Mr. Moore engaged in the oyster packing business at 54 North High street. In 1875 James H. Brady became a partner, the firm name being changed to Moore & Brady, and the business was removed to the foot of Montgomery street, where it has since been located.

90. Obv. "Souvenir (on a scroll) | of the | New York | Clothing | House | Baltimore, Md." Rev. Above, "* Anniversary*" below, "Battle of North Point." In the center, the Baltimore Battle Monument. On the left, "Sept 12 | 1814." On the right, "Sept. 12 | 1889." White metal. Size 40.

The New York Clothing House has been in existence since 1875. Since 1887 it has been located at 102 East Baltimore street.

91 Obv. Above, "Nonpareil," below, "*Baltimore.*" In the center the figure "5." Rev. Female head l. within a circle of 13 stars, Below the head, in small letters, "P. H. J." Nickel. Size 20. This card is also found counterstamped "B. A."

The Nonpareil Association, a social club, was in existence from 1867 to 1870, the headquarters of which were at the northeast corner of Bond and Bank streets.

92. Obv. "O'Brien's | —o— | 5 S. Liberty St. | —o— | Baltimore." Rev. "2½" in very large letters over a circle of rays. Brass and silver-plated. Size 24.

93. Obv. "O'Brien's | 303 | Second | St. | *Balto.*" Rev. Same as No. 92. Nickel. Size 24.

94. Obv. Above, "O'Brien's," below, "3 N. Calvert St." In the center, the figures "2½." Rev. Same as obv. (all incuse). Nickel. Quatrefoil shape. Size 29.

Thomas J. O'Brien was for several years one of Baltimore's best known restaurateurs. From 1873 to 1885 he was located at 22 German street; from 1885 to 1888 at 5 South Liberty street; from 1888 to 1890 at 303 Second street, and from 1890 until his death (June 22, 1898) at 3 North Calvert street. These cards were known as rebate checks, one of which was given with a single drink at 15 cents.

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95. Obv. "O'Neill & Co. | *1* | Gal. | Canton." Rev. "Redeemable | * | From | Shuckers | * | Only." Nickel. Size 25.

The oyster-packing firm of O'Neill & Co., composed of James H. O'Neill, F. Wehr and H. Wehr, began business in 1869 at 112 Boston street. The following year the Messrs. Wehr withdrew, and the business was conducted by Mr. O'Neill until 1873 under the same firm name. Canton is the southeastern section of the city lying between Patterson Park and the harbor, Boston street being the principal business thoroughfare.

96. Obv. "Good for | 5 | in Trade | At Palace Cafe." Rev. "This Check Will be Redeemed | At Palace | Cafe | 312 | W. Baltimore | Street | —o—" Aluminum. Size 25.

97. Obv. "*Patapsco Fruit Butter Company* | No. 27 | South | * | Liberty St | Baltimore, | Md." Rev. Above, "Liberty Bell," below, "1776," six stars to left, seven stars to right. In the center, the Liberty Bell. Brass and white metal. Size 23.

98. Obv. Same as No. 97. Rev. "*The Birthplace of Liberty,*" below, "July 4 | 1776 | Independence Hall." In the center, a front view of Independence Hall. White metal. Size 23.

99. Obv. Same as No. 97. Rev. Above, "Carpenter's Hall, Phila." below, "1774 | First Congress, Sep. 5." In the center, a front view of Carpenter's Hall, White metal. Size 23.

100. Obv. Same as No. 97. Rev. Above, "Libertas Americana," below, "4 Juil, 1776." In the center, female head l. with pole and cap. White metal. Size 23.

101. Obv. Same as No. 97. Rev. Above, "Continental." To the left, "1776" to the right, "1876." In the center, a soldier with gun reversed. White metal. Size 23.

102. Obv. Same as No. 97. Rev. Maryland arms, an eagle above. White metal. Size 23.

The Patapsco Fruit Butter Co. seems to have been the name used only in 1876 by the firm of C. F. Munder & Bro., confectioners, at 27 South Liberty street. In that year this firm advertised that they were "also proprietors of the Patapsco Fruit Butter Co.," the firm being composed of Mrs. L. F. Munder and Maurice P. Munder. The business was founded by Chas. F. Munder, a baker and confectioner, about 1820, and from 1856 to 1878 was conducted under the style of C. F. Munder & Bro. Since its foundation the location had been at the address given on the card. The firm was dissolved in 1878.

103. "1849 | W. Peters | Balto." counterstamped on the reverse of cent of 1838.

William Peters began business as a brass founder and dealer in hardware about 1840 at the corner of Pratt and Concord streets. He does not appear in the directories after 1860.

104. Obv. Above, "*Platt & Co.*" below, "Baltimore." In the center, the figure "5" over a circle of rays. Rev. Similar to obv. Brass. Size 20.

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The oyster and fruit packing firm of Platt & Co. was founded by Mr. Landra Beach Platt, who was born in Milford, Conn., in 1812, and who was a descendant of one of the old Puritan families. He came to Baltimore in 1864 and engaged in the oyster and fruit packing business on the south side of the Basin, adjoining the City Yard. Mr. Platt died February 26, 1887. The business has for several years been conducted by Mr. Platt's sons, Herman S. and William D. Platt.

105. Obv. Above, "*Price Bros.*" below, "Balto." In the center, "1866." Rev. Above, "*One Gallon*" below, "Oysters." In the center, an oyster. Nickel. Size 20.

106. Obv. Above, "*Price Bros. & Co.*" below, "Balto." In the center, "1866." Rev. Above, "*One Gallon*" below, "Oysters." In the center, an oyster. Nickel. Size 20.

John S. and Joseph Price were the members of the firm of Price Bros., which conducted the oyster and fruit packing business at the foot of Cross street from 1866 to 1869.

107. Obv. Above, "Pringsheim," below, "Baltimore." In the center, a cylinder-shaped object within a circle of 12 stars. Rev. "One | White" within a wreath. Brass, silver-plated. Size 15.

In 1865-66 Moritz Pringsheim was the proprietor of a restaurant at 16 South Frederick street, and was also the brewer of a brand known as the Berlin White Beer.

108. Obv. Above, "Prizes Paid in Gold & Silver." In the center, a female head l., with coronet inscribed "Pyfer & Co." In exergue, "1849." Rev. Above, "Lottery & Exchange Office," below, "Balto., Md." In the center, an eagle with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons, above which is a scroll inscribed "Pyfer & Co." Brass. Size 28.

From 1849 to 1860 Philip M. and William B. Pyfer, under the style of Pyfer & Co., were lottery and exchange brokers at the corner of Baltimore and Light streets. Prior to 1849 Philip M. was a member of the lottery firm of Emory & Co., and William B. was a member of the firm of S. Scribner & Co., also lottery agents.

109. Obv. Above, "Monument" below, "Square." In the center, "Randall & Co. | Balt." an ornament above. Rev. Above, "Mineral Water," below, "City Hotel." In the center, the Baltimore Battle Monument. Brass, silver-plated; plain and milled edges. Size 17.

The firm of Randall & Co. appears only in the directories of 1840-1842, the location of which was in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Monument Square. For five years previous to 1840 Mr. Dudley A. Randall was a mead manufacturer at 126 North Howard street, and after 1842 he conducted the business alone at the location on the card until 1871. He was a native of Providence, R. I. He died February 6, 1881, aged 75 years.

110. Obv. "P. J. Reid | 65" (the figures very large.) All incuse. Rev. plain. Nickel. Size 30.

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Patrick J. Reid was the proprietor of a restaurant at 2 McClellan street from 1885 to 1890.

111. Obv. "Ringgold, Reinhart (the letters H and A apart) & Co. | – o – | Pharmacists | – o – | *Cumberland, Md.*" Rev. "Good For One | 10c | Glass of Soda." Aluminum. Edges milled. Size 25.

112. Obv. Same as No. 111, save that H and A are together, and the two lower lines in larger letters. Rev. Same as No. 111, save that the numeral is "5." Octagonal. Aluminum. Edges milled. Size 25.

The above two cards are Nos. 1838 and 1839 in Dr. H. R. Storer's list of "The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine" in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, from which the descriptions are taken.

113. Obv. Above, "W. Rullmann," below, "Washirgton Hall." In the center, "One | Drink." Rev. A lyre within a wreath of flowers, surrounded by a circle of 13 stars. Brass. Size 19.

What is now the Monumental Theater, on Baltimore street, adjoining the bridge, was half a century or more ago known as Washington Hall. The building was erected in 1836, and was for years used for holding exhibitions, public meeting, balls, etc. Weigand Rullmann was proprietor of the Hall in 1856 and 1857. In 1867 it passed into the the hands of Kernan Bros., who styled it the Baltimore Opera House, and it has since been used for theatrical purposes.

114. Obv. Above, "Francis J. Ruth." In the center, "1 | Gall." In exergue, "Koehler" (in very small letters,) a star. Rev. An eagle r. with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons, 15 stars above. Brass. Size 22.

From 1869 Francis J. Ruth was an oyster and fruit packer on the Atlantic wharf, Boston street. From 1865 to 1869 he was associated with Henry Fleming (Ruth & Fleming) in the same business at Aliceanna and Chester streets.

115. Obv. "Frank Sauter | 307 | E. Fayette St. | Balto., Md." Rev. "5c." within a circle of 22 stars and mullets. Aluminum. Size 25.

Mr. Sauter's restaurant was destroyed in the fire of 1904.

116. "Henry Schofield, Hanover St., 5c." (Further description is not available.)

From 1865 to 1869 Henry Schofield was proprietor of a restaurant at 186 West Pratt Street. From 1869 to 1880 he was proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, southwest corner of Pratt and Hanover streets, and from 1883 to 1888 he conducted a billiard room at 97 (313) Hanover street.

117. Obv. Above, "Schutzen Park," below, "*Balto.*" In the center, a target with two crossed guns behind and surrounded by a wreath, a star above. Rev. The figure "5" within a wreath, a star at top. Brass and nickel. Size 20.

118. Same as No. 117, except "10." Brass and copper.

119. Obv. Same as No. 117. Rev. Same, with date, "1875" above the "5." Nickel.

120. Same as No. 119, except "25." Brass.

121. Obv. Above, "Schutzen Park," below, "*Balto.*" In the center, a

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target with two crossed guns above. Rev. Same as No. 117. Copper and brass. Size 20.

122. Same as No. 121, except "10." Copper.

123. Same as No. 121, except "25." Nickel.

124. Obv. Above, "Schutzen Park," below, "Balto." In the center, the figures "10." Rev. A target with two crossed guns above, two crossed branches below. Brass. Size 19.

125. Same as No. 124, except "25." Brass.

126. Obv. Same type as No. 124, except "100". Rev. Same type as No. 124. Nickel. Size 22.

The Baltimore Schutzen Society was founded in 1851. In 1866 the society purchased ground for a rifle range on Belair avenue, near Broadway, which was afterward known as Schutzen Park. The annual "fests" of the society, lasting for a week, partook of the nature of a public celebration, the chief features of which were the shooting for the honor of "King of the Schutzen," the crowning of the victor, and the annual banquet. These events were continued until a few years ago, when the society disbanded. There are several varieties of these cards, both in type and metal, most of which are common. They were used by the members at the club house at the park, and by the public generally on the occasions of the annual tournaments.

127. Obv. "Jacob Seeger | Silver Plater | & | Manufacturer | of | Fancy Ornaments | No. 21 German St. | Baltimore." Ornamental work above and below. Rev. An eagle standing on a U. S. shield, an olive branch in one talon and a palm branch in the other; below the shield a ribbon inscribed "E. Pluribus Unum"; diverging rays above the eagle; the whole surrounded by a circle of 26 stars. Brass and copper; plain and milled edges in each metal. Size 27. (I have a note that one specimen at least is known in German silver.)

Jacob Seeger was born in Reutlingen, Wurttemberg, on October 26, 1809. In 1830 he came to Baltimore, and in 1832 he established the silver-plating business at the corner of Baltimore and North streets. In 1835 he removed to Fayette and Calvert streets, and in 1841 to 21 German street. Mr. Seeger made the first metal accoutrements for soldiers manufactured in this country, and supplied the U. S. Government with the military ornaments for use in the Mexican War. In 1854 he became interested in the brewing business, and in 1865 disposed of his silver-plating establishment. He died February 18, 1883. Mr. Seeger's card was undoubtedly struck in his own establishment, although the dies were probably cut elsewhere.

128. Obv. Above, "Shakespeare Club," below, "Balto." In the center, the figure "5." Rev. Female head l. with cap, 13 stars surrounding. In exergue, "1863." Brass. Size 19.

All efforts to learn something of the Shakespeare Club have resulted in failure.

129. Obv. "B. F. Shriver & Co., Westmirster, Md." In the center, the figure "5" over a circle of rays. Rev. Female head within a wreath. German silver. Size 25.

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130. Obv. "John L. Shriver | & Bros., | 307 | W. Pratt | St." Rev. An eagle. Brass. Size 23.

The above firm was composed of John L., Albert and William Shriver, Jr., who conducted the oyster and fruit packing business at the location on the card from 1862 to 1881.

131. Obv. "F. Simmonds, Sutler | *12* | Illinois | Cavalry | *" Rev. "Good for | 25 | Cents | — | Koehler." Copper and brass. Size 22.

132. Same as No. 131, except "10."

133. Same as No. 131. except "5."

The above checks are not, properly speaking, cards of this city, but are included here because Florian Simmonds, by whom they were issued, was a Baltimorean, and from 1864 to 1866 was a dealer in sutlers' supplies at 130 West Lombard street.

134. Obv. Above, "*Smith & Wicks*" below, "Balto." In the center, the figure "5" over a circle of rays. Rev. Figure of Liberty seated, 11 stars above, two scrolls (uninscribed) below, in imitation of the dime of the period. Brass. Size 18. These cards are sometimes found counterstamped "A. K."

In 1872 R. Tynes Smith and William A. Wicks, under the style of Smith & Wicks, formed a partnership for the manufacture of oyster and fruit cans at the foot of Mill street. In 1888 the firm was succeeded by the Smith Can Co.

135. Obv. Above, "*Soc. Dem.*" below, "T. Union." In the center, the figure "5." Rev. An owl standing between a crossed sword and blazing torch, about which is entwined a ribbon inscribed "S. D. T. | Balto." Brass. Size 19.

The Social Demokratischer Turnverein was founded in Baltimore in 1850, the headquarters of which were for a few years at 16 East Lombard street, and afterward at its own home, at 300 West Pratt street. In 1852 the ten societies comprising the Socialisticher Turnerbund (which afterward became the North American Turnerbund) held its first turnfest in Baltimore. The second fest, in 1859, was also held here, this city being the headquarters of the Bund. During the Civil War the local society practically went out of existence, and in 1867 a few members of the old organization formed the present Turnverein Vorwaerts. On April 21, 1861, the society's hall on Pratt street was entered by a mob, which broke down the doors, sacked the building from top to bottom, destroying furniture, fixtures, liquor, etc., and damaging the building. The act is alleged to have been committed by Southern sympathizers upon learning that several members of the Turners' Union had gone to Washington to tender their services to the Government.

136. Obv. Above, "Robert Soulsby." A wreath enclosing "Voux | Hall." Rev. An eagle with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons, 13 stars above, "Baltimore" below. Silver or plated. Size 17.

The card of Benjamin Jury (No. 64,) who was the successor of Robert Soulsby as proprietor of Vauxhall, reads "Vaux." The spelling of the name of the resort on Soulsby's card—"Voux"—may have been an error of the diecutter, or it may have been Mr. Soulsby's preferred style.

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137. Obv. "Sovereigns of Industry, Excelsior Council No. 3, * | Woodberry, Md." In the center, the figure "1" (counterstamped) within a beaded circle. Rev. Female head l., four stars on coronet, surrounded by 11 stars. In exergue, "1876." Brass. Size 25.

Woodberry is one of Baltimore's northern suburbs. Since 1888 it has been within the city limits. Nothing has been learned of the society by whom the piece was issued or what purpose it served.

138. Obv. "L. C. Spencer & Co." In the center, a U. S. shield. In exergue, an ornament. Rev. Above, "One Gallon," below, two crossed olive branches. In the center, an oyster. Nickel. Size 20.

139. Obv. "L. C. Spencer & Co.," below, an ornament. In the center, an oyster. Rev. "10 | Galls" within a wreath, a star at top. Nickel. Size 25.

The firm of L. C. Spencer & Co., oyster packers, 319 Aliceanna street, first appears in the directory of 1864 and continues until 1873. After 1870 the firm was located at Jackson and West streets. In 1865 Jacob Auger was a member of the firm, and in 1872 George C. Spencer and Charles A. Pool were members of the firm. The address of L. C. Spencer is variously given as Connecticut, New York, Rochester, N. Y., and Baltimore; that of Mr. Auger as New York; that of George C. Spencer as Baltimore, and that of Mr. Pool as Rochester, N. Y.

140. Obv. Above, "Geo. P. Steinbach," below, "*Baltimore, Md.*" In the center, an eagle with shield on his breast, arrows and olive branch in his talons. Rev. Above, "Importer of" below, "*Toys & Fancy Goods.*" In the center, a female head with coronet inscribed "Liberty" within a beaded circle. Copper. Size 28.

In 1856 George P. Steinbach and A. F. Roussell engaged in the fancy goods and notions business at 77 North Howard street. In 1859 Mr. Steinbach became sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted for a number of years, being located successively at 79, 216 and 171 West Baltimore street and 23 North Charles street. As an importer of fancy goods he first appears in the directory of 1870. In 1887 he became an extensive manufacturer of children's carriages, and in 1890 was succeeded by the Steinbach Manufacturing Co.

141. Obv. "Chas. Stevens | 5 | Cents | in Goods." Rev. "Pilkington | Maker | 83 | Exchange Place | Baltimore." Brass. Size 20.

Charles Stevens appears in the directories of 1864 and 1865 as a sutler, at 287 Hollins street and 675 Lexington street, respectively.

142. Obv. "Strouse & Brothers | High Art Clothing | Baltimore & New York." The Washington Monument in Baltimore, the letters "S. & B." in monogram on the shaft; to the left, "Trade" to the right, "Mark"; at the base, "Copyrighted 1890." Rev. plain. Aluminum. Size 71x90.

The firm of Strouse & Bros., manufacturers of clothing, has been in existence since 1868 at various locations, and now at Lombard and Paca streets. The firm has a branch office at 733-735 Broadway, New York.

143. Obv. "Teutonia | * | Club | * | Balto. Co." The figures "25" within a wreath. Brass. Size 24.

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144. Wm. Toland.—No description of this card is available, except that it is of thin brass.

William Toland was a manufacturer of saws, trowels, etc., from 1849 to 1864 at four different locations, the last of which was 85 North Front street. He was succeeded in 1865 by James Toland.

145. Obv. Above, "*Chas. Treusch*" below, "Baltimore." In the center the figure "5." Rev. A female head l. with cap, surrounded by 13 stars. Below the head, in small letters, "P. H. J." Brass. Size 20.

146. Obv. Same as No. 145. Rev. A flower with 12 petals. Lead. Size 20.

In 1853 Charles Treusch began business as an oyster and fruit packer at the foot of Broadway, having been for a few years previous a member of the firm of Treusch, Schoenberg & Co. Mr. Treusch retired from business several years ago, and died February 9, 1903. He was born in Germany in 1828.

147. "Robert Turner & Son" on the reverse of a silver dollar of 1867.

For several years prior to 1867 Robert Turner was engaged in the flour, feed and lime business at 43 South Frederick street. In that year Harry F. Turner, a son, became a member of the firm, which still exists.

148. Obv. "T. D. Twaits & Co." In the center, an oyster. In exergue, a star. Rev. "Baltimore, | *Md.*" Brass. Size 20.

From 1867 to 1870 Theodore D. Twaits was a member of the oyster packing firm of D. D. Mallory & Co. From 1870 to 1876, under the style of T. D. Twaits & Co., he conducted an oyster packing business at 130-134 Hughes street.

149. Obv. "U. S. Manf'g. Co. | Steel | Stamps, | Stencils, &c. | 97 | W. Lombard St. | Baltimore." Rev. "Maryland Institute, | 25th | Exhibition | Oct. 1872 | Balto., Md." Nickel. Size 20. These cards are also found counterstamped with the figure "5"

This card was described in the NUMISMATIST of Jannary 1905.

150. Obv. "U. B. V." in monogram. Rev. plain. Brass. Sixe 21.

This is a card of the Unkel Braesig Verein, a German Singing Society of Baltimore, which has been in existence since 1875.

151. Obv. "Moritz H. Weil | 19 | North | Frederick | St | Baltimore." Rev. "Good for | 5 | Cents." In exergue, "Koehler" (retrograde in small letters.) Brass. Size 22.

Moritz H. Weil was the proprietor of a hotel at 19 North Frederick street from 1863 to 1868. For several years afterward he was located at 222 South Broadway.

152. Obv. "W. Balto. Schutzen Park." In the center, a target with two crossed guns above. Rev. plain. Brass. Size 20.

The West Baltimore Schutzen Association was organized in 1865 and disbanded about 1887. Annual tournaments were held at West Baltimore Schutzen Park (now Carroll Park,) at the foot of Fulton avenue, the old Carroll mansion on the grounds being used for the clubhouse. The uptown headquarters were at Mechanics' Hall (see No. 83,) and later at 413 West Baltimore street.

153. Obv. "Wm. E. Woodall & Co. | —o— | Ship | Builders | —o— | Baltimore." Rev. A ship in a dry-dock. Brass. Size 24.

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This is one of the rarest of Baltimore cards. The only specimen I have learned of belongs to Dr. B. P. Wright, who informs me that it has never been published.

Wm. Easby Woodall was born in Liverpool, England, July 18, 1837. While a boy he became an admirer of the beautiful Baltimore clipper ships which visited his native city, and at the age of 15 he came to America and entered the shipyard of Capt. Wm. Easby, at Washington, D. C., in order to learn the art of constructing clipper ships. In 1853 he came to Baltimore and entered the shipyard of Fardy & Auld. At 19 he was foreman of the plant. In 1866 he became a member of the firm, under the style of John D. Fardy, Bros. & Co. In 1867 the firm name was changed to Fardy & Woodall, and in 1873 it became Wm. E. Woodall & Co., which is still in existence. Mr. Woodall died June 20, 1884. On the reverse of the card is shown the floating dry-dock constructed by the firm in 1874—the first ever built in Baltimore—at a cost of $80,000. The firm has built a number of vessels, revenue cutters, etc., for the U. S. Government.

154. Obv. Above, "Ellicotts" below, "Mills." In the center, "A. Yinger." Rev. An omnibus drawn by two horses. German silver. Oval. Size 16x23.

Andrew Yinger was the proprietor of a line of omnibuses running from Baltimore to Ellicotts Mills (now Ellicott City) from about 1850 to 1855.

155. Obv. "B. F. Z. & Co. | Citizens | Line." Rev. "Omnibus." Nickel. Oval. Size 16x23. These cards are sometimes found counterstamped with the figure "5."

From 1850 to 1856 Benjamin F. Zimmerman appears in the directories as the proprietor of the Citizens' Line of omnibuses. For many years afterward he was connected with the Merchants' National Bank. He died October 2, 1903, aged 84 years.

American Numismatic Association.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

857, Henri Melancon; 858, William Herzstock; 859, John Lampertz; 860, Claude Morris; 861, W. H. DeShon; 862, M. J. Kavanaugh; 863, C. M. Weider; 864, A. H. L. Messurier; 865, W. W. Sammons; 866, Henry C. Drumm; 867, R. C. Wray; 868, Guiseppi Pace; 869, T. G. Lorengen.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

C. N. Bastedo, 418 Yonge St , Toronto, Ont.
Vouchers: S. S. Heal and H. Wood.

Charles Osner, 416 Bailey Building, Seattle, Washington.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and William Osner.

C. V. Jaeger, 2161 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Virgil M. Brand.

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Wilbur A. Rice, P. O. Box 77, Altoona, Pa.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.
George S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, N. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
Vouchers: Geo. F. Heath, M. D., and M. Marcusen.

DECEASED.

Frank Sherman Benson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

13, Clarence A. Mathis, R. F. D. 2, Greenwood, Neb.
19, Chas. G. Bailey, 156 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
169, A. C. Lunt, 214 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.
244, George A. Larned, R. F. F. 85, Oxford, Mass.
286, Geo. H. Burfeind, 719 9th Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
290, David R. Gibson, 122 Victoria St., Hamilton, Ont.
317, Ol Reinheimer, Winchester, Ind.
368, John McBean, Lancaster, Ont.
634, John P. Conroy, 218 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
755, Frank C. Eigabroadt, 33 Park St., Somerville, Mass.
571, Mert A. Wilber, 1513 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pa.

As a new list of members will be published shortly the Secretary requests that any changes of addreds will be sent to him at once.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., March 20th, 1907.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE—Relics and Curios for coins and stamps. Also have some foreign coins to exchange for minerals. Address, The Museum, S. M. Institute, Dayton, O.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers and collectors having U. S. coins or fractional currency for sale. C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—To receive auction Coin and Stsmp Catalogs, also price lists from dealers in the same. Lester Pierce, Allentown, N. J.

WANTED—For cash, medals of Washington, and 1 and 3 dollar gold coins. Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—To know of any authority on half dollars; their die varieties and mint marks. R. E. Schroeder, 136 Seventh Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Correspondence with collectors of Greek and Roman coins. Wayte Raymond, 31 Clay St., South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—Gold Coin; buy or sell, U. S. and Foreign. Curious of all kinds, Prehistoric Pottery from Missouri mounds, large collection. Brass candle sticks of 17th century, rare collection. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED:—To received Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios. etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

WANTED: To correspond with anyone having for sale Ships coins in fine, uncirculated, or proof condition. Josiah B Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—For cash, the Canadian Coins in good condition. B. 520 (1839), 525, and 728 all letters in "Upper Canada" on barrel distinct. State condition and price. J. E. Carswell, Bell Telephone Co. London Canada.

WANTED—Confederate and broken bank bills in any condition, but poor must be cheap; can use a large number; send particulars as to condition, quantity and price. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries, F. J. Holthaus, Cashier Seneca State Savings Bank, P. O. Box 567, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED:—English silver coins especially shillings or sixpence, proof or uncirculated. England Geo. II. Halfpenny 1732, 1733, 1741; farthings 1738, '42, '43 '45, '46, '47, 48, 51, 52, 53. Geo. III far. 1772 these uncirculated. In exchange can offer choice foreign coppers nearly all countries, U. S. or Canadian. Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Copper coins in fine condition of the German states, cities etc., before 1873; send rubbings and state price. Chas. L. Miller 16 Grove St., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873. Send rubbings and state price. B. Evenhold, 520 Jersey Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills.|R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED—Lincoln Medals, Store Cards, War Cents, Silk Badges, or any other mementos of Lincoln. Will pay cash or give good exchange in coins, paper money or other medals. Robert P. King, L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, Pa,

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 70, 71, 90, 146-147, 150. Gold dollars, Brilliant proof, 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1862. Carl Wurtzbach. Lee. Mass.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

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WANTED—V. G. or fine U. S. cent 1804 also Gold 1-3-4 and $50.00 gold pieces I will pay highest cash price. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave. Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Massachussetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Bretons 959, 963, 964, 965, 966, 970, 971. 978, 979, 983, 984, 985, 990, and 993 in good condition; for Irish or Canadians not in my collection. Thos. Hedley, 38 Main St. W. Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE—Fractional currency and Confederate currency; gold and copper coins, and old auction sale coin catalogues for the same. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

WANTED:—Canadian Church Communion Tokens—McLachlin—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 31, 37, 38, 44, 46, 54, 56, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 91, 97, 101, 104, 121, 124, 144, 153, 158 163, 166, 170, 173, 176, 178, 181, 191, 193, 195, 197, 198, 205, 208, 209, 213, 215, 219, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 232, 235, 236, 239, 240. F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Canadian Presbyterian Church Communion Tokens—McLachlan.—Nos. 1, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 53, 62, 63, 64, 67, 69, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89, 93, 96, 102, 106, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 131, 135, 136, 137, 139, 143, 147, 150, 162, 164, 174, 175, 183, 196, 200, 201, 207, 217, 218, 220, 221, 221, var. 223, 225, 225, var. 226, 228.—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Confederate and Broken Bank Bills, especially those of Virginia in fine condition. Will also exchange rare U. S. coins and stamps. C. A. Powell, Box 662, Richmond, Va.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—Maps nearly 200 years old for coins. Dr. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Post Card views of Indianapolis or Brownsburg, Ind., for views of any other locality. D. H. Steele, D. D. S. Brownsburg, Ind.

FOR SALE—Smith's Illustrated Encyclopedia of gold and silver coins. Over 6,000 illustrations, 511 pages, large 8 vo. cloth, Philadelphia, 1886, new; price $4.00 prepaid. Also Humphreys Coin Collectors Manual, 726 pages; many illustrations on steel and wood, 3 vols. 8 vo. cloth, fine condition; price $2.50 prepaid. Address J. A. Nordell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—To purchase a *very good* 1793 Liberty cap and a fine 1799 U. S. cent. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE:—At moderate prices. Three hundred Roman and Greek coins of all periods, duplicates from my collection, very good to fine condition. Professor Olcott, Columbia University, New York.

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TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

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"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

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Coins, Medals and Tokens of all periods separately priced in plain figures. Thousands of cheap guaranteed Greek, Roman, English American and Continental Coins always on view.

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South Creek, N. C. **Beaufort Co.**

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Specialty: Fine Greek and Roman Coins

General Gold Coins.

Catalogues on Application.

Important auction sales every year, for which issued important catalogues with great number of plates and price list.

Catalogue No. XIII of the greatest sale of Greek coins in May 1905, containing 4627 lots exactly described and index, with 58 plates and price list 87.

DR. JACOB HIRSCH, Numismatist....

Arcisstrasse 17, MUNICH, GERMANY

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Settlement of an Estate

To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, distributed May 25th, 1907. Special attention is called to the unusual condition of the U. S. Silver Dollars—also the excessively rare 1876 $3.00 Gold piece of which only 45 were coined. The 1838 Eagle, is first year of coinage after 1804, extremely rare, and we know of but three offered at auction in the last 12 years.

1799 Eagle, v. fine
1838 Eagle, near uncir.
1842 " o. v. fine
1834 ½ " uncirc.
1843 ½ " "
1880 ½ " "
1886 ½ " "
1892 ½ " "
1854 $3.00 uncirc.
1856-S " fine
1857-S " "
1870 " uncirc. rare
1874 " "
1876 " v. fine, rare
1835 ¼ Eagle, uncirc.
1836 ¼ " "

GOLD DOLLARS

1849 Uncirc.
1850 "
1851 "
1852 "
1853 "
1854 "
1855 "
1856 "
1857 "
1858 " rare
1861 "
1862 "
1868 " v. rare
1871 " v. rare
1873 "
1874 "

GOLD DOLLARS

1881 Uncirculated
1883 Proof
1885 "
1887 Uncirculated
1888 Proof
1889 Uncirculated

SILVER DOLLARS

1794 Rare, v. good
1795 F. hair, uncirc.
1795 Fillet "
1796 M. bloom
1797 " "
1798 " "
1798 S. Eagle, fine
1799 M. bloom, uncirc.
1799-5 stars, fine
1800 fine
1801 M. bloom, uncirc.
1802 " " "
1803 " " "
1836 Proof
1840 Semi Proof
1841 Proof
1842 "
1843 Uncirculated
1844 "
1845 Semi Proof
1846 " "
1847 " "
1849 Uncirculated
1850 P. M. Rare, Unc.
1853 Uncirculated

1856 Rare Uncirc.
1857 Uncirculated
1860 "
1861 "
1862 "
1863 "
1864 "
1865 Bril. Proof
1866 " "
1867 " "
1868 Uncirculated
1869 Bril. Proof
1870 " "
1871 " "
1872 " "
1873 " "
1873 Trade Proof
1874 " v. fine
1875 " v. "
1876 " Proof
1877 " "
1878 " "
1879 " "
1880 " "
1881 " "
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THE NUMISMATIST

April
1907

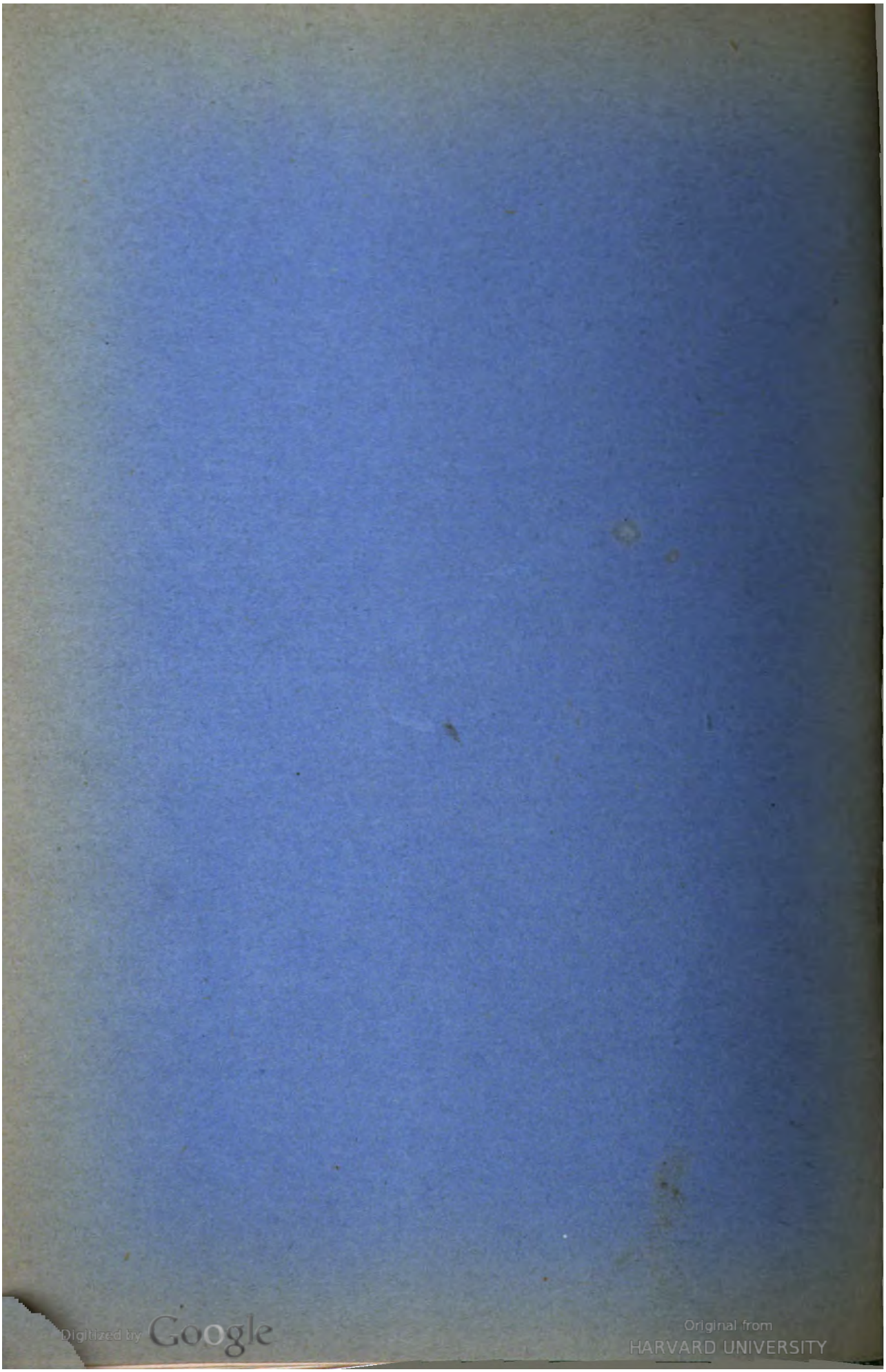
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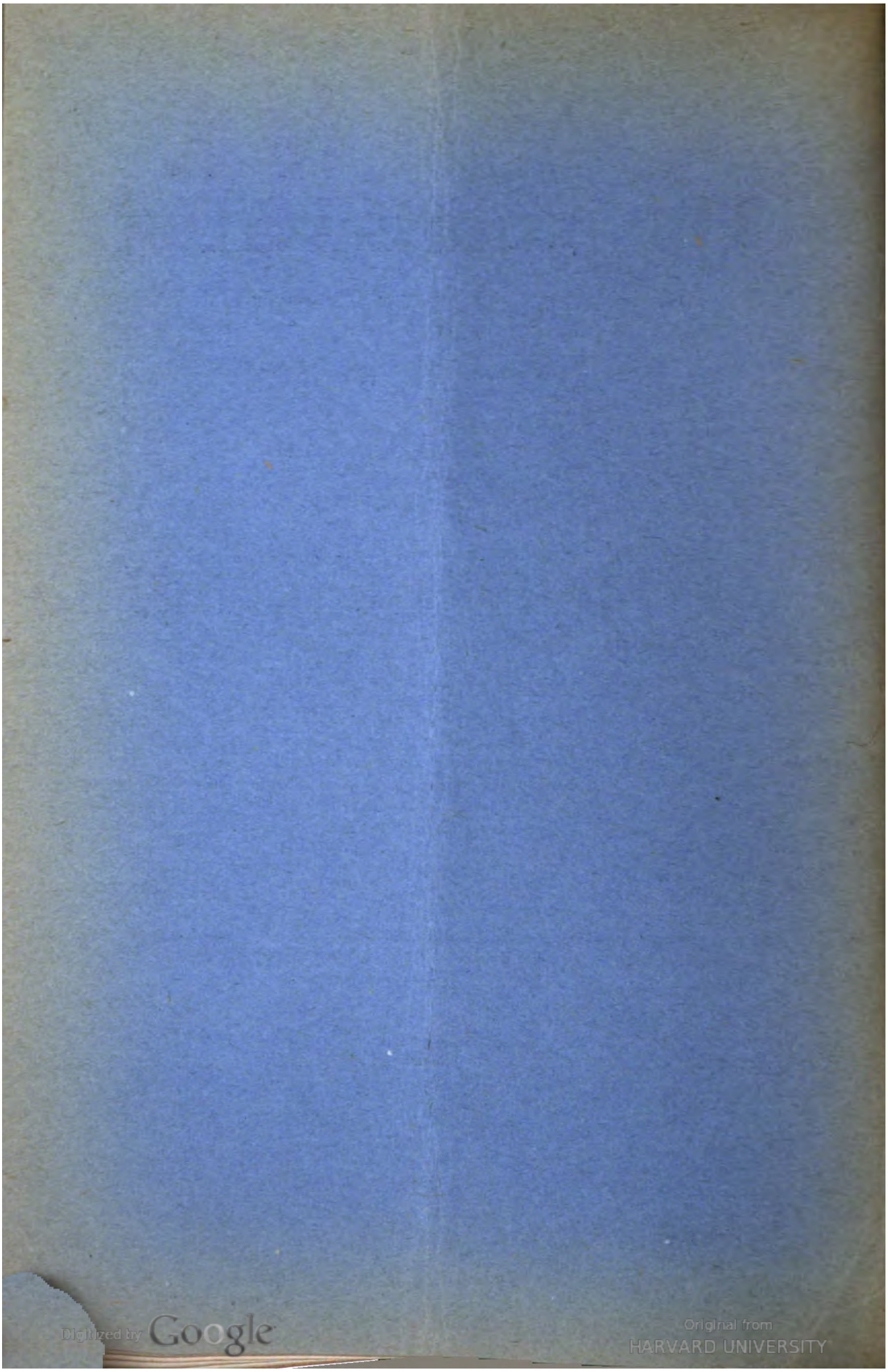
An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics

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Vol XX No. 5-6

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICHIGAN, MAY-JUNE 1907. NO. 5-6

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

VII.



DENIERS OF LOUIS I. DURSTEDE AND MAYENCE MINT.

Our last study of Germany left us after the death of Charles the Great with Louis the Pious crowned as Emperor by his father, which crown was afterward replaced upon his head by Pope Stephen IV who crossed the Alps for that special purpose. The student of mankind knows that as a rule that some of the great men are very inferior to their parents, and the contrast between the grandest German that ever lived and his son Louis is so great that we can almost agree with Sir Walter Raleigh when he said." All history is a pack of lies." Louis was as superstitious a bigot, weak minded groveler before the most wicked priest in the land as we can imagine him to be. In 817 he gave a share of the empire to each of his three sons, to be Emperor the others merely kings. "Thus was preserved the unity the church required; there was to be one pope and one emperor, as there was one son and one moon, one spiritual and one secular word."

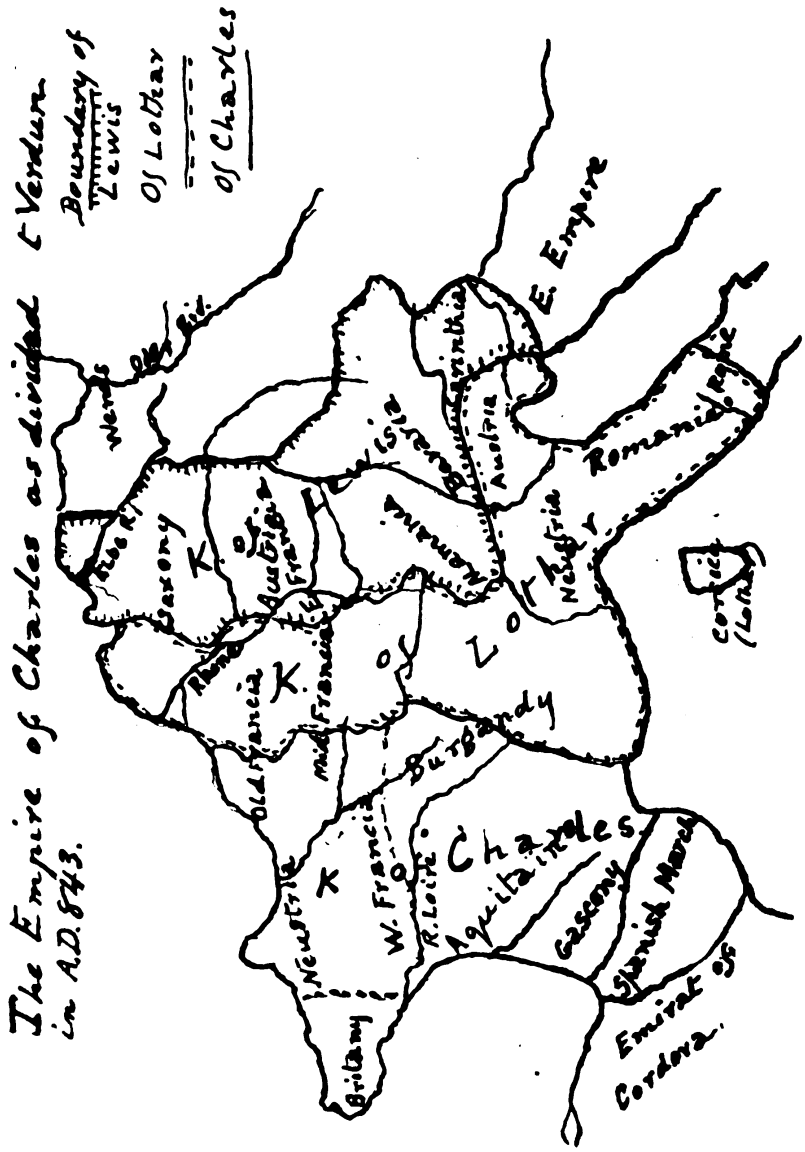


DENIER LOUIS I, STRAASBURG MINT.

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But it was hardly to be supposed that the sons of such a father would let him live in peace. They did not. They had some cause to rebel when Louis tried to force them to redivide their dominions so as to give a later son, Charles called "The Bald" (the son of the proud Guelph, Lady Judith,) a kingdom for himself. The dispute waxed hot, and the pope for the first and last time in in history crossed the Alps to take part in a battle, that near Colmar in Alsace, Gregory the IV going from one camp to the other acted in such a manner that the battlefield became known as "The Field of Lies." The troops with Louis



DENIERS OF LOTHAR, I CAMBRAY AND DURSTEDE MINTS.

went over to his sons, he was deposed, but afterward restored to power, and when he died in 840 the three sons that survived him fought over the division, and by the treaty of Verdun in 843 Louis "The German" took the land between the Rhine and the Elbe while Lothar, the Emperor, ruled in Italy and a strip going north to the North Sea, Province of Holland.



LOTHAR 1 VERDUN MINT

LOUIS THE GERMAN. DENIER FROM MAYENCE MINT.

During the life of Louis and that of his sons the borders of the empire were constantly at war with outside nations, the Northmen even attacking Hamburg, and violence reigned everywhere. Lothar had the name of emperor but that was about all, and the countries were united for a short time under the son of Louis the German known as Charles the Fat, but the Carolingian family died out as rulers in 911 and there was no real emperor till the time of Otto the Great in 963.

The next coin issuing town on our list is Beckum in Westphalia, about 23 miles southeast of Munster. It is a very small place at the present time having

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but about six thousand inhabitants and it is only to be found on the best maps. Living in this age and country it seems strange to us that such a small place should issue its own coins, but we must remember that some of these extremely small places were of much greater importance in earlier days than they are now and that many of them were ruled by men who had almost unlimited power in their small territory and no doubt considered themselves and their towns the hub of the universe. The building of railroads, the digging of canals and many other causes have often turned the course of trade from one town to another, not to mention the changes brought by wars and the alteration of the boundary of the country in which the town was situated. So we will find in our study that quite a number of coin issuing places are not what they once were. This is the case with Beckum, and with Bocholt the next place on our numismatic list. The writer has examined numerous books and has failed to get any information in regard to either of these places that would be of interest to his readers. The town being such as I have mentioned we would naturally, and correctly, think that the coins would be far from common, so it is that of the ten varieties described in Scott's catalog not one is easy to obtain, in fact all of them are rare.

The first copper coin attributed to Beckum is a Heller without date. As a rule coins without a date were struck before the year 1500 and the first copper coin with a date mentioned by Scott is a rare Krzr of Ratisbon of 1549. I am speaking of the copper coins of Germany. The Heller above mentioned simply showed the fact that it was of the town of Beckum "Stadt Beckum" and a "1" above an "H" on the reverse told the value. As has been stated before, it was not only the coin of least value that was the first issued, so we find that a III Pfennig piece was struck in 1574 and no others for twenty one years. Then I. II. VI. and XII Pfennig pieces were coined, all except the VI Pfennig being struck during that year (1595) only, while this latter piece was continued until 1609, when a XII Pfennig took its place for the next thirteen years. In 1622 a II and a III Pfennig piece were the last coppers of this little town. If any of my readers are fortunate enough to possess any of these rare coins they can easily tell what they are and where they were coined for they are all very similar to the Heller described above. To get a better idea of the rarity of these coins the writer has searched numerous catalogs of European dealers and has yet to find a sirgle specimen offered for sale.



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Most of the remarks in regard to Beckum apply equally as well to Bocholt. The town must at this present time be a very small one for one will look in vain in gazetteer, encyclopedia or guide book, no mention is made of it. Even Salmon's Geographical Grammar published in 1771 and which tells of many small towns in this part of Germany does not give us any information. On the map published by DuBois in 1736 we find it in the "Haut Eveche de Munster, (Upper Bishopric of Munster,) about thirty miles southwest of the city of Munster. Scott gives seven copper coins issued between the years 1616 and 1762. As with Beckum so with Bocholt, the name STADT BOCHOLT is found on all the four Pfennigs and the three Hellers issued by this town, but in addition to the name we have a figure of a tree (which was the arms of this small place,) and the date. On the reverse the value is to be found.

The II, III and IIII Pfennigs were issued only in the year 1616 to be followed in the next year by a XII Pfennig piece. The X. Heller was struck from 1616 to 1690, while the XV Heller piece although it was first issued in 1616 was not as long lived as the X by one year. The oddly numbered XXI Heller being struck from 1616 to 1762 is comparatively common and a good specimen can be bought for 25 cts. Although the XII Pfennig was only struck during one year it must have left the mint in great numbers for it sells for about the same amount as the XXI Heller. It would be interesting to know the history of this town for there must have been some particular reasons why all the coins were first issued in 1616, all with the exception of the XII Pfennig which came so soon after it must owe its birth to the same cause.

The next coin issuing place on our list is probably the most interesting, for we might call it the egg from which the German Empire was hatched. The "Province of Brandenburg," Prussia, has been a regular numismatic fountain sending out a quite constant flow of coins from an early date, and the student must not judge of the number of small ones by the twenty-eight given in Scott's catalog.

I have called Brandenburg the egg but it would be more proper to call it the seed from which sprang the Kingdom of Prussia upon which were grafted the various kingdoms, etc., which go to make up the German Empire. Truly great oaks from little acorns grow.

Mark Brandenburg was in very early times inhabited by the Wends, a tribe of Slavs, one of the many tribes that had come upon the fair domains of the Roman Empire supposedly from central Asia. In the fifth century they were firmly settled there and though worshiping strange gods they carried on considerable commerce not only with their neighbors but through their port of Wenista on the Baltic Sea even with traders from the Orient. This was the case when Wenista was captured by the Danes and their commerce in that direction died, as it had two centuries before in the south when the Saxons became converted to Christianity and must needs convert their northern neighbors, peacefully if possible, but if not by the sword (seav, a short sword, knife or dagger.) It took them many years to convert the Wends by force. In Partsch's Central Europe we read, "The great Race of the Wends who ruled

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the land between the Elbe and the Oder has left but a fast disappearing remnant of its tongue between Dantzic and Kottbus. A much larger district remains in West Prussia, cut off from the great Polish speaking districts by the almost entirely German lowlands of the Vistula, Brahe and Netze. The early conversion of this little country to christianity preserved it from the fate prepared by the German Order for the heathen Prussians."

This tribe of the Wends came in with what is known as the third wave of Aryan settlement in central Europe. With them came the Lithuanians and they lived in old Prussia, Russia, Lithuania, Poland, Bohemia and parts of Hungary and Turkey. The Germans had hard times trying to hold their own against these heathen hordes. Otto the Great (936-973) placed Gero as ruler over the Wendish people who had been conquered by his predecessors Henry the Fowler (918-936) when he took from the Havellers in 928 their stronghold of Brennabor which we know as Brandenburg on the Havel. This conquered territory became the nucleus of what was known as The East Mark. But the neighboring Germans having more important business to attend to in the south, the Wends arose, drove out the invaders, killed the priests and re-established their old religion. So it continued until in the twelfth century arose Albert the First; The Bear; who became by conquest Margrave of Brandenburg. He pursued a liberal policy and many Wends were converted, but still they fought the invaders for centuries, and now the small remnant of this once powerful tribe, retaining many of their curious customs is to be found inhabiting the marshy region known as the Spreewald. In this mixture of land and water, forests and slough, the Wends have lived for centuries.

In the above I have used several words, "Those Medals of History," which will pay us to examine for they tell us much which will give us a better understanding of many coins. I have said "Mark", "Mark Bradenburg." The first settlements of the Saxons were called Marks a word which comes from a root which means the chase of wild animals, and was, in the course of time given to the out-lying portion of a country where such animals lived. Here the inhabitants of adjoining countries met in the chase, and what was more natural when they saw what articles their neighbors had, and they had not, than to exchange, so it is easy to see the word market in the German, *markt;* the Danish, *marked;* the Spanish and Portugues, *mercado;* and the Latin, *mercatus.* The writer may be excused for quoting from some of his writing of many years ago. "The word *mark* meant a boundary, and so the original word for *march* had the same meaning, and to go to the boundary that it might be defended. "Forward March," forward to defend your countries frontier. And in English history we read of the border-lands between England and Wales, and between England and Scotland as the *marchs* and the officers who had charge of these regions were known as Lord Marchers, or Earls of March, and we have, also, Marquis from the same work " "Then we have Marcgraves or Margraves or Marquisses, Counts of the frontier, so styled from the work *marken*, or *marquis*, which signifies the utmost marks or limits of the empire or kingdom, "Salmon's Grammar." In modern German the lord chief justice of the border or *mark* is called the

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Markgraf, *graf* meaning earl or count, the Dutch call him the Markgraaf, the French and Spanish speak of him as the Margrave, and the Danes as the Markgreve. But I have wondered from my mark through the market and beyond.

Much of the history of Brandenburg, as well as of other places might be treated as legendary but for the coins. Here lived in the tenth century a chieftain by the name of Pribislaw. Perhaps we are treading on the heels of legend for in the Numismatist (1898 p. 264) we are told that coins "were minted under the reign of the native Polish prince Pribislaw and his wife Petrissa," while other authorities say that Pribislaw was a Wendish chieftain who was defeated by the Germans on the upper Spree, fled on a raft to where the town of Burg now stands and built a castle on the Burg berg (town hill) "and for many years, even centuries it was the seat of the king and his successors." Of this Pribislaw there are several coins which are very rare, but I have been able to find out little of any of his successors except one of them who ruled from Burgberg was known as Ziscibor the Cruel, and that several Wendish families even now proudly claim to be of his royal blood. The coins of Pribislaw were fully described by Mr. Heinsberger in the Numismatist as mentioned above, but as he speaks of the prince as a Pole and the tribe as German, I am unable to reconcile his statements with those of several historical authorities, for the Wends were and are not Germans. All around them the Plat-Deutsch was spoken and their language even now is the Wendish, or Lusatian, not the Polish so I think Pribislaw could not rightly be called a Polish prince. He and his wife are said to have become christians and to have taken the names of Heinrich and Petrissa. Both of them have their portraits on their coins and the inscription on one is HEIN BRAND, rev. PETRISSA. A square over the head of each, stars, etc., complete the inscription on this 19 mm. copper Pfennig.

There are so many Pfennigs of Brandenburg to be studied that I will not tax the patience of my readers further at this time, but will ask that they examine the map and see where the Wends lived and note what were the divisions of Germany during the next two hundred years that we will have to study. A very important period of time in the history of the country.



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California Private Mint Gold Dollars.

A. G. HEATON.

Continued from page 98.

1854.

No. 1. OCTAGON. Obverse—Liberty head and *eight* stars.

Reverse—"*CALIFORNIA*GOLD*" "DERI" and 1 DOLLAR 1854 in dotted circle—the 1 above and date below "dollar" as usual. (This piece is known to the writer only by a sale catalogue of July 8th, 1902.)

No. 2. OCTAGON: Obverse—Head of No. 5, 1853 with *ten* stars smaller and less sharply struck and border not as broad.

Reverse—"I DOLLAR 1854" all very small in small dotted circle, as on No. 5, 1853, but with "CALIFORNIA *GOLD, F. D."—the "GOLD" and "F. D." being higher,

The letters though high are all well struck.

The "F. D." may have some connection with F. D. Kohler who was assayer of the state of California at that period.

No. 3. OCTAGON: Obverse—The head is of the same size as that of Nos. 1-4 and 8, 1853, and a close imitation but differs from either in the back hair and neck curls. It is surrounded by *thirteen* large stars. The point of bust is between two of the lower stars.

Reverse—A crouched ungainly small eagle with upright wings. A long scroll is in his raised beak and arrows in his claws. Surrounding the eagle is the inscription "*CALIFORNIA GOLD 1854 *ONE DOL." The date is so small as to be difficult to distinguish.

No. 4. OCTAGON: Obverse—exactly similar to preceding piece, except in smaller stars.

Reverse—The eagle is also similar but its base is above an angle of the coin border instead of a straight part of the octagon and the inscriptions are simply "CALIFORNIA GOLD" "ONE DOL" omitting date, stars and period. The border of the reverse is broad with hardly a trace of milling. Absence of date is the feature of this piece, though other details locate it very evidently,

No. 5. OCTAGON: Obverse—The head is similar to that of the preceding two pieces but the *thirteen* stars are very clumsily and irregularly placed about it. The point of the bust nearly touches one of them.

Reverse—An eagle, like the last but with smaller head and wings and without scroll, is surrounded by "*CALIFORNIA GOLD 1854, ONE DOL" The eagle died after this last portrayal.

No. 6. OCTAGON: Obverse—The head is exactly similar to 1853, No. 6. It is surrounded by *thirteen* large and stronger stars somewhat differently spaced, one being central above. The rim is very slight.

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Reverse—"1 DOLLAR 1854" (the date small) appears for the first time in a slender wreath with, apparently, *ten* berries on left branch and *nine* on the right. The branches come rather close at top and are tied below by a cord with angular bow and long fringed ends extending to the rim. "CALIFORNIA .·.· GOLD" is inscribed outside of the wreath, with the cluster of four dots (as given) between the words and a rosette on each side below them (which we cannot readily reproduce but which will be sufficiently understood).

No. 7. ROUND. Obverse—Shows the head of Nos. 2-4 of this year, with the rosette like upper bunch of back hair. *Thirteen* sharp stars are symmetrically arranged around the head.

Reverse—"1 DOLLAR 1854" (the "1" which is above the "dollar" being very large) is inclosed by a rather light graceful wreath with about *eighteen* very small berries to left and a few on the right so small and close, as to be scarcely visible. The branches are tied below by a ribbon with small loop and very long folded ends.

Outside the wreath is "Ɔ. CALIFORNIA GOLD ɑ " (The first and last letters being C. and D. reversed.) The edge, unlike those preceding pieces, is well and accurately milled. This handsome coin is thicker and heavier than any other of the series and in all respects best stands comparison with the standard piece of the Philadelphia Mint.

N0. 8. ROUND: Obverse has *thirteen* stars and "F. D." under a small head.

Reverse "CALIFORNIA GOLD" without and "1 DOLLAR 1854" within a heavy wreath.

(This piece is reported to the writer.)

To be Continued. L p. 323

NOTE. The quotation from Shakespeare at the beginning of these articles in February was given "Henry VIII. T. L." It should have been Henry VIII. 1. 1. (First Act, first scene,) but the writer's dashes above and below the "ones" were misunderstood by the printer.

The writer would be glad to receive at 1618, 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., any pieces he mentioned at all in these lists) not alone for examination, full description and classification, but also for purchase. All further information gained by the publication of these lists will probably be used in some revised future issue of them. Then, perhaps, some estimates of rarity can be also given, but these are now hard to determine.

The Michigan Press Association take a water trip down the St. Lawrence in June. When we think of bidding the "go by" to Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Three Rivers, and many other places where we would like to stop and renew old acquaintance and make new, we hesitate in the going. Two days only on land at Quebec. Nearly all the rest, water, water, water, all the way.

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THE CANADIAN 1820 BUST AND HARP TOKENS.



Breton's No. 1012.

BY EUGENE COURTEAU M. D.

All the Harp tokens, except from varieties, (Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23), were struck in Canada, where they freely circulated with the copper change up to about thirty years ago.

Although most varieties can readily be secured some are very rare, especially that dated 1825. Collectors should be on their guard in respect to this rarity, as some dealers, desirous of effecting a sale, have sent out specimens on approval on which the date has been altered by changing the 0 into a 5. This fraud can easily be detected; for all the altered dates, that have appeared so far, are in brass whereas the genuine are struck in copper.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Obv. Laureated bust in armour to the left (only one variety No. 20 displays the bust and harp to the right.)

REV. Harp 1820; no legend. They all have plain edges but have, in most cases, a slightly raised rim.

I divide the series, according to the number of strings in the harp, into three groups.

I. TEN STRINGS.

1. Obv. Large head laureated with eight leaves; the ribbons with which the two laurel branches are tied, has a circular double bow, the upper loop of which is barely visible; the right end of ribbon is straight and ends at collar, five medium and uniform sized ruffles to shirt frill.

Rev. The angels' head is without chignon; the harp has ten strings and a small flat top; the ornment in place the angel's feet (I shall hereafter style it foot of harp) points to 2 in date; figures in date close with the 2 nearer to the 0 than to the 8. Brass.

2. OBV. A single bow with short end to ribbon; a wavy line for shirt frill.

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REV. The wing is large and close to the head; the left side of the top of harp is close to the wing and is slightly lower than right side; foot points to 2; spread date with the 8 nearer to the 2 than to the 1. Brass.

3. OBV. Forehead flat and showing two slender locks below the leaf; the bow is angular and double with the lower loop only partially visible; the ends of the ribbon are long and slender extending below the collar; five small and uniform sized ruffles to shirt frill.

REV. Same as No. 1. Brass.

This variety occurs struck without collar.

4. Obv. Small bust with three small locks of hair standing above the top of head, broad curved ribbon with the upper part barely visible; three large ruffles to right and two small to the left for shirt frill.

REV. Same as No. 2. Brass.

5. OBV. Same as No. 4.

REV. The Chignon is almost imperceptable; the left of top of harp is higher than right side; the foot points between 2 and 8. The date is wide, well spaced and nearer to border than to the harp; the top end of the 2 is forked (the only instance.) A break in the die extends from the edge and points to the top of harp; a horizontal crack extends from the field through the body of the angel and across the strings. Brass.

6. OBV. Same as No. 4.

REV. The string next to angel points to the right of the 2; the stem of the lower shamrock joined at center of leaf; the date is nearer to border than to the harp and the 8 is closer to the 1 than to the 2. A large break in the die extends downward from above the harp through the angels head and along left border. Brass.

7. OBV. Same as No. 4 but it occasionally occurs with a faint crack extending from the edge below the bow, across the curls and through the nose to left edge.

REV. The Chignon is prominent; the first string points to the left of the 0, the stem of lower shamrock attached at left of leaf; the date is equidistant from the harp and border with the figures close together and well spaced but the 2 is arger than the others. Brass.

8. The same in copper.

9. OBV. Small bust with two locks of hair pointing upwards; four large ruffles to shirt frill.

REV. Same as No. 1. Brass.

10 OBV. Same as No. 9 but occurs with a short crack extending from the edge towards the eye.

BEV. Closely resembles No. 2 but the foot of harp is broader and without the short line pointing upward. Brass.

II NINE STRINGS.

11. OBV. Same as No. 9.

REV. The harp has nine strings. A Chignon is shown on angel's head; the top of upper shamrock is double cut while the stem of the lower one is attached

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on the right of the leaf; the date is distant from the harp and close to border, the 2 nearer the 8 than to the 0. Brass.

12. OBV. Same as No. 9.

REV. The head of the angel is filleted and shows Chignon; the date is close to border, the figures 182 well spaced but the 0 too close to the 2. Brass.

18. Same as No. 9.

REV. Closely resembles No. 12 but the shoulder of wing is pointed and not so close to the head; the breasts are fuller; the ball joining the top to the body of the harp is smaller and more globular. This variety generally occurs with a curved break in the die extending from the edge along the shoulder of the wing through the angel's body to the edge at the left. This reverse and that of the last are the only two brass varieties in which the 2 is ornamented. Brass.

14. OBV. Closely resembles No. 1, but the forehead and nose are larger and more prominent. A break in the die runs from the left of the armour to the lower border.

REV. The Chignon is full; the top of harp is large aud flat with its left much higher than its right; the first string is attached between the angel's body a ıd a feather; the foot of harp points to 8; the date is slightly nearer to the harp than border, with the 1 away from the 8 and the 8 and 2 closer together. Brass.

15. OBV. Same as No. 3 but struck both with and without a collar.

REV. Same as No. 14. Brass.

16. OBV. Same as No. 3.

REV. Closely resembles No. 14 but Chignon not so marked, the top although the same shape is smaller; the first string is attached to the wing between two feathers; the date which is distant from the harp is close and well spaced. Four small die flaws occur in the field, two of which are between the first string and the top of the harp and the two others are around the top. Brass.

17. OBV. Same as No. 3.

REV. The top of the harp is small with its right higher than its left and its lower side almost straight; the date is some distance from the harp with the 1 away from the 8 and the 2 close to the 0. Brass.

18. OBV. Same as No. 4 but it is invariably struck from a broken die.

REV. Same as No. 14.

19. OBV. Head laureated with nine leaves: the end of left ribbon does not reach the collar; the Cuirasse has eight flaps, three (?) large ruffles for shirt frill; the point of bust is long and close to border. Brass.

REV. Same as No. 14.

20. OBV. Bust to right; nine leaves in wreath. No shirt frill shown.

REV. Harp to right with a large ornamental top; the foot points to 2 figures 8, 2,0 too high. Struck on a small thick flan. Copper.

21. OBV. Slender bust with long straight nose; the wreath has three leaves at the top (the others have only two;) the lowest leaf points backward

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and extends beyond the back of the head; connected shirt frill; the cuirasse has only six flaps.

REV. Dated 1825. The angel's head comparitively small; the date is much closer to the edge than to the harp but well spaced; the 5 is too high; dotted borders. Copper.

This variety is much superior to others in workmanship. Some doubts have been expressed regarding its being genuine but I have not the slightest misgiving as to its authenticity. The specimen in my collection was found by a clergyman in Tesschonne, a country village ten or twelve miles from Mnontreal, who got it from a boy in exchange for a penny. He retained it in his collection for fifteen years before I was able to induce him to part with it. It is exceedingly rare for, as far as I know, only three or four specimens have come to light.

22. OBV. Head larger with the forehead prominent and the nose pointed; the laurel leaf pointing backwards is very faint and with the upper loop of the bow mingled with the hair; seven flaps to cuirasse.

REV. The date is deeply cut; the eight has a double top; the last two figures are heavier than the others and the top of a five appears under the 0. This proves that this reverse is from the same die as the last after it had been touched up. Copper.

23. OBV. From the same die as No. 22 after it had been retouched but not so well executed. On this and the last variety the flap at the back of the cuirasse has been added to the first die (No. 21.) This explains why the lowest curl is not in a line with the last flap as on the original. There are two breaks in the die behind the head; one along border and a larger one extending from border towards the ends of the ribbon. The larger break occurs in the last variety but is much lighter.

REV. The figures 182 in the date are widely spaced. The 0 is close to 2 and slightly lower than the 2; the figure 1 is more like an I in shape. Copper.

There is a close relationship between these last three varieties in which the evolution of the last pair of dies can be traced through the second to the first pair.

III. EIGHT STRINGS.

24. Obv. Same as No. 9.

REV. The harp has eight strings and a small round top; the first string is attached to the body of angel: the foot of harp points between the 8 and 2; the date, while well spaced is close to border, a short break pointing downward extends from angels body. Brass

25 OBV. A very rude bust on which the usual side curls are poorly executed, narrow and do not touch; six flaps to cuirasse; four ruffles to shirt frill.

REV. The first string is attached to the wing; the three shamrocks on the body of the harp are connected; the foot of the harp points between the 1 and the 8. A large centering point appears among the strings. Copper.

26. The same struck in brass.

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Should any collector know of other varieties than those described in the foregoing article he will confer a favor by descriptions and other data concerning them to DR. COURTEAU, St. Jacques, Quebec.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

Ten Strings	Five irregular sized ruffles,	Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
	" medium " " "	1
	" small " " "	3
	Four large " " "	9, 10
	A wavy line for full "	2
Nine Strings	Five irregular sized ruffles "	18
	" medium " " "	14
	" small " " "	15, 16, 17
	Four large " " "	11, 12, 13
	Connected " "	21, 22, 23
	Eight flaps to Cuirasse "	19
	Bust to right "	20
Eight Strings	Four large sized ruffles "	24
	Rude bust six flaps to Cuirasse	25, 26

18th April 1907

Currency in Abyssinia.

"Menelik is, beyond all else, a merchant prince, and his people have all the smaller instincts of tradesmen. They give nothing for nothing—indeed they generally contrive to obtain far more than a fair equivalent for anything they consent to sell. But they are certainly not businesslike, certainly not practical.

"Take their currency for instance. I had lingering half-hopes of finding beads legal tender, and of being able to exchange a bit of glass for a nugget or an emerald. But the Abyssinians have passed the childish stage of commerce without reaching the approaches of maturity. Until recently the money table might have been set down as follows:—

4 catridges.....1 salt
4 salts.....1 Maria Theresa dollar.

"The cartridges might be any size or calibre, and passed current just as well if some dishonest person filled them with sand. These were not intended for use, but as a medium of exchange. When I first saw a salt I imagined it was a grind stone; on closer inspection I could just make out that it was a bar of salt much begrimed by frequent handling. All are of the same size, shape and weight, being regulary minted at Tingre, where 10 go to $1.

"The Maria Theresa dollar is a facsimile of the coin of 1780. It is still issued by the Austrian Government, and circulates as a trade coin nearly all over Africa. Though roughly about the size of a five shilling piece, it only exchanges for a little more than its intrinsic value, which was about 1s. 11d.

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when I left Africa. Menelik started dollars with his own image and superscription, and they circulate equally with the Maria Theresa at Harrar and Addis Ababa, but are little known elsewhere, and suffer painful discount at the coast. He has also issued divisionary silver money, the smallest being a piastre of the same size and reputed value as the two-anna piece, which Indian merchants have installed at Harrar.

"With a delightful ignorance of political economy, Menelik has made an arbitrary decree that sixteen piastres (or sixteen two-anna bits) shall go to one of his dollars; in other words, that a dollar shall be worth two rupees, whereas it really fetches less than one and a half in the market. The result is that, between themselves, individuals only give eleven or twelve piastres to the dollar according to the fluctuation of the exchange, but that the post and other Government offices must reckon it at sixteen. At Harrar you may have sixteen piastre' worth of stamps for your dollar, but the postmaster draws the line at giving you change on the artifical scale. I was told, however, at Addis Ababa that many indians had made a great deal of money by obtaining piastres there at sixteen to the dollar and disposing of them at twelve.

"At once I dispatched a servant to the toll office in the market to ask for as many piastres as could be spared up to £100. But the answer came back: Very sorry, their stock of piastres had run short. Evidently Abyssinians were not such fools as they sounded.

"The prime drawback about the currency of Abyssinia is that there is practically no smaller coin than a silver twopence Menelik has had some copper minted, but I have not seen it anywhere except as a curiosity. I remember being stopped on the road one day by a man who produced something with a great air of mysterious importance, and offered to let me have it for a dollar. On investigation it proved to be one of the stillborn halfpence of the realm.

"At Harrar there were all sorts of inconveniencs for my men whenever they wanted to make small purchases. Suppose Abdi ordered a cup of coffee, worth an eighth or a tenth of a piastre, he must hand over a whole piastre and come again seven or nine times more to exhaust it. Fancy having a score or so of similar accounts running in various parts of the town. What a contrast for Adenn Samalis after the infinitely subdivided coinage of India.

"On the road only dollars and salts were accepted, and, before I could lay in a supply of salts, I had to resort to all sort of shifts in the way of barter when I wanted eggs or milk or fuel. At one place I gave a handful of my mule's durra, at another some lumps of sugar, which excited great curiosity, and elsewhere a cheap loin cloth from Aden. Besides cartridges, I found that empty bottles were nearly always acceptable as the equivalent of piastres.

Among the current piastres were battered ones from Egypt with the image and superscription effaced. It was generally touch and go whether they would be accepted or not One day I found a trouser button among the coins in my pocket and I asked the cook how many eggs he thought it would fetch. He thought I was serious, and kept shaking his head for a long time, saying "No, no, sah'b, he no take that."

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"Another drawback is that the highest denomination is a coin as big as a crown and worth only a florin. I have often wondered, if I became possessed of Hans Anderson's tinder-box and made my way down to those delightful dogs with eyes as big as saucers, how much money I should be able to take away. If it were all in Maria Theresa dollars, I am afraid I should not be enriched for life. On leaving Harrar, homeward bound, I found myself stranded with £44 worth of them which I had not packed when my caravan set out, and it was as much as ever that a Somali could carry the sackful on his head. At very short intervals he would bring it down on to the ground with a great jingle, and beg to have his burthen transferred to some other body. Luckily there were no highwaymen lurking in wait amid the shubberies of candelabra cactus."

—Abyssinia-Herbert Vivian M. A.

California's Early Coinages.

By H. C. Bailey.

Coins in California till the fall of 1856 were a queer kettle of fish. More than 60 per cent of the silver was foreign and at least 25 per cent of the gold, was foreign. Most of the other gold coins were private coins. Moffat & Co. got a permit from the government to coin gold. Their coinage was confined to 10 and 20 dollars and were stamped "Moffat & Co." We had all kinds of doubloons and smaller South and Central American coins, Of the smaller gold coins, the French 20 franc piece led all others. The English guinea was fairly represented. But it passed for only its face value while the other gold passed for more. The 20 franc piece, value $3.75 went at $4. There was still greater decrepancy in the silver coins; 1 franc piece went for 25 cents, and the East India ropee, value 45 cents, went for 50 cents; the 5 franc piece, $1.00 The French silver I think represented 50 per cent of the silver circulation.

German silver thalers worth 60 cents, went at $1.00. Everything above 50 cents was a dollar and everything above 25 cents was 50 cents. A French bank in San Francisco was said to have got rich shipping French coin in exchange for gold dust. United States coin was scarcer until the mint was established. In the fall of 1856 the banks refused to take any foreign coins only at a heavy discount. The result was in a few months all foreign coin disappeared. It proved a bonanza for the salon people. They would still give a drink for a franc while the banks only gave 12 1-2 cents. The salon people gathered them and the roupees in at all prices and sold to the banks for bullion and made a good thing. But for a few hours we suffered badly for silver change. Even until 1856 gold dust circulated to considerable extent in mining districts. But not by the piece, the scales were always used.

There was no paper money until D. O. Mills & Co. issued their gold notes about 1858. In getting change for an old octagon, $50, gold, often as many as four or five nationalities would be represented in the charge. On all drafts sent

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east $3 was charged by the express companies until Adams & Co., Page, Bacon & Co. failed and left the field to Wells Farago; then it was raised to $5.

Greenbacks were never recognized as money, only as a commodity. They were used for buying postage and revenue stamps. All mercantile bill heads and notes had the special contract enforcement for gold. California even paid the claims of the federal government in gold. And it came in mighty handy to Uncle Sam in '62 and '63. And the old style Californian still has an inclining for the yellow stuff.—Pacific Electric Magazine.

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APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the sectretary. If no objections are received prior to June 15, 1907, they will be declared elected to membership.

J. L. Howland, care American Beet Sugar Co., Grand Island, Neb.
Vouchers: A. R. Frey and Howland Wood.

Nelson V. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

W. F. Hendricks, 1711 Leavenworth St., Omaha, Neb.

Mose Levich, 220 W. Walnut St., Des Moines, Ia.

George H. King care Denver National Bank, Denver, Col.

C. M. Coleman, Reno, Nevada.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

Rev. William A. Quayle, 4611 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Howland Wood.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

Pres. A. R. Frey, 1083 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Peter Hallquist, Kalaska, Mich.

Other changes of address of members will be found in the Roll of Members given on other pages of this number.

Votes on the Proposed Revisions of the Constitution and By Laws of the American Numismatic Association published in the April number of the Numismatist have been coming in very slowly. Every member that takes any interest in the A. N. A. should have sent in his vote to the Secretary before this, every member should do it anyway. The polls close June 15th, 1907. Several slight changes have been suggested, which make a clearer reading to the Constitution, and are given herewith.

In Article III, Sec. 1, omit the last sentence which begins, "They shall be elected in a manner etc. This clause is confusing and the election of officers is taken care of in Sec. 5 of the same article.

Article VII, Sec. 4, change as follows: Any By Laws not in conflict with this Constitution, may be made or amended by the Board of Governors, but such By Laws shall be published in the Official Organ before being operative, and may be subjected to a general vote as provided in Art V, Sec. 4. If no objections to these proposed changes to the Constitution are received prior to the close of the polls they will be incorporated into the proposed Constitution.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.
May 15th, 1907. 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

May 27, 1907, Columbus, Ohio.

To The American Numismatic Association.

Greeting:—Believing the time is at hand in which to hold another convention of the American Numismatic Association, and that said Convention should be held in a centrally located city, and one easy of access from all points, and to which reduced railroad rates can be secured. The Ohio State Numismatic

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Society, and The Columbus Numismatic Society hereby extend a cordial joint invitation to the members of The American Numismatic Association to hold the next convention of the Society in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

Expressing the sincere wish that this invitation will be accepted, we are,

Yours Fraternally,

J. M. Henderson, Secretary.

H. E. Buck, President O. S. N. S.

R. T. King, President C. N. S.

Roll of Membership of The American Numismatic Association.

Honorary Members.

Sir John Evans, K. C. B.. D. C. L., LL. D., Sc. D., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts , England.

Barclay V. Head, D. C. L., Ph. D., 26 Leinster Sq., Bayswater, W., London, England.

Active Members.

852 G. P. Adams, 18 Foster St., Worcester, Mass.
639 Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M. D., 1610 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
563 S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
737 Ulric Allen, 313 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.
726 J. S. Allwood, Vernon, N. Y.
805 Jacob Alvarez, Box 4, Patterson, N. Y.
432 W. H. Amberg, Box 199, Rochester, N. Y.
294 Martin Anderson, Box 122, Anaconda, B. C., Can.
650 William W. Anspach, Milton, Pa.
80 R. Archer, Jr., 15 Prussia St., Dublin, Ireland.
851 W. U. Archer, 19a Franklin St., Watertown, N. Y.
67 George C. Arnold, Adelaide, Ave., Providence, R. I.
166 D. M. Averill, 331 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.
616 Otis T. Bacon, 275 Ashland Ave., Lexington, Ky.
19 Charles G. Bailey, 156 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
621 Andrew Browning Baird; 247 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
725 C. M. Baker, Graniteville, S. C.
31 A. H. Baldwin, Duncannon St., Charing Cross, London. W. C., England.
831 J. F. Banning, 327 Norris St., Ottawa, Ill.
41 Ralph R. Barker, 99 Spring St., Newport, R. I.
304 Joseph Barnet, 843 8th Ave., New York, N. Y.
362 E. W. Barton, 20 Givens St., Toronto, Ont.
870 C. N. Bastedo, 418 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
693 Henry L. Batchelor, 96 Leah St., Utica, N. Y.

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464 John A. Beck, 3346 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
840 Henry W. Beckwith M. D. 548 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
313 Charles E. Belanger, 183½ St. Hubert St., Montreal, Can.
360 William F. Beller, 51 East 123d St., New York, N. Y.
727 W. H. S. Benedict, Hutchison, Kan.
555 Arthur Benfield, Peabody, Mass.
822 J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St., New York, N. Y.
699 Richard Benjes, 610 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
523 D. G. Bennett, M. D., 1716 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
416 J. Bertrand, 284 Wilingham St., Grimsby, Eng.
811 J. A. K. Birchett, Vicksburg, Miss.
224 James A. Black, 116 Washington Ave., Bay City, Mich.
714 Albert Bogess, 503½ Austin Ave., Waco, Texas.
370 Herbert Bowen, 618 Moffat Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
483 Edward A. Bowers, 209 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
839 Michael Boyle, 4 Thornton St., Roxbury Dist., Boston, Mass.
411 H. N. Brancel, 407 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
87 Virgil M. Brand, 1251 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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369 Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
808 Samuel W. Brown, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.
830 Carl Brunn, Paxton, Mass.
809 George H. Bryant, 2609 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
378 Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.
191 W. O. Buckland, 122 Court St., Binghampton, N. Y.
286 Geo. H. Burfeind, 719 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
759 Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.
748 Martin Burke, M. D., 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
152 Thomas Burnett, 518 Elm St., Camden, N. J.
709 A. P. Button, Ortonville, Mich.
247 D. A. Callahan, 164 So. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
389 F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, Ont.
382 Michael P. Carey, 5438 Honore St., Chicago, Ill.
813 F. J. Carpenter, 406 So. First Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
685 Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado 182, Chihuahua, Mexico.
524 J. Ernest Carswell, London, Ont.
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39 Henry F. Clark, Danielson, Conn.
758 Irving F. Clark, 107 2nd St., Gloversville, N. Y.
824 Arthur J. Fitzpatrick Cobb, St. Marks Rectory, Port Hope, Ont.
661 Claude R. Collier, 148 Conklin Ave., Binghampton, N. Y.
76 B. H. Collins, 821 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
107 F. W. Coning, 350 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.
743 John A. Conley, P. O. Box 162, Reedsburg, Wis.
610 John W. Connell, 3507 Haverford St., Philadelphia, Pa.
800 Wm. R. Conrad, Peotone, Ill.
634 John P. Conroy, 213 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
543 N. E. Converse, Gas Works, Worcester, Mass.
546 Arthur B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St., Columbus, O.
174 Eugene G. Courteau. M. D., St. Jacques, Quebec.
261 C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave., Denver, Col.
816 R. C. Crane, Sweetwater, Texas.
323 A. W. Crans, Davenport, Iowa.
341 J. T. Crawford, 62 Victoria Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.
306 C. E. Crittenden, Charlotte, Mich.
218 Frank E. Culp, Box 42, Bethalto, Ill.
351 Joseph B. Dagan, Sarnia, Ont.
419 R. E. Davis, 219 Main St., Lafayette. Ind.
426 Hal A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.
837 Philip C. Decker, 1057 Upper Second St., Evansville, Ind.
635 W. E. Deeds, 603 Linwood Ave., Evansville, Ind.
497 F. N. De La Mater, 316 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.
861 W. H. DeShon, 321 Catharine St., Utica, N. Y.
77 William S. Disbrow, 151 Orchard St., Newark, N. J.
376 H. L. Doane, Truro, Nova Scotia, Can.
798 R. S. Dobarganes, Havana-American Co., Key West, Fla.
876 William F. Doggett, Ashland Ave. & 47th St., Chicago, Ill.
327 John Dow, 561 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que.
656 Miss Lucy M. Doyle, 787 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.
838 Gustave C. Drouot, 1200 Auditorium Tower, Chicago, Ill.
788 Luman S. Drowne, 77 Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.
866 Henry C. Drumm, 6358 Wentworth Ave. Chicago, Ill.
324 Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
126 Robert S. Duncan, 516 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.
361 W. F. Dunham, 67 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
675 Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.
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755 Frank C. Eigabroadt, 33 Park St., Somerville, Mass.
140 Thomas L. Elder, 32 E. 23d St., New York, N. Y.
133 F. E. Ellis, 115 N. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
849 H. R. Ellsworth, 2312 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.
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803 B. Evanold, 520 Jersey St., San Francisco, Cal.
95 I. Excell, 4717 Champlain St., Hyde Park. Chicago, Ill.
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746 J. C. Fowlie, Shaniko, Ore.
469 E. L. Frazier, Box 14, Verona, Pa.
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795 Theodore J. Garlic, Box 264 Coffeyville, Kansas.
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583 Lyman L. Gerry, 20 Gerry St., Stoneham, Mass.
272 Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
290 David R. Gibson. 122 Victoria St., Hamilton, Ont.
287 A. C. Gies, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
277 Fred A. Gilmore, Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
677 L. K. Gould, 164 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.
584 H. O. Granberg, 365 Tenth St., Oshkosh, Wis.
178 Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
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673 H. C. Haeberle, Manchester, Iowa.
833 W. B. Hale, Geneva, Ind.
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806 Thomas W. Harriss, L. Box 73, Littleton, Halifax Co., N. C.
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1 George F. Heath, M. D., Monroe, Mich.
30 A. G. Heaton, 1618 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
285 Thomas Hedley, 38 Main St., W., Hamilton, Ont.
280 W. L. Hemstreet, 53 Princeton St., Cleveland, Ohio.
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692 Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Mainzer Landstrasse 49, Frankfort-a-Main, Germany.
786 William Hesslein, 674 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
742 W. H. Hetzel, 308 East Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.
572 Edward W. Heusinger, 113 City St., San Antonio, Tex.
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829 Frederick J. Holton, Windsor, Ont.
472 James F. Hood, Box 102, Marion, Ind.
11 Joseph Hooper, 91 Emerson St., Rochester, N. Y.
26 Daniel F. Howorth, 24 Villers St., Ashton-under Lyne, Eng.
468 W. A. Hunt, Drumbo, Ont.
387 W. A. Hutchison, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.
239 Robert C. Idler, 241 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
844 C. H. Imhoff, Hopewell, N. J.
688 Louis Jackson, 513 W. 3d St., Muscatine, Iowa.
717 Malcolm N. Jackson, 1489 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
872 C. V. Jaeger, 2161 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
463 Gustave Jaegg, 245 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
854 William E. James, New Bedford Inst. for Savings, New Bedford, Mass.
3 W. G. Jerrems, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
6 John F. Jones, 5 Gokey Block, Jamestown, N. Y.
814 W. J. Jones, Silverton, Colo.

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427 S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.
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334 Robert T. King, 753 South Front S., Columbus, Ohio.
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880 Charles C. Konrad, New German American Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.
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728 J. G. Laidacker, St. Clair, Pa.
859 John Lampertz, 3942a Lee Ave., St. Louis. Mo.
113 G. F. Landon, Box 474, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
244 G. A. Larned, R. F. D. 85, Oxford, Mass.
778 I. Layman, 1447 Annunciation St., New Orleans, La.
864 A. H. LeMessurier, First Nat'l Bank of Englewood. 449 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.
603 Theophile E. Leon, 350 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.
223 E. W. Leonard, 2 Westport, Ave , Kansas City, Mo.
815 Joseph N. T. Levick, 244 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.
479 J. C. Lighthouse, 3101 26th St., San Francisco, Cal.
184 John M. Lindsay, Swissvale, Pa.
874 George S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.
599 Benno Loewy, 206 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
869 T. G. Lorengen, 75 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
51 Lyman H. Low, 14 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.
519 Otho B. Lowry, R. F. D. 23. Fair Play, Md
820 Clarence H. Luecke, Harlan, Iowa.
169 A. C. Lunt, 214 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.
528 Milton P. Lyons 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.
43 J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.
168 Don Maguire, 549 25th St., Ogden, Utah.
878 John Mall, Hamilton Nat'l. Bank, Chicago, Ill.
392 H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Col.
232 M. Marcuson, 1611 East 82nd St., N, E., Cleveland Ohio
797 Grant Marcy, Camp Bird, Colo.
102 George F. Marlier, 359 Fisk St., Pittsburg, Pa.
678 William F. Marquardt. 22 Dracut St., Dorchester Center, Mass.
780 Charles Marriott, Park Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
819 Henry W. Mathews, 499 West Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
13 Clarence A. Mathis, R. F. D. 2, Greenwood, Neb.
719 E. L. Matlack, 2525 N. 32d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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802 James McDonald, care of the Marmet Coal Co.. Cincinnati, Ohio.
195 Thomas McGinnis, Belleville, Ont.
882 James A. McLaughlin, 69 Hallock St., New Haven, Conn.
522 B. Max Mehl, Box 826, Fort Worth, Texas.
857 Henri Melancon, Dept. of Marine & Fisheries, Ottawa Ont.
847 F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
90 W. E. H. Merritt, 1008 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
645 Fred Michael, 258 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
607 Chas. L. Miller, 16 Grove St., Port Chester, N. Y.
450 Henry C. Miller, care Robt. Goodbody & Co. 35 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
131 James William Miller. Ste. Luce, Rimonski Co., Quebec.
850 Paul Miller, 729 N. West St., Lebanon, Ind.
130 C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.
804 Adolph P. Mitchell, Monroe, Mich.
741 F. W. Mitchell, Richford, Vt.
190 Joseph C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.
686 Charles E. Mohr, Batavia, Ill.
608 Will A. Monroe, 230 Calhoun St., Battle Creek, Mich.
674 L. B. Moore, Box 204 Delanson, N. Y.
637 Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
21 Herbert E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.
84 Christian G. Moritz. 231 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
38 Charles Morris, 4429 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
860 Claude Morris, Masonic Hall, Collins Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
516 C. H. Morris, D. D. S., 133 State St., New London, Conn.
587 James Morrison, 846 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.
220 J. S. Morrison, 120 S. 9th St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
10 John E. Morse, Box 727, Worcester, Mass.
47 Peter Mougey, 3842 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
691 H. J. Murphy, 320 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
447 P. B. Murphy, with W. & J. Sharples, Quebec, Que.
763 Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
92 Howard R. Newcomb, 625 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
744 Herbert Nicklewicz, 351 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
542 Frank T. Noble, Augusta, Me.
713 J. A. Nordell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
33 E. S. Norris, 256 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
374 Frederick T. Norris, Bay City, Mich.
722 C. C. Northern, Box 47, Nashville, Tenn.
492 Joseph H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Mary's, Ont.
570 S. Oettinger, M. D., 1845 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
303 J. E. Osborne, 8 East Elm St., Norwalk. Ohio.

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662 William Osner, Evansville, Ind.
643 William H. Owen, Jr., D. D., 324 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
868 Giuseppe Pace, Taormina, Sicily.
756 Edgar E. Parker, 50 West Fourth Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
764 Henry H. Parkhurst, Amherst, N. H.
173 Roland G. Parvin, Box 889, Denver, Col.
848 Nelson P. Pehrson, 559 West 54th St., New York, N. Y.
879 M. G. Perotti, 177 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
745 A. R. Perry, North Dover, Cayahoga Co., Ohio.
278 Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.
790 Eswald Pettet, 651 Englewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
205 Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
687 W. P. Pierce, Salina, Kan.
642 Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
553 Isaac G. Pitman, 211 York St., Savanah, Ga.
422 William Poillon, 425 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.
72 J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
86 Mrs. Marvin Preston, 33 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.
75 A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.
377 Mrs. George H. Ralston. Port Hope, Ont.
547 Dr. Manuel Ramos, Pilar de Alagoas, Brazil.
396 Wayte Raymond, So. Norwalk, Conn.
264 A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon, Ave., Chicago, Ill.
155 R. L. Reid, 859 Thurlow St., Vancouver. B. C. Can.
316 A. Reimers, 874 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.
317 Ol Reinheimer, Winchester, Ind.
793 Gus J. Reinke, 1098 75th St., Chicago, Ill.
53 George W. Rice, 181 E. Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
873 Wilbur A. Rice, Box 77, Altoona, Pa.
886 A. E. Richter, Fon du Lac, Wis.
206 Ferdinand Robin.
640 John Robinson, Salem, Mass.
614 B. N. Rooks, Gen. Delivery, Lexington, Mo.
823 R. T. Rose, Iatan, Mo.
460 Rev. Theo. Roser, All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah.
48 William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.
540 William A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
160 Isaiah Rudy, Box 102, Station A, Pittsburg, Pa.
752 H. D. Rumberger, Philipsburg, Center Co., Pa.
799 Ralph Sachs, 60 E. 80th St., New York, N. Y.
865 W. W. Sammons, Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank, Chicago, Ill.
246 M. A. Sanders, Sarnia, Ont.
315 W. F. Sandrock, 6238 Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
807 S. Valentine Saxby, Rockford, Ill.

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183 Theo. Schilling, 294 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
149 James Schofield, 633 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
827 H. L. Schroeder, Continental Nat'l Bank, Chicago, Ill.
712 R. E. Schroeder, 208 9th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
653 J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
835 George J. Schwartz, 120 N. Market St., Wooster, Ohio.
305 Elmer S. Sears, 521 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass.
669 E. J. Seltman, Kinghoe, Berkhamsted, England.
826 Jacob M. Shelton, M. D., Monroe, Tenn.
731 C. H. Shinkle, 711 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa
66 DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.
595 E. Smith, 53d St. and East River, New York, N. Y.
413 Frank Clemes Smith, Richland Center, Wis.
68 W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont.
139 Howland Speakman, 484 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
506 W. B. Speer, 705 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
337 Thomas R. Spencer, 447 E. Mulberry St., Lebanon, Ohio.
35 Frederick B. Stebbins, 11 E. Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.
716 Dr. Don M. Steele, Brownsburg, Ind.
794 Edward L. Steele, 902 Main St., Hartford, Conn.
705 Rufus H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.
98 Charles Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa.
644 B. W. Stennett, Corry, Pa.
881 J. C. Stephens, 1706 So. Main St., Elkhart, Ind.
82 E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kansas.
22 S. C. Stevens, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
652 Charles W. Stiles, 1152 Washington St., New Dorchester, Mass.
34 W. C. Stone, 21 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.
25 Dr. Horatio R. Storer, 58 Washington St., Newport, R. I.
801 C. T Stovall, M. D., Vienna, Ga.
777 Milton L. Strauss, 195 Market St., Chicago, Ill.
467 E. Roy Strong, 33 Emerald St., Hamilton, Ont.
734 William N. Strong. 1065 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
371 R. M. Stuart, 181 Victoria Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
789 John J. Sullivan, 602 McBride St., Syracuse, N. Y.
353 W. E. Surface, 1335 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
364 Carl Sutter, 413 Catherine St., Syracuse, N. Y.
589 H. W. Taffs, 35 Greenholme Road, Eltham, Kent, England.
230 H. W. Tapley, Harlan, Iowa.
162 W. Fletcher Taylor, Box 468, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
493 James Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.
125 P. G. Tessier, Box 456, St. John's, New Foundland.
828 William E. Thompson, 132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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735 J. C. Thomson, care of Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
446 S. M. Thomson, Box 282, Brantford, Ont.
293 D. D. Tompkins, 12 Broad Ave., Ossining, N. Y.
596 George W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
753 William M. Travis, R. F. D. 5, Fairbury, Ill.
112 P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Que.
170 C. O. Trowbridge, Box 311, Framingham, Mass.
445. J. F. Trowbridge, Piqua, Ohio.
32 Luther B. Tuthill, South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.
672 Alfred S. Twichell, 1601 Everett St., Alameda, Cal.
665 George B. Vail, 241 Saratoga St., Cohoes, N. Y
359 Enos C. Verkler, 115 State St., Chicago, Ill.
855 Edgar J. Vickery, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
7 W. Von Bergen, 89 Court St. Boston, Mass.
617 N. Vreeland, 22 Prince St., Paterson, N. J.
560 Joseph E. Waitt, M. D., 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
885 Paul C. Wallichs, Fond du Lac, Wis.
250 George O. Walson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.
812 Monroe F. Walters, Low Moor, Va.
761 Christopher J. Walton, Box 885, Riverside, Cal.
349 A. W. Walworth, Prospect St., E. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
24 Erwin G. Ward, Supt. Truant School, Springfield, Mass.
760 Charles K. Warner, 1115 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
581 A. E. Way, Bethel, Ont.
863 C. M. Weider, 526 VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.
69 Jacob Weigel, Box 2093, North Pasadena, Cal.
558 A. Wentworth, Tombstone, Ariz.
127 Arthur W. Westhorp, Box 1226, Yankton, S. D.
648 Horace L. Wheeler, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
730 Harris C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.
604 J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.
100 David W. Whittier, Raymond, N. H.
571 Mert A. Wilber, 1513 Porter St., Philadelphia Pa.
733 William A. Wiley, 524 West Chestnut St., Lancaster Pa.
151 Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm, 1343 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
689 D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore. Md.
832 Edwin W. Williams, C. B. & Q. Ry. 300 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.
228 Homer S. Williams, 2170 E. 90th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
157 Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
410 R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec.
836 William E. Wilson, 724 E. Blackford, Ave., Evansville, Ind.
520 C. H. Windmiller, 74 Jaques Ave., Worcester, Mass.
846 P. M. Wolsieffer, 401 Ft. Dearborn Bld., Chicago, Ill.
93 Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

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791 John A. Wood, 108 Cathcart St., Hamilton, Ont.
729 Robert S. Woodard, Box 884, Hudson, Mass.
328 J. C. Woodbury, Rochester, N. Y.
559 D. A. Woods, Box 631 Galt. Ont.
867 R. C. Wray, Continen'al Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.
23 B. P. Wright, M. D., 158 Jay St., Schnectady, N. Y.
143 W. G. Wright, 445 F. St., San Bernadino, Cal.
65 Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
89 Alexander P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.
883 Walter N. Yates, 6118 Lensen St., Germantown, Pa.
732 Harry H. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.
710 John V. Yegge, DeWitt, Iowa.
776 Isaac Yohe, Monongahela, Pa.
358 D. L. Zeigler, Delaware. Ohio.
197 Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
825 J. L. Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

Members by States and Countries.

UNITED STATES.

Arizona	2
California	11
Colorado	5
Connecticut	14
Delaware	1
Dist. of Columbia	5
Florida	1
Georgia	2
Idaho	1
Illinois	50
Indiana	18
Iowa	8
Kansas	7
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	1
Maine	2
Maryland	6
Massachusetts	40
Michigan	18
Mississippi	1
Missouri	6
Nebraska	1
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	8
New York	57
North Carolina	2
North Dakota	1
Ohio	26
Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	3
South Carolina	1
South Dakota	1
Tennessee	2
Texas	3
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Virginia	1
Washington	3
Wisconsin	14

CANADA.

Alberta	1
British Columbia	2
Manitoba	3
New Brunswick	1
Newfoundland	1
Nova Scotia	3
Ontario	31
Quebec	7

FOREIGN.

Brazil	1
Germany	1
Great Britain	7
India	1
Mexico	1
Netherlands	1
Sicily	1
Total members in U. S.	373
Total members in Canada	49
Total members in Foreign Countries	13
Total	435

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The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 40th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their room, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, May 3rd, the following members being present: Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, S. H. Chapman, Baker and Green.

The resignations of C. C. Herr and W. E. Pearse were received and accepted. The President appointed Carey, Holmes and Simpson as a committee on member ship. Christ Sorensen was elected an active member.

A paper on "The relation of coin and stamp collecting" was read by Chester Dunham, and one entitled "Why collect coins?", by Green. An original anonymous poem was also read.

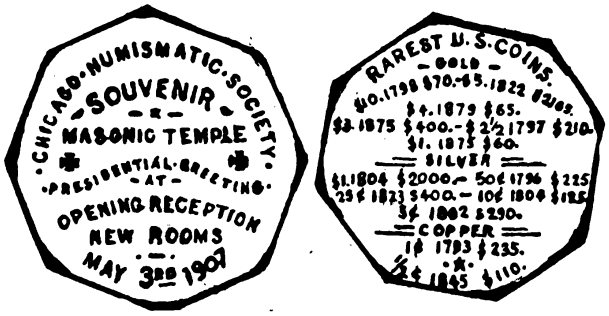
Under Exhibitions, S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia, a corresponding member showed some interesting Continental currency consisting of the one-sixth, one-third, one-half and two-thirds dollar dated 1776; and two varieties of the original pewter Continental dollars of the same date, pointing out the similarity of workmanship. Mr. Leon showed some territorial gold from $10 to $50 denominations; several Greek tetradrachms and some United States greenbacks. Mr. Brand exhibited some very remarkably well preserved Roman first brass including one of Gordianus Africanus II; a sharp triple thaler of Brunswick; silver ten francs of Geneva; a proof double thaler of Waldeck; a gold ten ducat of Wallenstein; and a ten ducat piece in gold of Ferdinand of Aragon.

Magazines received since last meeting were the Numismatist, Numismatischer Verkehr and Spink's Numismatic Circular for April. Auction catalogs were received from Elder and Low and Price List No. 4 from the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

During an intermission an inspection of the new rooms of the Society, which are now being equipped for its use, was made.

Adjourned to meet June 7th. Ben G. Green, Secretary.

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A souvenir medalet was issued to commemorate the above occasion by President, W. F. Dunham. The two members who read papers were presented each a copy struck in silver, the only ones struck in this metal.

On The Editor's Table.

194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 28th, 1907.

Monroe, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Recently I purchased from a New York dealer a copy of an 1844 over 81 cent. The variety of 1851 struck thus is well known, but as I was informed by this gentleman that only two of the former, one of which is in his own collection, were known to exist, I do not think that this variety is recorded.

The error was apparently made in this way. The date was first placed on the piece upside down. When the mistake was discovered the date was re-engraved, the 44 appearing over the 18, which, being backwards seemed 81.

This dealer, who, if I should give his name, would be recognized as doubtless the greatest expert in the United States, has also found a new variety of half-cent, viz; 1806, stemless wreath, large 6. The only half cent of this date with stemless wreath formerly known was with the small 6.

Hoping that this will prove of interest to you and other readers of "The Numismatist," I remain.

Yours truly,

William West Eaton.

22. Larch Street, Toronto.
April 30th, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

Dear Dr.

I have read with interest the letters in the April number suggesting different cities for the holding of the A. N. A. Convention

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during this year. I think it time the Convention met in Canada and do not think a better place can be found than Hamilton, Ont. A beautiful city having more members of the A. N. A., living in it than any city of the same size on this continent. Easy of access from Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, and the home of one of the Vice Presidents of the A. N. A. I am sure the choice of Hamilton as the convention city will commend itself to all, and a large number of Canadian members would attend.

Yours faithfully,

S. S. Heal.

Columbus, O., April 30th, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath,
Monroe, Michigan.

My dear Doctor:

The April number of the "Numismatist" came in today and I think that I have read every word of it even to the advertisements. The article on page 109 "Many men of many minds" is timely, and the second letter published shows that the kickers are not all dead yet. For myself, I do not collect Store Cards or Tokens, yet I read the article by Mr. Duffield with much interest. We will take for instance the article in the present (April) number by Brother Heaton on "California Private Mint Gold Dollars" which I have read with interest for the reason that I could learn something which I did not know before. The collecting of "Antiquated Bank Notes" and the history connected with their issue is my hobby, yet I do not think the NUMISMATIST is going to the merry bow-wows just because you do not happen to confine your paper to my special hobby. Divide it up and give every collector along the line of numismatics an occasional show.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Coover.
194 West Ninth Avenue.

Geneseo, Illinois, May 1st, 1907.

Geo, F. Heath,
Monroe, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:

Find draft herewith for $1.00 as my renewal subscription. In the matter of the controversy over the contents af last months issue; sit back in your chair and smile. You are the chief factor in the best numismatic journal in the country. The world is full of small persons who are forever howling over imaginary grievances but I am fully convinced that 95 per cent of the people who read your magazine are entirely satisfied to take it as it comes from you, that you are the doctor, in fact, and are entirely willing to take what you prescribe, firm in the faith that even though the pill you prescribe for present

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assimilation may not be just what we might think we need, that it is a very necessary feature of the treatment and it will come out well in the end.

Very Sincerely,
J. H. White.

Can any reader of the Numismatist inform me as to a medal handed me for identification. It is of white metal, much mutilated, larger than a fifty cent piece and all that can be traced of the inscription reads

"A Common Union to Maintain the Honor, Glory and Integrity of the Nation, Under Authority of the Loyal National League."

Most of this is arranged in a number of lines and U. S. flags, arranged as frequently seen on war tokens, are on either side. I should like to hear from some one as to the history of the piece, where struck and any facts of the "League" that might be known to the fraternity.

Box 175. A. W. Westhorpe.
Yankton, S. Dak.

Decatur, Ill., May 12th, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath,
Monroe, Michigan.
Dear Sir.

Would it not be a good idea to write a series of articles on the care and keeping of coins, or have the different readers of your magazine describe the manner in which they take care of theirs, and also the method of keeping them so they will be convenient to display or show to their friends.

I find that as one's collection accumulates they take up considerable room and unless one has a cabinet especially prepared to receive them it takes up considerable room about the house and if not kept in one place cannot always be found when wanted.

I should like to hear from you and others on this subject as to what are the best and simplest methods of taking care one's collection. Proof sets especially, arehard tokeep and if a person wishes to display them atall it is considerable work to unwrap the whole lot. It may be that some older members have experimented with different ways of handling their coins and could give some of the younger members valuable information.

Also what percent of the collectors keep their collections in a vault or in burglar proof places. I have always kept mine in the house with scarcely any protection from burglars and sneak thieves whatever, and have been fortunate so far in never loosing any. But I realize it would be no difficult matter for one to carry away the greater part of my collection.

Your truly,
W. E. SURFACE.

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War Coins.

Soon after the beginning of their war with England, the Boers coined their own money from the gold obtained in their own mines. This they did countenanced by the ancient right of belligerents to coin their own money required for carrying on the war, although they may not have been entitled to do so in times of peace. No coins is so interesting and valuable to numismatists as these war coins, which originated as early as in the Middle Ages. Their special feature consists in being made out of different materials and in every imaginable shape —quadrangular, triangular, octangular. etc. Sometimes, also cannons, bullets and bombshells are used for making money. During the Civil War whenever a lack of paper money occurred, some general of the Confederate had to provide coins or some alloy of lead, exact imitations of the enemy's coins. It is a known fact that General Lee on such an occasion in a public proclamation asked for people who had "experience in coining money." Two applicants presented themselves who proved to be very skilled in that art. When asked as to how they had obtained the knowledge of coining money, they frankly confessed that they had to leave Europe for having had there a mint of their own. Napoleon not only counterfeited the money of all the countries of which he took possession, but he also flooded Spain and other countries with the money counterfeited for his private interests. When Portugal, having on a certain occasion excited Napoleon's anger, and being fined by the usurper, tried to pay the fine literally "with the same coin," Napoleon refused to accept the money he himself had coined, and insisted upon a different standard.

A Royal Numismatist

From the numerous clippings received of late we must conclude that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has established a numismatic bureau that seems to be in good working order.

King Victor Emmanuel's collection of the coins of his own country amounts to more than 50,000 specimens with a catalogue of nearly 35,000 slips,

The publication has just been completed of a treatise on numismatics written by King Victor of Italy. It consists of an enumeration and description of his collection of coins, which is considered the finest in the world. The volume is illustrated with reproductions of some of the choicest specimens. The work will not be offered for sale, but the king will present copies of it to the principal foreign museums.

Rome, May 9—King Victor Emmanuel showed deep interest to-day in the sale of a small gold coin of ancient Messina to Baron Pennisi, Sicilican, for $4,500. J. Pierpont Morgan was a bidder at the auction.

Rome, May 10.—The king has congratulated the director of the Palermo museum for succeeding in persuading Baron Pennisi to outbid S. Pierpont Mor-

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gan at a recent auction, thus preventing the taking out of Italy a small, rare gold coin, which brought $4,500 at the sale.

A correspondent in commenting says "that poor Pierpont Morgan has to be responsible for all high prices that are paid for everything in the way of antiques. The price reported for the coin is undoubtedly incorrect, and Mr. Morgan is not a collector so far as I know, and certainly never offered any such price for a small gold coin of Messina. It would be worth while for you to trace this matter and find out the true story for the benefit of your readers.

The First Coined Money.

When metals were first used for payment they were simply weighed. The next step was to issue pieces of gold and silver which had been weighed; and then in time it became the custom to mark the exact weight and value of each piece. This was first done in Assyria and Babylonia, where shekels or pounds of gold and silver have often been found.

The idea of coining money was first conceived by the Greeks of Ionia in the seventh century B. C. These people stamped on each coin their city arms and seal, thus giving the guaranty of their State for the correct weight and value of the coins. The custom spread rapidly among all the Greek Provinces and into Italy.

The oldest gold coins are the yellow shekels of Babylonia. These were stamped only with the arms of the country, which thus made itself responsible for their proper weight. Nearly all of the more modern coins derived their weight from the scale of value established by the old shekels of Babylonia.





Vice President Gibbs of Hamilton, Ontario sends us his new card. This work was done by the Hamilton Stamp & Stencil Works of that city and shows that they are capable of doing fine work in their line. The reverse exhibits the coat of arms of the city and the legends show that they claim to be an "ambitious city" and the "Birmingham of Canada."

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Among the newer issues should be mentioned the nickel emissions of Roumania the type of which we give above. We have seen the 5, 10, and 20 bani denominations.



We here illustrate the type of the present minor coins of Tunis. The reverse is Arabic: "Mohammed el Hadi Pacha, Bay of Tunis;" Value, date ("1322.") We have seen the 5 and 10 centimes. They were struck at the Paris Mint.

Mr. S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia made us a visit on May 1st. He was on his way to Chicago and the West.

Have you given your vote for the amendments to our Constitution and By-laws of the A. N. A.? If not why not do it at once thus showing your interest in the Association.

Canada has raised her rates of postage on all American periodicals. We now have to pay six times more for postage than under the former rate and all must be prepaid by stamps. We only know that nearly all publications this side have raised their rates to Canadian subscribers sufficient to cover the difference. What the NUMISMATIST will do in the matter we do not just yet know, butfor the time being it will go to any address in the civilized world on receipt of one dollar per annum.

"Some like it hot; some like is cold;"
Some like it from the press thirty days old.
Some like it cold; some like it hot;
Some want it boiling right out of the pot.

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Some want the Numismatist at the end of the month bringing up the news of the month to date. Some want it dated a month ahead. How are we to please them all? Lucky thought! This number will be a double one and dated May-June. The next six issues will therefore be dated and issued ahead. Will this please our readers? We shall see.

Brother Leon has been annoyed for some time because we have for years announced that we had no subscribers from Nevada. This condition of things he could not stand for longer, so on his present missionary trip to the Pacific, he got off at Reno. Of course his efforts were successful. They always are. So from now on if we continue to announce that the Numismatist does not go to Nevada, it must be taken in a newspaper sense, for editors all have a special dispensation to prevaricate, at least in minor matters, if it better suits their aims or purposes.

Columbus wants the A. N. A. Convention this year and wants it bad. The following are some of the reasons advanced for its great desire:

I. Ohio is the only state with a state numismatic society.

II. Columbus is the home of a local society almost every member of which is a live wire in the Association.

III. Columbus is centrally located and reached by all the trunk lines in the country. September 2-6 is Ohio Home Coming week and low fares will prevail.

IV. Inducements offered:

A program of sufficient interest to well repay all that may attend, which will include papers on numismatic subjects. A display of coins particularly for the non-collecting public. An Auction Sale of Coins. 1001 other reasons "just as good." The invitation is published elsewhere in this issue.

Just before the above invitation came to hand, one of our local members who courts the muse and wears his hair long, dashed off the following and handed us.

I have but a word to mention,
I might be wrong I don't know;
But I would like to see the Convention
Held this year; here in Monroe. A. P. M.

Now while Monroe has many goods reasons for asking the Convention to come here we waive all our claims at this time to Columbus. At some future date, when the Convention desires to meet at the most beautiful city in America, where the heat of summer is tempered by cool and invigorating lake breezes; when you want to get clean at the finest fresh water bathing beach this side the pearly gates;

"Where the fish take the bait at the bidding,
In this happy mosquitoless Eden."

When, in early August, the Lotus is in its glory and myriads of its stately royal flowers cover our marshes with a sea of bloom in an ocean of fragrance, not equalled in Phariohs' land. When that time comes we say; then we want you and will give a full measure of reasons for your coming.

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WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S and foreign countries. Also to hear from collectors who are interestsd in old books. I have for exchange or for sale all sorts of old books in perfect good order. I have especially two volumes which have been refused $1000. Henri Melancon, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—The names of all collectors in the United States who are interested in the issues of Paper Money prior to 1862: I am not a dealer and have nothing to sell, so send me your name with the number of pieces of paper money in your collection. Address Arthur B. Coover, 194 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, O.

WANTED—Gold, silver and copper coins. Venetian especially Ocellas—any of the early Popes—Florence of Tuscany during Gonfalonieri and Medici periods. None but very fine or fine condition coins wanted. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE:—Uncirculated $3.00 gold pieces of 1878 for other dates not in my collection. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.

WANTED—Gold Coin; buy or sell, U. S. and Foreign. Curious of all kinds, Prehistoric Pottery from Missouri mounds, large collection. Brass candle sticks of 17th century, rare collection. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon $5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE—A demi Louis D'or, Louis XV, 1735; Frederick D'or 1778 and 1867 $3.00 gold, in very fine condition for old books in German, French, Spanish or English pertaining to America; or will purchase the same for cash. Send lists to Ralph Sachs, 60 E. 80th St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—To receive Auction coin and stamp catalogues. Also price lists from dealers in same. Would like to hear from any one that has stamps, coins, old guns, pistols, swords, Greek and Roman coins, medals, post cards and pottery to sell. Lester Pierce, Allentown, N. J.

WANTED—To purchase two unpriced catalogues for the Harlan P. Smith sale of May 8, 9, 10, 11, 1906. To exchange: Bretons numbers 589, 610, 615, 618, 619, 627. 629, 630, 631, 638, 648, 651, 660, 746, 750, 752, 755, 756, 901 and 902. All good to fine, for Breton No. 729. Will pay a cash difference for a good specimen. Address J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED—Catalog or any kind of literature on American or Mexican Store cards. Write J. C. Kilburn, Ark.

WANTED—U. S. cents in very fine or uncirculated condition. All dates. To exchange: Gold dollars, 1888, in uncirculated condition for others not in my collection. J. M. Henderson, 13½ N. State St.. Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—The following Canadian coins in fine condition: Breton's 722, 726, 728, 729, 730, bowsprit below A, 731 copper, 954, 998, and 1007 large head.
TO EXCHANGE—Breton's 510, 512, 514, 515, 562, 655, 682, 717, 725, 728, 734, 751, 754, 766, 899 and 913; mostly good to uncirculated. J. E. Carswell, care of Bell Telephone Co. London, Ontario.

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	Fair	Good
500 Reis 1889-91	—	75
1000 " 1889-90	—	1 25
2000 " 1891	—	—

CUBA.

	Fair	Good
1 Peso 1899	2 00	2 50
1 " "	1 25	1 50

HAYTI.
(Under France.)

½ Esculin — Lib. stndg. *l. R* COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINGUE, value in field	—	—
1 Esculin — Similar	—	—
2 " — "	—	—

INDEPENDENT EMPIRE
Jacques Dessalines, 1804-06

25 Centimes*	—	—
50 " Similar	—	—

Henry Christophe, 1806-11

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7½ Sols 1808. H. C. *script.* L'ESPERANCE RELIGIO MORES. *R.* Lib. seated *l.*, value in ex.	—	3 00
15 Sols. 1808. Similar	—	3 00
30 " " "	—	4 00

As Henry I. King, 1811-20.

Gourde 1814 *	—	—
Dbl " 1811 Bust r laur *R.* Cwnd. arms	—	—
Dbl. Gourde 1820. Similar	—	—

Alex. Petion, 1807-18.

6 Centimes An 10.	25	40
12 " An 10-12	25	40
25 " An 10-13.*	25	40
6 " An 15. Head *l.*, A. PETION PRESIDENT *R.* As last, with *leg.* REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI	25	40
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25 " " "	25	40

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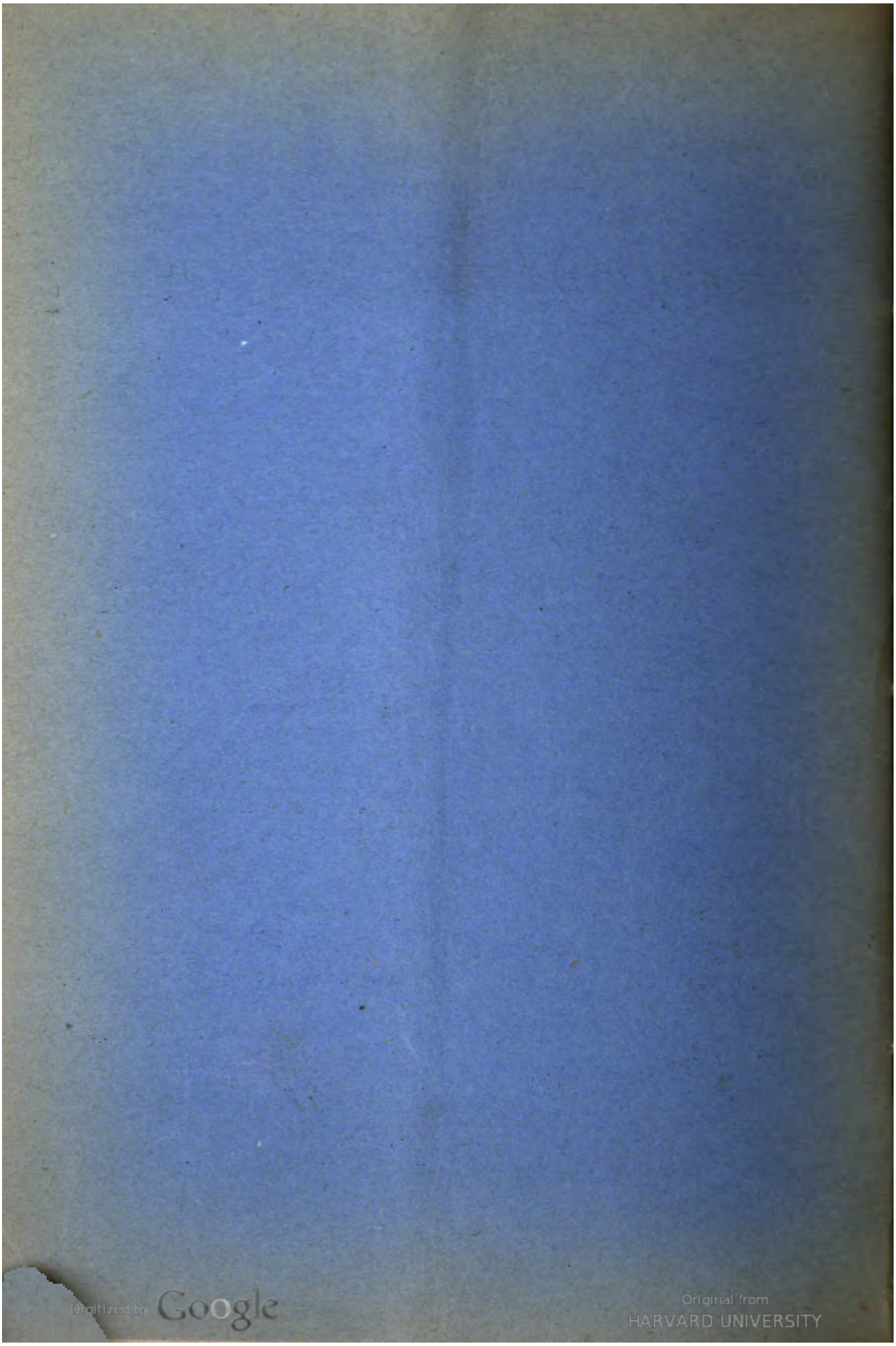
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THE NUMISMATIST

July
1907

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics

Geo. F. Heath, M.D. Monroe, Mich.



Vol. XX No. 7

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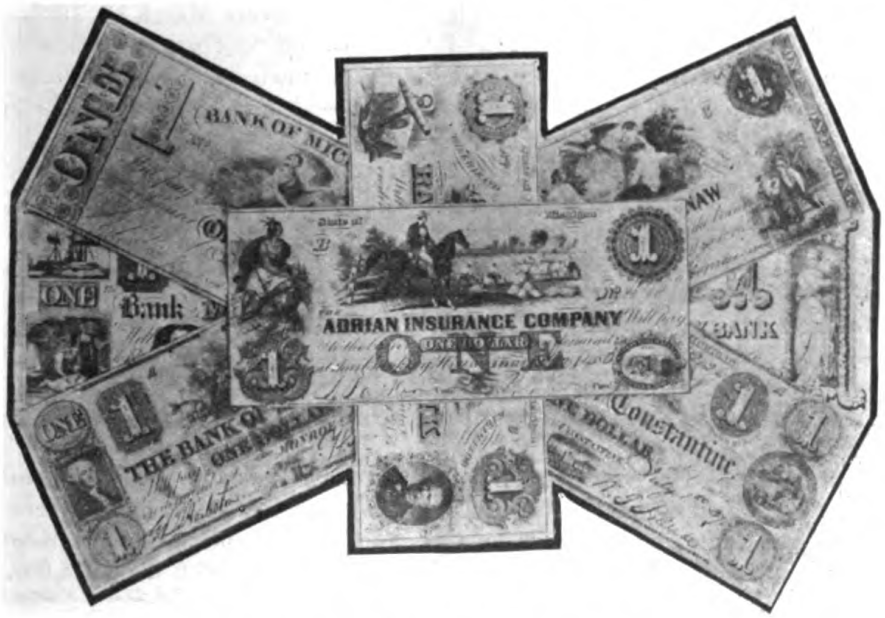
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICHIGAN, JULY 1907. NO. 7



An Historical Catalog of the Early Michigan Banks.

ARTHUR B. COOVER.

The State of Michigan is a part of the territory that was first settled by the French, and until the fall of Canada into the hands of the British after the middle of the eighteenth century was under the government of New France. The territory was explored by Jesuit missionaries in the seventeenth century.

Michigan was organized as a territory under the ordinance of 1787, and was admitted into the Union as a state in 1837. In 1837 the state had 174,647 inhabitants and the census returns for 1900 gives Michigan a population of 2,420,982.

The first bank in what is now known as the state of Michigan, was the Bank of Detroit, chartered by the General Government in 1806. Detroit was then a mere trading-post on the outskirts of civilization and patronized mostly by the hunter and trapper as a base for supplies and the sale of furs. The Bank of Detroit did not prove to be a financial success and its charter was surrendered in 1809.

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There was no further attempt to establish a bank within the territory until 1818 when the Bank of Michigan at Detroit was chartered by the General Government with a capital of $100,000.

Michigan was the home of the "Wild Cat" banking system and from March 15, 1837 to April 3, 1838, forty nine banking associations went into operation under the Bank Act passed by the legislature of the State March 15, 1837.

The following is a list of towns and their banking institutions prior to the National Bank Act of 1862. Data concerning the town in which the bank was located has been added in the belief that it will add additional interest to the collecting of antiquated paper money.

ADRIAN.—The county seat of Lenawee county, situated upon a branch of the River Raisin, 73 miles south-west of Detroit, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Population (1900) about 10,000.

The early banking institutions were:

The Adrian Insurance Company.

Bank of Adrian, incorporated 1837-8, capital $150,000.

Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, incorporated 1835, capital $65,600, average circulation for the year 1837, $85,435.

ALLEGAN.—The Bank of Allegan was incorporated 1837-8 with a capital of $100,000.

ANN ARBOR.—The county seat of Washtenaw county, situated upon the Huron River, about 40 miles west of Detroit with which city it is connected by the Michigan Central railway. The University of Michigan is the most attractive feature of this thriving little city. Population (1900) about 15,000.

Bank of Ann Arbor.

Bank of Washtenaw, capital $100,000, circulation $104,201.

Citizens' Bank, incorporated 1837-8, capital $100,000.

Government Stock Bank.

Millers' Bank of Washtenaw, incorporated 1837-8, capital $50,000.

AUBURN.—The Bank of Auburn was incorporated 1837-8, with a capital of $50,000.

BARRY.—The Bank of Sandstone was incorporated 1837-8, with a capital of $150,000.

BATTLE CREEK.—The town of Battle Creek is situated in Calhoun county, 45 miles south-west of Lansing and 163 miles north-east of Chicago. Battle Creek from which the city derives its name empties into the Kalamazoo river at this point. Population (1900) about 19,000.

The Bank of Battle Creek was incorporated 1837-8, with a capital of $100,000.

BELVIDERE.—The Bank of Lake St. Clair was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000. Hand some bills were engraved and printed in large quantities, none of which were ever put into circulation by the bank as it went out of business before any of the bills could be signed. All signed bills of this bank in the hands of collectors are undoubtedly forgeries.

BERRIAN.—The Berrian County Rank was one of the early banks, I can find

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no record, further than it existed and issued notes or bills which passed for money.

BRANCH.—The Branch County Bank was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $50,000.



BREST.—(A magnificent city on paper,) was situated at the mouth of Swan creek, some six or seven miles distant from Monroe. A map of the city represented it with beautiful streets and palatial residences. A view of the river front showed the largest of lake vessels unloading merchandise.

The Bank of Brest was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $100,000. In August 1838 the bank commissioners examined the Bank of Brest and found bonds, bank stock and specie to the amount of $47,000. Seven days later the bank was re-examined and was found to have no bonds or bank stock, and specie amounting to only $138.00, while the bills of the bank in circulation amounted to $84,240.

BROOKLYN.—The Merchants Bank of Jackson was incorporated in 1837-8 with a capital of $65,000.

CENTREVILLE.—The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank was incorporated in 1837-8 with a capital of $50,000.

The St. Joseph County Bank was also incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $100,000.

CLINTON.—The Bank of Clinton was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $20,000 paid up. In the year of 1838, there were bills of this bank in circulation to the amount of $40,900. Late in the year 1838 this bank was examined by the commissioners and found to have specie on hand to the amount of $11,030, and some five or six days later the same commissioners found the entire amount of specie of the bank amounted to only $34.20.

COLDWATER.—The county seat of Branch county, is situated on the Coldwater river, 55 miles west of Adrian, and 156 miles east of Chicago. Population (1900) 6,216.

The Bank of Coldwater was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $50,000.

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CONSTANTINE.—The Bank of Constantine was incorporated prior to 1837, with a capital of $20,000, and had bills in circulation to the amount of $13,913.

DETROIT.—This is the most important city in the state of Michigan. Detroit is the county seat of Wayne county, and situated on the west bank of Detroit river opposite Windsor, Canada. The population (1900) was 285,704.

The Bank of Detroit was chartered by the General Government in 1806. Charter surrendered in 1809.



The Bank of Michigan was chartered by the General Government in 1818, with a capital of $100,000, which was later increased to $500,000. In 1837 the amount of bills of this bank in circulation amounted to $359,085.

The Detroit City Bank was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $400,000. In 1837 bills to the amount of $289,500 were in circulation.

Michigan State Bank had a capital of $200,000 and bills in circulation in 1837 to the amount of $98,104.

The Peninsular Bank was in business and issued bills until 1864.

The Michigan Insurance Company also issued bills which circulated as money.

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EAGLE RIVER.—The Bay State Mining Company issued their promise to pay, a number of which are still waiting to be paid.

FLINT.—The county seat of Genesee county. Population in 1890 was about 10,000.

The Farmers' Bank of Genesee was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $100,000.

The Genesee County Bank was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $50,000.

GIBRALTER.—The Gibralter Bank was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $100,000.

GRAND RAPIDS.—The county seat of Kent county. It is situated on both sides of the Grand river, about 40 miles from its mouth and 153 miles north-west of Detroit The population in 1900 was near 88,000.

The Grand River Bank with a capital of $50,000 was incorporated under the banking law of 1837.

GOODRICH MILLS.—The Goodrich Bank with a capital of $150,000 was incorporated in 1837-8.

HOMER.—The Farmers' Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837 with a capital of $100,000.

JACKSON.—The chief city of Jackson County, situated on the Grand river, about seventy-five miles west of Detroit. Population (1900) 25,180.

The Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad bank, incorporated under the law of 1837 with a capital of $100,000 and the Jackson County Bank with the same capital and incorporated under the same law were the early banks of Jackson.

KENSINGTON.—The Bank of Kensington was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

LAPEER.—The Bank of Lapeer was incorporated in 1837-8, with a capital of $100,000.

MANCHESTER.—The Bank of Manchester was incorporated under the law of 1837 with a capital of $100,000.

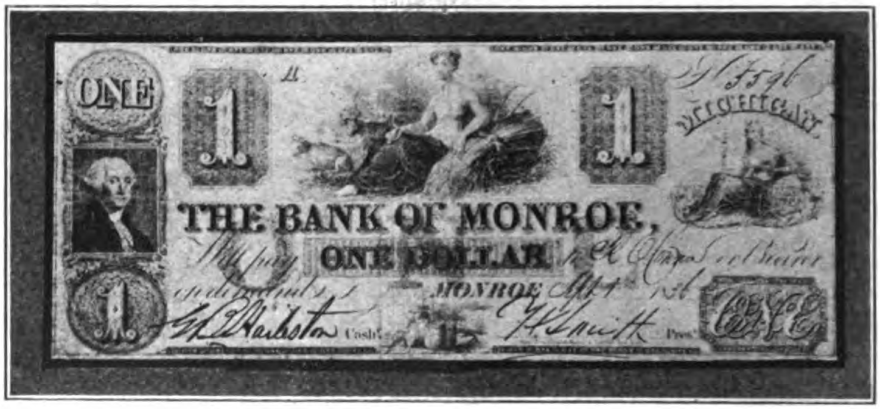
MARSHALL.—The county seat of Calhoun county, situated on the Kalamazoo river. Population (1900) 4,370.

The Bank of Marshall was incorporated under the law of 1837 with a capital of $100,000.

The Calhoun County Bank had a capital of $20,000, and bills in circulation in 1837 to the amount of $28,327.

MONROE.—The county seat of Monroe county, situated on the River Raisin, three miles inland from lake Erie and thirty two miles south-west of Detroit. Monroe has good railroad facilities, and is connected with lake Erie by a ship-canal which was built in 1843. Population (1900) about 6,000. This little city is one of the most historic towns in the state. It was settled as Frenchtown by a small body of Canadians in 1784, and received its present name from President Monroe in 1817. Its city charter dates from 1837. The battle of river Raisin was fought here on January 22, 1813.

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The Bank of Monroe had a capital of $50,000, and in 1837 had bills in circulation to the amount of $146,648.

The Bank of the River Raisin had a capital of $150,000 and (1837) bills in circulation to the amount of $164,648.



The Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837 with a capital of $150,000.

The Phoenix Copper Company and the River Raisin & Lake Erie Railroad Company also issued notes or bills which for a time passed as money.

MT. CLEMENS.—The Bank of Macomb County had a paid-up capital of $23,030, with bills in circulation (1837-8) to the amount of $45,173.

NILES.—The Bank of Niles was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

OWOSSO.—The Bank of Shiawassee was incorporated under the law of 1837 with a capital of $50,000.

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PALMYRA.—The Lenawee County Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

PLYMOUTH.—The Bank of Plymouth was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

PONTIAC.—The county seat of Oakland county, situated on the Clinton river The distance from Pontiac to Detroit is 26 miles; to Ann Arbor 34 miles. The city was incorporated in 1861. Population (1900) 9,769.

The Bank of Oakland was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

The Bank of Pontiac had a paid-up capital of $99,225, and bills in circulation (1837) to the amount of $34,477.

The Clinton Canal Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank was also incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

ROMEO.—The Farmers' Bank of Romeo was incorporated Oct. 30, 1827, with a capital of $50,000. The stock was all subscribed for and due preparations made to open the bank, the bills were engraved in New York and forwarded to the bank; but the bank went under before any of the bills could be signed and put into circulation. Some of the bills got into circulation with forged signatures.

ROYAL OAK.—The Farmers' Bank of Oakland was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

SAGINAW.—This city was first settled in 1822, and the present city charter dates from 1859. It is the county seat of Saginaw county, situated on the left bank of the Saginaw river about 18 miles above Saginaw Bay. It lies about 100 miles north-west of Detroit. Population (1900) 42,345.

The Saginaw City Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

SALINE.—The Bank of Saline was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The county seat of Chippewa county. is located on the St. Marie River & St. Mary's Falls ship canal, 14 miles from Lake Superior, and 149 miles east of Marquette. Population (1900) 10,538.

The Chippewa County Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

SHARON.—The Farmers' Bank of Sharon was incorpora ed under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

SHIAWASSEE.—The Exchange Bank of Shiawassee was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000. It was located in the deep woods of Shiawassee county, and was simply a Wild Cat in its natural home.

SINGAPORE.—The Bank of Singapore was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000. Singapore was a would-be city in Allegan county, ans was never on any map of Michigan. The Bank of Singapore was located in the jungle. and was more of a Tiger than a Wild Cat.

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ST. CLAIR.—The Bank of St. Clair had a paid-up capital of $20,000, with bills in circulation (1837) to the amount of $37,007.

The St. Clair & River Raisin Railroad also issued bills which passed for money.

ST. JOSEPH.—The Commercial Bank of Michigan was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank was a banking institution of St. Joseph.

SUPERIOR.—The Bank of Superior was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

TECUMSEH.—The Bank of Tecumseh had a paid-up capital of $25,470, with bills in circulation (1838) to the amount of $26,331.

The Commonwealth Bank was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

UTICA.—The Bank of Utica was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

WHITE PIGEON.—The Bank of White Pigeon was incorporated under the law of 1837, with a capital of $50,000.

YPSILANTI.—This little city is situated in Washtenaw county on the Huron River. Population (1900) 7,378.

The Bank of Ypsilanti had a capital of $50,000, and bills in circulation (1837) tn the amount of $87,768.

The Huron River Bank was incorporated nnder the law of 1837, with a capital of $100,000.

Columbus, Ohio.

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

VIII.

When the pope on Christmas day 800 placed the crown of the Emperor of the Romans on the brow of Charlemagne he did the worst thing he could possibly have done for Germany. For seven hundred years the rulers of that country were divided in their interests between being Kings of Germany and Emperors of the Romans. If they had not had the title of Emperor they would have given all their energy to the governing of their own country and not constantly trying to keep the crown of Italy on their heads. Pulling both ways at once they often looked more to their advancement than to the good of the German people, and one of the best things Napoleon ever did was giving the death stroke

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to the Holy Roman Empire, when in 1806 Francis the second of Germany became Francis the First of Austria.



DENIERS OF CHARLES THE FAT. METZ MINT.

Charles the Fat, who filled the throne after Louis the German, was so lazy that when the Northmen threatened the kingdom he bought them off, which proceedings so disgusted the nobles that they assembled at Tribur on the Rhine and to use a Shakespearean expression, they fired him, putting in his place his brother's son Arnulf, who after a few short years was poisoned, leaving the kingdon to his little boy "Louis the Child." Solomon did a great many foolish things and said a few wise ones, one of the latter being, "Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child." So it was a good thing for Germany that Louis died young to be succeeded by Conrad, a Frank duke (A. D 911) and not of the family of the Great Charles. Conrad was a noble hearted man who shortly before his death asked that his enemy Henry the Saxon should be elected to fill his place, so this was done and Henry (best known by the name of Henry the Fowler because when he was told, by the committee, that he was chosen, he was bird-catching with a trained hawk on his wrist,) became the first of the Saxon Emperors.

Henry I. Duke of the Saxons, German King (not emperor) 918 (or 919)-936.
|
*Otto the Great, the First, 937-973. Crowned Emperor A. D. 962.
|
*Otto II. 973-983.
|
*Otto III. 983-1002.
|
*Henry II. the Saint 1002-1024. The last of the Saxon Emperors.
|
*Conrad II. The Salic, 1024-39.
|
*Henry III. The Black, 1039-1056.
|
*Henry IV. 1056-1106, Crd. Emp. 1084.
|
*Henry V. 1106-1125.

*Emperors.

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Conrad II. and the three Henrys belonged to the House of Franconia. My readers will remember that when speaking of Bamberg, I said it was in Upper Franconia, and the name tells us that it was at one time the home of the Franks. Conrad was called The Salic, and the Salic Franks came from what is now Lower Franconia, their name being derived from the Saale River which following in a south-easterly direction through Uterfranken (Bavaria) empties into the Main near the town of Gemunden.† I have said that the Franks left but little to remind us that they ever lived in the region we now call France. They did leave some of their laws and one of them is called "The Salic Law," a law which allows males only to inherit the throne. Turning to Webster we read, "salic, *a.* Fr. *salique*, derived from the *Salian* Franks, who in the fifth century, formed a body of laws, called in Lat. *leges salicae*, by the 62nd paragraph of which females were excluded from succession to the crown." We owe much to the Franks beside the many words having to do with freedom. The Riparian Franks," whose name is drawn from the fact that they inhabited the bank (ripa) of the Rhine, lay along both sides of the great river from its junction with the Lippe to its junction with the Lahn extending as far west as the Meuse." Cf. Rip, Riparian, Ripier, Ripple and Riprap.



DENIERS OF HENRY THE FOWLER. MAYENCE MINT.

Henry the Fowler was a wise man in many ways and one thing that showed his good sense was his having strong fortresses built along the frontier of his realm. These he called Burgs, and the Counts who had charge of them were given the name of Burgraves, and it was around these Burgs that the walled towns sprang. Henry did another thing which had a great effect long after he was dead. He established the order of knighthood, than which few things have more influenced the civilization of the middle ages. These knights seem at first to have been military attendants on those in authority and they were obliged to earn their spurs by some noble or brave act. When a man became a knight he was obliged to swear to do nothing against the church, nor to harm the Holy

†I think the derivation given is correct, but the author of "The Dark Ages" (p. 56) says, "They took their name from Sala, the old name of the River Yssel." Additional works of reference, History of the Middle Ages, by V. Durny; Mediaeval Europe, Emerton; Green's Short and Longer History of the English People; Carlyle's and Macaulay's Frederick the Great; A Primer of German Literature, Conant.

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Roman Empire, to be brave in battle, to tell no lies, to have respect to womanhood; and it is easy to see that a large body of such men spread over the empire, if they lived up to their oaths as given above, would have much to do with the civilization of the times.

Henry may be said to have originated the standing army of the country, for by his laws one man out of every nine was obliged to live in the walled towns and the other eight to support him. At this time Germany was divided into the five Duchies of Lorraine, Saxony, Franconia and Swabia and Bavaria, and the Marks, and Henry was more an overlord than a king.

The country had been harassed by the barbarians just outside its borders and Henry was wise when he built the walled towns and made moats around them. The Dukes thought him foolish when he agreed to pay tribute to the Hungarians, but they changed their minds when after nine years his walled towns were built and the officer who came to get the tribute was offered a dead dog and nothing more. Of course the Hungarians were mad and swarmed over the borders to find their enemies behind strong walls, from which they sallied forth when least expected and went back when they thought best. Thirty thousand invaders bit the dust at the battle of Merseburg, and the remainder were so scared at Henry's banner of St. Michael with golden wings, and a big dragon under his feet, that they ran home and made similar wings, which they fastened on their idols, thinking that so they would make them like the deity of the "City Builder."

When Henry died in 936, his son Otto became king, but we will become better acquainted with him when next we study this history.

Partsch in his Central Europe speaks of the fact that towns indicate the crossing places of rivers and gives as an example "Brandenburg on the Havel, once the strongest river castle of the Wends." Henry the First created the North Mark, as it was then called, as a bulwark against the heathen Wends, and as a matter of course the boundary was extended until Albert the Bear took the Wendish stronghold of Brennabor, the modern city of Brandenburg. The German title for Count being Graf, Albert was known as the Margrave of the North Mark, but after he conquered so much of the Wendish country he called himself Margrave of Brandenburg. Albert is supposed to have been born in 1106 and to have ended his earthly career in the year 1170. "In 1141 the seat of government was moved from Salzwadel (Saxony) to Brandenburg, the name of which is rightly borne by the country that forms the core of the monarchy." Albert the Bear was a great man and the founder of the House of Ascania, one of the four great families of Germany, the others being those of Welf, Wittelsbach and Wetten. These four families have had much to do with Germany and even with countries outside of that empire, for Queen Victoria belonged to the Guelph or Welf family, and Prince Albert to the Wettins. The son of the Elector of Hanover being a grandson of Queen Elizabeth of England, was made king as George the First, when Annie died without children, thus transferring the German house to Great Britain, and a table of the members of the British Royal Family (see World Almanac, 1907 p. 380) shows that this branch, the

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Wettins, (if they took the name of the Queen's husband) is distributed over nearly all of the countries of Europe. The family of Ascania is so important that we will have to make a special study of it. Bavaria claims many of the "Dynasty of the Wittelsbach, and the dukes did not think it beneath them to found a brewery in September, 1589, from which in the "gloomy tavern which forms a part of the royal palace" beer of the "royal brew" has been taken by the loyal subjects ever since, thereby adding about a million dollars to the duke's income every year.

The history of Brandenburg is the history of the German Royal Family, and we will now consider some of its many coins. Before the year 1200 the bishops had issued a number of small coins, as we have seen that they did in other parts of the empire, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Stendal and about forty other places have given their mint marks to the coins. Even this large number could not meet the demand and coins have been minted for Brandenburg even in Birmingham, England. The earliest coins (not those of Pribislaw) are mostly bracteates and even now they are not very rare. Before me lies a catalog in which one of these base silver coins is offered, in good condition, for 15 cents, and the year is given as "A. D. 1200." Albert the Bear (Albrecht der Baer) is represented on one of his Pfennings in a warrior's costume, on horseback, in a field in which a tree is growing. In his hand he holds a flag, and above his head is a square, as I have mentioned is to be found on the coins of Pribislaw, this square is found on several of those early coins and the writer has been unable to find out its meaning. There are many curious designs on German coins which writers seem to have considered too insignificent to merit attention, but to a student who has his heart in the study of these coins they are exceedingly interesting puzzles. The pfenning mentioned is about an inch in diameter and the inscription, reading backward, is ALBREH. Another pfenning of Albert is quite elaborate, Albert's bust is placed upon a wall, towers, a flag, etc., with the inscription BRANDABURG show a considerable amount of skill in the die cutter. This coin is larger than the last, being 28 millimeters in diameter. Prince Otto the First issued several pfennings which have been well described in the article by Mr. Heinsberger in the NUMISMATIST for 1878 (p. 264-5) and as they are only to be seen in large museums I will not take up my readers time but refer them to that valuable article, only calling their attention to the nationality of Pribislaw as mentioned in our last study.

The above coins are, as I said, exceedingly rare and but few of those issued before the time when the Prince Electors (Kurfursts) of Brandenburg became Kings of Prussia are likely to be found in the cabinets of my readers.



Fred III. Elector 1688–1701 as Fred I. King of Prussia 1701–13.

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None of these coins are common even to the time of Frederick William the First (1713-40). Frederick the Third, Elector of Brandenburg from 1688 to 1701, on this later date took the title of King of Prussia, and from that year the coins of this province are generally considered as coins of Prussia. By referring to Scott's catalog (page 93) we see that the compiler thereof did not consider it worth while to pay any attention to coins issued before the reign of Frederick the Second, king of Prussia 1740-1786, but there is at least one coin that is not



Fred. Wm. I. 1713-40. SOLID, REGNI PRUSS. 1733.

very uncommon before that time, it is the SOLIDUS REGNI PRUSS of Frederick William I. (1730-40), and another the 1 GUTER PFEN of the same reign while the 6 PF. BRANDEB : LAND MVNTZ. is not very rare.

Scott gives three copper coins of Frederick II. (1740-86) but there are a number of others that have so little silver in them that they might as well be

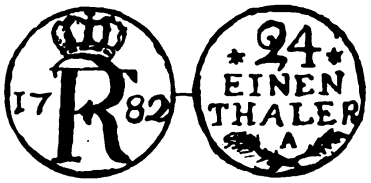




be studied along with those of copper only. The spelling of the word Pfenning on the coins of these rulers is not always the same, some having two and others three letters *n*. The one and the three "PFEN." coins of Frederick the Great have flowery script letters F R crowned and on the reverse the value, date and initial of the place of mintage. The letter A stands for Berlin and most of the Brandenburg coins that have come under my observation were minted in that city. The third coin mentioned by Scott is the ¼ Stuber which is a little smaller

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than the Pfennig, the obverse being the same and the reverse having the value, date and mint mark. There are several other coins of this reign which scarcely show a trace of silver and four which lie before me look like pure copper, while another tells what was supposed to be its composition by the words "MONETA ARGENT." To debase the coins of the realm has been a favorite way with many rulers to fill their coffers, but it leads to misery among the people and has as bad an effect as the issue of the famous Baron de Gortz Dalers had upon the poor of Sweden. Although these base coins are not pfennigs they are very interesting and are not mentioned in most of the books in common use among numismatists, therefore I think I may be pardoned by giving illustrations of several of them.



In our next study we will take up the history of Brandenburg more in detail and study the coins of the rulers thereof, it being since 1701 a Province of Prussia.

Corrections in February Numismatist. Exchange places at bottom of pages 33 and 34, notes. Page 34, 14th line from bottom, for 1774 read 774, p. 37 line 7 from top for 730 read 739.

Correction. Page 129, fourth line, for "some" read sons. Line 10, add one after the word "sons." Last line, for "worl" read sword. Page 133, third line from bottom, for "Seav" read seax.

Rich Treasure Trove

A remarkable case of treasure trove has been reported to the French treasury. The find consisted of two large sacks of French crowns of the reings of Louis XIII. and XIV. They had been brought to light in the course of some excavation carried out in the barracks at Romarantin. They are believed to have been buried underground for security during the wars and the famine that desolated France in the closing years of the grand Monarque. The oldest date about two hundred years back.

Berlin, July 6.—It was officially announced today that the thaler on Oct. 1, will cease to be legal tender. It is the only coin extant ante-dating the establishment of the empire, and its disappearance will mark the establishment of a pure gold standard in Germany. The mints have for several years been coming thalers into subsidiary silver coins.

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Pompey the Great.

Pompeius Magnus Cnaeus (commonly called Pompey the Great) was born in the year of Rome 648, one hundred and odd years before the Christian era. His father, Pompeius Strabo, was of a distinguished Roman family, through whose care he received the highest advantage of education. Of a lofty genius, vaunting ambition, and heroic courage, he early embraced a military life, and at nineteen years of age gained a famous victory over the Marsi, in Gaul. At twenty-three he received the title of Imperator from Sylla, the Dictator. Was honored with a triumph for his conquests in Sicily and Africa. Three times he served the office of Consul, and the last time (in the year of Rome 702) had the unique distinction conferred on him of being named Sole Consul. The senate having, with the title of Proconsul, given him unlimited power as a naval commander, he destroyed with his fleets the piratical marauders who had long ravished the coasts of Italy. Supremely skilled in the arts of war, his valor and success, in a numerous series of brilliant actions, established him in the opinion of his contemporaries as one of the first captains that ever commanded an army. Besides terminating the revolt of Sertorius in Spain, he vanquished Tigranes, King of Armenia, routed the great Mithridates, sovereign of the Medes and Parthians, took the temple of Jerusalem, and reduced a part of Judaea; and for

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all these victories enjoyed triumphal honors of the most magnificent kind at Rome. Hence on some coins Pompey is seen in a triumphal quadriga, crowned by the figure of Victory. It was for these splendid exploits that the title of Magnus, or Great, was awarded to him. But blinded by false ambition, and aiming at the mastership of the Republic, he formed with Julius Caesar and Crassus the first Triumvirate. Soon after, quarreling with his more artful rival, a civil war ensued, and Pompey was defeated at Pharsalia. At this adverse turn of his affairs he showed himself as deficient in fortitude as his friends in fidelity. Seeking the protection of Ptolemy in Egypt, he was basely assassinated within sight of Alexandria by Achillas, the praefect of that perfidious king, in the year of Rome 706; before the birth of Christ 48 years.



His style on coins (which in each metal are of great, and some of excessive rarity) is MAGNVS, MAGN, (or MAGNVS) PRO. COS. CN. MAGN. IMPERATOR.

Some pieces represent him with his sons, Chaeius Pompeius and Sextus Pompeius. There is a fine portrait of this celebrated man on a silver coin, inscribed MAG(nus) PIVS IMP(erator) ITER(um). The bare head of Pompey is between the lituus and praefericulum, as denoting his augural dignity. On the reverse the legend is PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET CLAS, allusive to his supreme naval command against the corsairs of the Mediterranean.

One of the accompanying types represents on the reverse Neptune standing between Anapias and Amphinomus. These two brothers of Sicily, it is related, saved their parents at the peril of their own lives, from the flames of Etna, at the moment when an eruption of that volcano threatened their immediate destruction. This was a favorite subject with the ancients, in symbolizing filial piety; and is often represented on Greek coins of Catana (Catania), where his noble action is alleged to have been performed. In this denarius this popular legend is clearly alluded to, by a typification, in which Neptune forms the centre of the group; whilst on either side of him is a naked figure carrying on his shoulders an aged figure, clothed.

The second reverse represents the fabulous Scylla, with dogs issuing from her waist, and striking around her with a rudder. This subject shadows forth a naval victory. Sextus had gained some advantage over Octavius (afterwards Augustus) at the entrance of the straits of Sicily; and this event the former designed to commemorate, by placing on his medals the personification of that whirlpool environed rock which the terror of ancient mariners and the imagination of Greek poets had converted into a monster, depicted with the body of a

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sea nymph, but the tail of a fish, and a belt of dogs' heads ready to devour the unfortunate whom the fatal stroke of her massive weapon had dashed into the foaming billows.

The piety of the great Consul is depicted on the third reverse. On many of the coins of Roman families, and on the reverse of a vast variety of imperial medals from Augustus, in almost interrupted succession down to Constantine the Great, we see the personification of piety, a virtue which, elevated by the Romans to the rank of a divinity, had a temple erected to its honor in the ninth and in the eleventh region of Rome. They expressed by this word not only the worship and reverence due towards the gods, but also in a more extended sense applied it to love and charity borne towards parents, children, friends, and neighbors, to their country, prince, and soldiers.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 1083 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator—Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Local Secretaries—For New England, J. B. Chase Jr., 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass.

For Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, & District of Columbia, Milton P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Michigan, Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky. Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, Ohio.

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For Wisconsin, Illinois. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Nebraska & Kansas, Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas & Oklahoma, B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

For Ontario and Western Canada, S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont.

Board of Governors—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

New Members

887, J. L. Howland; 888, Nelson V. Thorson; 889, W. F. Hendricks; 890, Mose Levich; 891, George H. King; 892, C. M. Coleman; 893; Rev. Wm. A. Quale.

Applications for Membership.

Junius B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

Vouchers: Geo. F. Heath & Howland Wood.

Corrections in Membership List.

206 Ferdinand Robin, Box 105, Manhattan, Nevada.

327 John Dow, 278 Acqueduct St., Montreal, Canada.

700 T. A. Dodson, Stauffer, Pa.

849 H. R. Ellsworth, 2334 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

479 J. C. Lighthouse, 193 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

450 Henry C. Miller, care of Robt. Goodbody & Co., 80 Broadway, New York, N Y.

As prescribed by the new Constitution which went into effect June 15th, 1807 a number of Local Secretaries are called for. The following members have been appointed for the different territories and their duties have already commenced.

S. B. Chase Jr., 91 Francis St., Brookline Mass., for New England.

Milton P Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia

Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State St. Columbus, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky.

Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., for Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska & Kansas.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.

S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., Can. for Ontario and Western Canada.

The Local Secretaries for the other divisions will be announced later.

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The members of the A. N. A. are requested to co-operate with and to refer all Asociation matters etc. to the Local Secretary of their respective divisions. Applications of new members and the remittances of dues may be sent to the Local Secretary of the district, to the Treasurer Dr. Heath at Monroe, Mich., or to the Corresponding Secretary at Brookline, Mass. A careful reading of Sec. 6 of the By Laws published in the April number of the NUMISMATIST will acquaint everyone with the duties and purpose of the Local Secretaries.

On other pages of the NUMISMATIST is announced the meeting place of the next convention. It is hoped that every member that can will attend the convention. The location is central and the advantages of being under the auspices of the two local societies ought to make the convention a grand success. Every member is urged to be there at Columbus: Meet your fellow collector, find out what a good fellow he is, help give the numismatic spirit in America an impetus! Let this be your watchword for the next few months.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., June 25th, 1907.

THE CONVENTION.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association.

Gentlemen:—Two previous meeting of our Association have been held in cities where during the same periodexpositions commemorative of the world's industries were the centres of attraction.

I propose this year to make an experiment and have the meeting take place in a city where no other exhibition of either national or international interest is being held, to see whether we cannot obtain a good attendance; and I think that so many of us are devoted to our study that an opportunity of exchanging opinions and becoming better acquainted will be a sufficient inducement to insure a well attended reunion.

The Convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on September 2nd, and the following days. The members of the Ohio State Numismatic Society will arrange the details and Mr. J. M. Henderson, the Secretary of that Association, will publish them in the pages of the NUMISMATIST.

I would request that each member attending bring some specimens from his collection, as an exhibition of coins and medals will be one of the features of the meeting.

It is absolutely necessary that nominations for the officers to be elected should be made promptly, so that the names of the candidates can be printed in the next number of this magazine, after which the Secretary will furnish proxies to all those that are unable to attend. I ask you therefore to send in the names of any members that you think possess proper qualifications for the offices to Dr. George F. Heath.

Respectfully,

June 21, 1907.

Albert R. Frey, President.

Columbus, Ohio, June 27th.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The Ohio State and Columbus Numismatic Societies extend greetings to the

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officers and members of the Association, and desire to state that it is impossible at this early date to give a detailed report of the arrangements for the Convention, but beg to state the following.

The Convention will be called to order by Pres'dt Frey, on Monday Sept. 2nd at 10 a. m. in the Assembly rooms of the Board of Trade Bldg. and continue for two days following.

Members intending to read papers, will please communicate with the undersigned at the earliest moment possible, stating the subject they will discuss.

As to hotels, I would suggest that headquarters be established at the Neil House; rates $1.00 to $3.00 per day (European.) Other hotels to be recommended are the Chittenden, rates $3.00 to $6.00 per day (American.) The "Southern" rates , $1.00 to $3.00 (European) or $2.50 to $6.00 (American.) The Davidson, rates $2.00 per day (American) and the Star, rates $.50 to $1.50 (European.) It will be best to arrange hotel accommodations in advance. We will attend to all your wants and furnish all information freely, so call on us.

Papers on various subjects of interest will be arranged for, also an opportunity will be given for any one present to address the Convention on any subject they may wish to present.

Everyone present is requested to bring some of their choice specimens for exhibition; as this will be one of the features. The coins, etc., will be in charge of Mr. A. B. Coover, Curator of the Ohio Society, and cases will be provided, so they can be seen; but not handled. We also hope to arrange for a public auction sale.

The social features will not be overlooked, and a pleasant time can be anticipated.

Ohio is to have a Home-coming the week of the Convention, and reduced railroad rates can be secured. Columbus is centrally located, and easily and quickly reached from any point of the compass. *Look at the Map*

I would like to hear from everyone who expects to attend. Do this at once; as it is important.

Mark off the dates Sept. 2nd, 3rd and 4th and prepare to come.

Yours Fraternally,

13½ East State St. J. M. Henderson, Sec'ty.

Brookline, Mass., June 15,1907.

Mr. A. R. Frey, President, American Numismatic Association.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the new Constitution and By Laws of the American Numismatic Association have received an unanimous vote for adoption and that the new Constitution is now in effect.

Very truly,

Howland Wood, Corsp, Secy.

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The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 42nd regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, July 5th, the following members being present: Verkler, W. F. Dunham, Brand, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein Merrill, Holmes, Sorensen and Green.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Ohio State Numismatic Society in regard to the meeting of the American Numismatic Association in Colbmbus, Ohio, Sept. 2nd.

Eben S. Martin, Wm. E. Thompson, C. F. Gunther and M. J. Kavanaugh were elected members.

A paper on "The Original 1852 Half Cent" by Chester Dunham was read by the secretary, as was also an anonymous poem.

Mr. Brand exhibited a set of the "Seasons" medals in silver and bronze; an 1868 proof set in aluminum; an 1846 proof set; an 1879 gold $20 piece of the goloid set; a $45.34 Kohler gold pioneer piece of 1850; and a fine lot of U. S. gold and silver. Mr. Dunham showed half eagles of 1819 and 1822; an uncirculated $50 gold piece; and the famous 1804 Chicago dollar. Mr. Leon exhibited a round $50 slug, and Mr. Blumenschein some U. S. freak coinage.

Books received were Coins of the Grand Master of Malta by Robt. Morris; Coins, Medals and Seals by W. C. Prime; Biographical Dictionary of Medalists Vol. III by L. Forrer; Anhalttische Munzen und Medaillon by Dr. J. Mann; The Numismatist for May-June; Philatelic West and Spink's Numismatic Circular for June; and auction catalogs from Mehl and Henry Chapman were also received.

Adjourned to meet Aug. 2. 1907.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

The Copper Coin Catalogue issued by Scott & Co. of New York, is out and a copy should be in the hands of every collector who pays any attention to the collecting of minor issues. It is a worthy successor of the 1893 edition which has so long been out of print.

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Numismatics at High Tide.

The record prices obtained at the Wilson Sale last March in Philadelphia led many collectors to exclaim "What Next?" The "What next" has already happened and in the same city and the unexcelled collection of the late Mathew A. Stickney has done it. This sale occured under the auspices of Henry Chapman on June 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. The sale in many respects was the largest and most successful ever held on this continent. Over one thousand collectors were represented in the bidding and many were there in person. While we do not know the total amount received at the sale, it must have exceeded by thousands of dollars that received from any previous sale this side the great waters. The inflow at this office of communications, and clippings from the press showed the general and great interest in the sale. The record prices for the Brasher doubloon and 1804 dollar represents the highest prices ever paid for a coin. They were bid in under the name of "Hercules" by Mr. Chapman himself who states that his principal must remain nameless. That the gentleman was a man of wealth and patriotism, who is almost certain to leave them to some public institution, consequently they will never again be offered for sale. The following are some of the prices realized:

France, 1670 Louis d'Or. Supposed to have been struck for the French Colonies in America. Extremely fine..... $ 75 00
Rosa Americana; (1724) Half penny; ROSA SINE SPINA; fine.. 310 00
Massachusetts; 1776, Half penny; Janus head; Unique, fine..... 1,050 00
New York; 1787; Brashers Doubloon, uncirculated,..... 6,200 00
" " " Cent. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO. Very fine 850 00
New York; 1887; Cent. Arms of New York. E PLURIBUS UNUM. Uncirculated 210 00
New York; 1787; Cent. Arms of New York City. Large eagle. Fine 460 00
U. S. Pattern; 1785; Cent. INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA-CONFEDERATIO. Very fine..... 800 00
New Jersey; 1786; Reverse cent; eagle. Uncirculated. Unique..... 700 00
Half Eagle; 1797. Five stars before bust, eleven behind. Very fine... 250 00
" " 1815, Only about six known. Extremely fine..... 2000 00
" " 1819, About ten known. Very fine. Bought by Mr. Dunham 560 00
" " 1821, About ten known; extremely fine..... 200 00
" " 1827, About eight known; extremely fine.... 350 00
" " 1828, over 1827, very fine. 360 00
" " 1829, small date, extremely fine; five known. 360 00
Quarter Eagles; 1797, six stars before bust and seven behind. v. good... 200 00
" " 1798, seven stars before bust, six behind. Fine... 31 00
" " 1821, undraped bust of Liberty. Very fine..... .. . 30 00
" " 1826, seven known to exist. Very fine..... 165 00
" " 1834, five or six specimens known. Extremely fine 320 00
Gold Dollars, 1855 and 1864; brilliant proofs..... 33 and 30

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Silver "	1794, fine	190 00
" "	1804, finest condition	3600 00
" "	1838, Liberty seated, brilliant proof	200 00
Half Dollars;	1794, very fine	40 00
" "	1796, very good	63 00
" "	1797, very fine	110 00
Quarter Dollars,	1806, mint lustre	23 00
Cents.	1793; Chain AMERI, fine	41 00
"	1796; uncirculated	40 00
"	1804; broken dies; extremely fine	100 00
"	1808; two pieces, extremely fine, each	34 00
"	1821; proof	77 50
"	1827; uncirculated	27 00
Half Cents;	1796, fair, date good	20 00
" "	1797; extremely fine	13 00
" "	1831; Original, uncirculated	40 00
" "	1831; proof	48 00
" "	1842; original, proof	125 00
" "	1845; original brilliant proof	116 00
" "	1852; brilliant proof, small berries	36 00

Proof sets of U. S. Coins, These sets include seven pieces from the dollar to the half cent in the same condition as issued. 1843, $170; 1844, $190; 1845, $250; 1846, $340; 1847, $210; 1848, $200; 1849, $220; 1850, $30.

Pioneer Gold, North Carolina, C. Bechtler, (1834) $2½ very fine	230 00
California, Baldwin & Co. 1856, $10.00 very fine	355 00
J. H. Bowie; $1 CAL. GOLD, copper, very fine	35 00
Augustus Humbert, 1851; $50 octagonal very fine	125 00
Assay Office, 1852, $50 extremely fine	180 00
Wass Molitor & Co. 1855, $50 fine	255 00
Colorado; Denver Clark Gruber & Co. 1860, $10. View of Peak; ex. fine	52 50
Denver; Clark Gruber & Co. 1861. $20 extremely fine	300 00
Oregon. Oregon Exchange Co. 1849, $5. Beaver on log, very good	85 00
Utah, 1849, $5. Eye of Providence. Fine	27 50
" 1849, $2½ Eye of Providence. Fine	175 00
" 1850, $5 Eye of Providence. Good to very fine	17 30
" 1860, $5. Lion reclining. Fine	49 50

Numismatic Blue Book; Ancient and Modern Coins; giving the Auction Sales of American Premium Coins for 1907-1906. C. W. Franklin, Bellvue, Pa.

We are in receipt of the above manual of coins from the compiler. Its title will indicate the general scope of the work which is called "A Handbook of American, Greek and Roman Coins." The work contains much of interest and value to the collectors of coins and the numismatist. 120 pp including XX. plates of coins. Odd, Territorial Gold, and Ancient. Price $1,00. Address the compiler and publisher as above.

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On the Editor's Table.

San Bernardino, Cal., June 14, 1907.

Mr. Editor:

In your June number I see that a correspondent desires information as to the modern methods of keeping coins, and for the display of them, as in museums. This is a good suggestion, and for a year past I myself have been considering the idea of broaching it. I hope the idea will be generally favored and acted upon.

Let photographs of ideal arrangements, either for private or for public use, be given, with drawings and specifications which will enable each of us to copy such items as may appeal to our individual requirements. These photographs and drawings, if half-toned and published, will cost something; and I suggest that such matter be issued in separate form as a supplement to the NUMISMATIST, and sold for a price that will repay the cost thereof, thus bringing the expense upon those who are benefitted by it. I, for one, am ready to pay a fair price, yes, two or three fair prices, for such a supplement.

Presumably there are no manufacturers of museum cases, etc., in the world, or they would advertise the fact in the NUMISMATIST; I have taken the magazine for perhaps twenty years, but have never noticed such an advertisement.

W. G. WRIGHT.

Tariffville, Conn., June 23, 1907.

My dear Dr. Heath:

I see that there are some different candidates in the field for President of our American Numismatic Assaciation. For my part I would like to see Mr. Frey re-elected, also Mr. Wood secretary, Dr. Geo. Heath treasurer, Mr. Ben G. Green librarian and curator, Mr. Chas. Steigerwal counterfeit detector, all of whom I am personally acquainted with and can not speak too highly of them. If there is any change to be made, Chicago should have the honor of our president, as it is doing good work and has some of our most prominent collectors.

Yours very truly,

J. C. MITCHELSON.

IS IT A FREAK OR A NEW VARIETY?

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1907.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

It was my good fortune to secure at the recent sale in Philadelphia of the noted Stickney Collection Lot 1477, Lettered Edge Cent correctly described by Cataloguer Henry Chapman, viz:

"1475. Lettered edge. Type as last, but sprig over date has slender leaves and turns to right. Edge lettered one hundred for a dollar. Fine, perfectly centered; a rare qualification for this variety as it is generally mis-struck. Slight edge dents. Wide margin outside of the border beading on obv. Olive color. Very rare. See Plate. Crosby II. J."

It is current belief that the sequence of issues of cents by the mint in 1793

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was 1—The Ameri. 2—The America. 3—The Vine and bar. 4—Lettered edge. 5th and last—Liberty Cap. The first four thick and dumpy, the last a larger planchet and more pleasing.

The cent in question that I purchased (as a curio) *is of even size and circumference with the Liberty Cap planchett* and opens a query as to the sequence of issues, or a freak act or error in using a later planchett with an earlier die?

The break on the obverse, edge to edge on the last 1793 Liberty Cap might have made necessary the utilization of a prior type 1793 Cent on a Liberty Cap planchett.

I have seen many 1793 lettered edge cents, but this is the largest I have yet met with and I would like to hear of others if they exist.

Fraternally, B. H. COLLINS.

The Arnold Numismatic Co. of Providence, R. I., lately suffered a loss from the explosion of gasoline in a tailor shop occupying a portion of their block, and which done some $6,000 damage before the flames were subdued. Soon after the fire started George C. Arnold, agent of the building and treasurer of the Arnold Real Estate Company, owners of the structure, arrived and tried to get to his office to rescue important papers and deeds that were in his desk. Both entrances to the structure were impassable, owing to the smoke and water, but a ladder was raised to the window of the office, and Mr. Arnold saved all of the papers. A second trip saved him all of his genealogical records and a collection of *old coins that were* also in the desk.

Were the whole wealth of United States equally divided every soul would receive as his share just $1,310,11. Have you your share?

We are informed of the death on the 20th of May of Henry Chapman, the father of the well known numismatists, Henry and S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia. Mr. Chapman while not a numismatist in the full sense of the word, was well known personally to many collectors who visited the Chapman home. He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, June 17, 1827, coming to this country in 1848, established himself in Philadelphia in the importation and wholesale dealing in tea. The past thirty years he had retired from business, devoting his time to several patents, which he had invented.

Ex-President Heaton is at his summer home in the Luray mountains, alter his European trip in which he spent three weeks in Spain, a month in Paris, and a week in London. Present address: Skyland, Page Co., Va.

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What He Wanted to Know.

"A man's life was saved the other day when a silver half dollar in his vest pocket stopped a bullet," said the story teller.

What was the date of the half dollar?" inquired the numismatist.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Remember the date. The place is well known as the Convention City, on account of the great number of conventions held there. If a stranger enters it's gates for the first time after dusk, the first questiod asked is '*What is going on here?*' This is occasioned by the brillient electric display, maintained by the enterprising merchants of the city. Columbus has many points of interest, and if you miss the convention, you will have more than one cause of regret.

Ohio occupies the unique position of having the only State Numismatic Society. It's officers are working like Trojans to make it a success, that other States may follow it's example. If the different States were organized into State Societies, and each Society should send delegates to the Conventions of the A. N. A., what do you think would be the result?.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

I think The NUMISMATIST is more interesting with each number. Wm. E. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from collectors especially interested in the Vermont coinage, or having any of the rarer varieties or particularly fine specimens for sale. H. C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.

WANTED—Massachussetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

During the short time I have been a member of the A. N. A. I have increased my collection materially through my connection with the society besides making a number of very pleasant acquaintances, take it all in all, it has been one of the best investments I have ever made. Robert P. King, Erie, Pa.

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Classical Music to exchange for coins or numismatic books-Beethovens Sonatas; Chopins Mazurkas, Valse, Polonaises. Some beautiful books also. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED—V. G. or fine U. S. cent 1804 also Gold 1-3-4 and $50.00 gold pieces I will pay highest cash price. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave. Providence, R. I.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED—To purchase a *very good* 1793 Liberty cap and a fine 1799 U. S. cent. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers and collectors having U. S. coins or fractional currency for sale. C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Wash.

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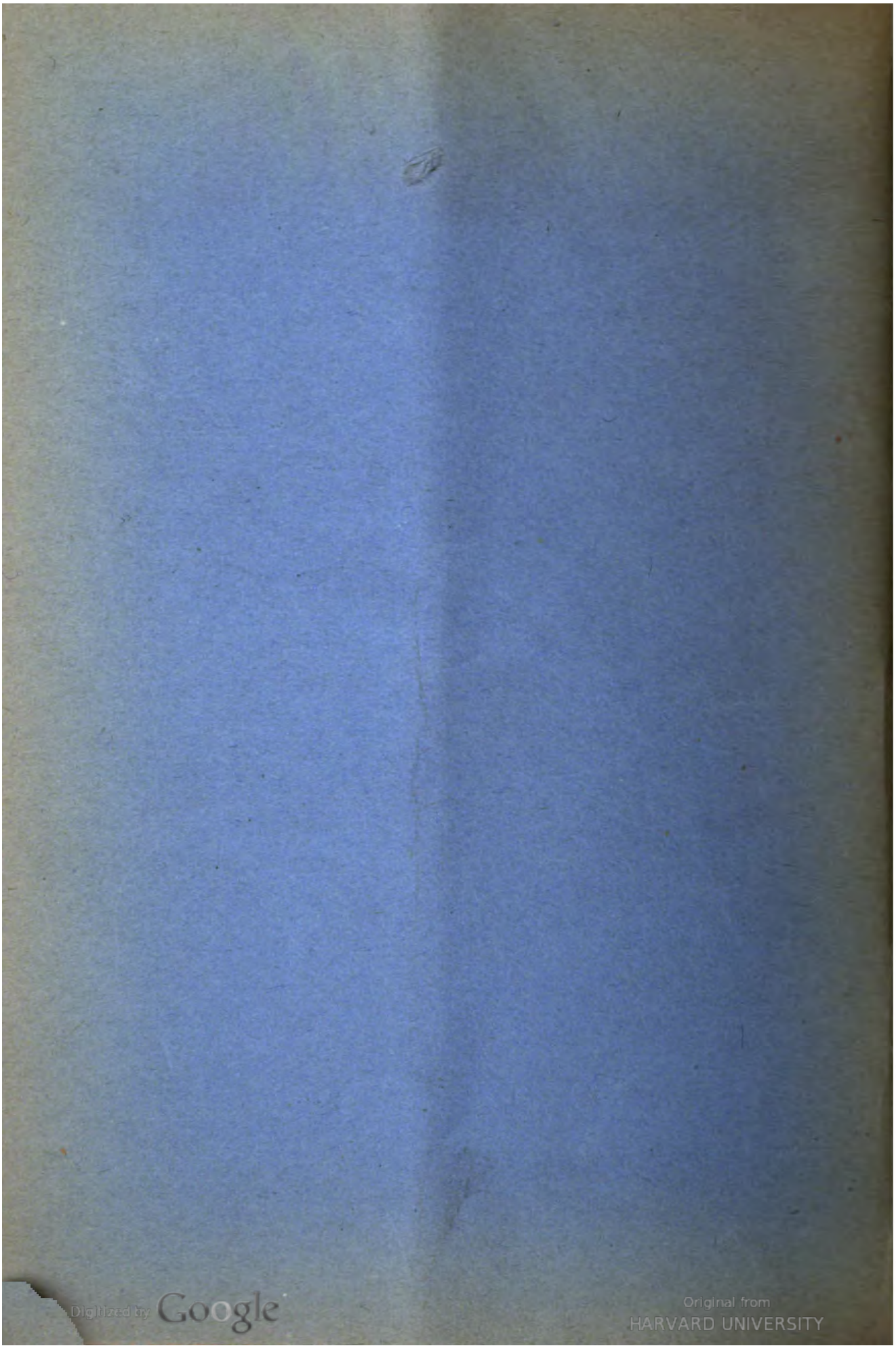
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THE NUMISMATIST

August
1907

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

Geo. F. Heath, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XX No. 8

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A. R. Frey, F. R. N. S.

LVII. Rev. William Stukeley, M. D.

This eminent physician and numismatist was born at Holbeach. in the county of Lincoln, November 7, 1687 and died at London, March 4, 1765. He began his studies at the University of Cambridge and in 1720 he became a member of the College of Medicine. Poor health, however, compelled him to abandon this profession, and he thereupon studied for the ministry and was ordained in 1729. He died of an attack of paralysis after being an invalid for about three years.

Much of his leisure time was spent in making archaelogical researches, but, possessed as he was of a vivid imagination, he frequently promulgated theories in his various works which subjected him to ridicule. The historian Gibbon, in referring to Stukeley's treatise on the medals of Carausius said, "The materials collected by him will serve me, but I am compelled to reject all of his fantastic conjectures."

Stukeley was the author of the following works:

An Account of a Roman Temple and other antiquities near Graham's Dike in Scotland. London, 1720, quarto.

Itinerarium Curiosum, or a description of antiquities and remarkable curiosities, gathered in a peregrination through the British Isles, 1724, folio.

Stonehenge and Amesbury, two temples restored to the Druids. 1743, folio.

Palaeographia Britannia, 1743. Quarto.

Some account of the medallic history of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, Emperor of Great Britain. London, 1759, quarto.

The bronze medal pictured herewith informs us on the obverse that Stukeley was a fellow of both the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and on the reverse is depicted a view of Stonehenge. A detailed account of this structure can be found in any standard work of reference; the following is condensed from "Chambers Encyclopedia:"

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STONEHENGE (Saxon Stanhengist, hanging or uplifted stones,) a very remarkable structure, composed of large artificially raised monoliths, situated on Salisbury Plain, two miles from the town of Amesbury, in Wiltshire. Its neighborhood abounds in sepulchral tumuli, in many of which ancient British remains have been found. The fabric of Stonehenge, which was comparatively entire in the early part of the nineteenth century, has been so much defaced in recent times as to be at first view little more than a confused pile of moss-grown stones; but a minute inspection will still enable one to trace its original form. When entire, it consisted of two concentric circles of upright stones, enclosing two ellipses, the whole surrounded by a double mound and ditch circular in form. Outside the boundary was a single upright stone, and the approach was by an avenue from the north-east, bounded on each side by a mound or ditch. The outer circle consisted of thirty blocks of sandstone fixed upright at intervals of three and a half feet, and connected at the top by a continuous series of imposts, sixteen feet from the ground. The blocks were all squared and rough-hewn, and the horizontal imposts dovetailed to each other, and fitted by mortise-holes in their undersid s to knobs in the uprights. About nine feet within this peristyle was the inner circle, composed of thirty unhewn granite pillars, from five to six feet in height. The grandest part of Stonehenge was the ellipse inside the circle, formed of ten or twelve blocks of sandstone, from sixteen to twenty-two feet in height, arranged in pairs, each pair separate and furnished with an impost so as to form five or six trilithons. Within these trilithons was the inner ellipse, composed of nineteen uprights of granite similar in size to those of the inner circle; and in the cell thus formed was the so-called altar, a large slab of blue marble.

There has been much speculation regarding the origin and purpose of Stonehenge, which are still involved in much obscurity. A curious legend, first found it the "British Chronicle" of the tenth century, and repeated by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Giraldus Cambrensis, ascribes it to Emrys or Ambrosius. the last British king, who, in the fifth century, aided by the incantations of the magician Merlin, is said to have erected it in memory of 460 Britons, who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon. In modern times the most prevalent opinion has been that, in common with other similar structures elsewhere, it was a temple for Druidical worship. But this belief has been somewhat shaken by the discovery of the sepulchral character of many other monuments, which had also presumed to be Druidical. The circular form has suggested the idea of a con nection with the worship of the sun; and Stonehenge may possibly have been used for the religious rites of various successive races and creeds; and also as a court of justice or battle-ring for judicial combats. The outer circle is evidently of a much later date than the rest, and seems to belong to a period when iron tools were in use.

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LVIII. COUNT OF FIRMIAN.

The above depicted mortuary medal was designed by Guillemard, and copies exist in silver and bronze.

Charles Joseph, Count of Firmian, was born at Deutschmety in the Tyrol in 1716, and died July 20, 1782. He studied at Innsbruck and at Salzburg; and later attended the University at Leyden. At one time he held the office of general governor of Lombardy, and he was also sent as the minister plenipotentiary to Naples. At the University of Pavia he established a chair of arts and sciences. Upon his death he left a large collection of coins and medals and an extensive library.

German History and Small Coins.

(SIDE LIGHTS ON GERMAN PFENNIGS.)

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

IX.

In our last study of German history we saw that Henry the First, the Fowler, had done much for his country and being King of Germany, not having claimed the title of Emperor of the Romans, he had his ambition centered on the improvement of the country in may ways and was not led astray by a desire to rule over what had been the Western Roman Empire. One of his best titles was Henry the City Builder, and well he deserved it for he not only formed the

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Marks to defend his kingdom from the surrounding heathen but he built his "burgs" where cities sprung up, and he caused numerous strongholds such as Quedlinburg, Merseburg, Meissen and others to show such strength of walls as to defy any force his enemies might bring.

Like any mortal man great rulers must pass away. Henry died in the year 936, and; as he had requested; his second son Otto was recognized as king. Knowing that in those days illegitimate children were not considered disgraced and many of them held high offices, even the great Charles having had several, still Henry did not think it best to ask the princes, dukes and others whom he assembled at Erfurt sometime before his death, to give the crown to his oldest son, Thankmar, because of that stain upon his birth, and in all lights Otto was the best man for the throne. It is interesting to read the words of a



DENIERS OF OTTO 1. MAGDEBURG AND MAYENCE MINTS.

writer of that time when he says Otto," His demeanor was full of majesty· His white hair waved over his shoulders. His eyes were bright and sparkling. His beard was of extraordinary length" and if we have cultivated that wonderful faculty that adds so much to the life of a thinking man, the imagination, we can picture to ourselves this great man standing in the "Hall of Columus" at Aachen alongside the throne of the great Charles while all the dukes, princes and great ecclesiastics proclaimed him king. It is a picture worthy of any artists brush. And then the Archbishop of Mainz led him before the people assembled in the great cathedral when, raising his voice he said, "This is the man who has been chosen by God, designated by our late Lord and king, Henry, who has been raised to the throne by all the princes—the noble lord Otto. If the choice pleases you raise your right hands." With a loud shout all the people raised their hands. The queen, Edith, daughter of Edmund King of England, was crowned at the same time. I have given the above in full because it was a last remnant of the old German custom of the people having a voice in the election of their king. I have said that we must bring our imagination into play if we would get any good from reading accounts like that above. Reading without thought does about as much good as the darkie's hook when the fish "un-bit and div." So I will ask my readers to exclude all other thoughts by shutting his eyes and picturing to himself "the noble Otto" sitting on the gold cov r d throne of that great German, Charlemagne, with the immense crown that monarch wore upon his head, the gold embroidered mantel over his shoulders, his chest covered with his great beard as with a breastplate of honor, his sword by his side, in one hand the sceptre and in the other the sacred lance which was said to have pierc-

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ed the side of Christ, picture all this and the great crowd of gorgeously clad dukes, princes and other noblemen, with the reverend archbishops and minor clergy with stole, surplice and crosier, the beautiful queen at the king's right hand and the immense crowd welcoming their new king. "The king is dead, long live the king." Bring this all vividly before you and you will never forget how for many generations the Germans thought their kings should be crowned. Otto was crowned king of the Lombards at Milan and Emperor at Rome. Henry was far more simple in his life and court than Otto who was fond of pomp. He made the Duke of Lotharingia his chamberlain (an officer who has charge of the kings private apartments), the duke of Franconia his carver, the duke of Swabia his cup-bearer and the duke of Bavaria his marshal (originally an officer who looked after the mares and the kings stables, later a high officer of the king's household and master of ceremonies.) Now when the dukes, princes and other minor rulers saw what a fine thing all this pomp was they thought they would try it themselves, so when they went home they appointed the lesser nobles to similar places in their smaller courts and several of them appointed counts who were under them as butlers, constables or counts of the shire, shiregrafs and others.

All this aping of the higher powers had a very bad effect and in some cases led to insubordination and desire to rule uncontrolled on the one hand and a grinding down of the poor on the other, dukes, counts, and other princes, gradually became sovereigns within their own dominions and the serfs and villains (a peasant attached to a village or farm) though they could not be bought or sold individually went with the land and were treated little better than beasts of the field. This thing grew until, as we will find further on in our studies, it brought on the peasants war.

It was hardly to be expected that the dukes of the south would quitely submit to the rule of another Saxon king, so the dukes of Franconia and Bavaria joined with Lorraine in resisting Otto, but in the year 942 they were obliged to acknowledge him and the death of several of the belligerents leaving their governments open Otto strengthened his throne by conferring them upon members of his own family. To his brother Henry he gave the duchy Bavaria, Ludolf his son became duke of Swabia, his son-in-law Conrad the Red took Lorraine, his brother Bruno became archbishop of Cologne and his son William took the same office in Mainz. This was not enough, he gave more power to the palatine counts (see Bavaria) and did all he could to get the favor of the church.

As I have said, Otto the Great was fond of pomp but he had a reason behind that of making a show when he appointed the various dukes his ministers (L. minus, less, they were beneath him). That reason was that he wished to be a strong king and to show the princes that they must look up to him, he was a sovereign ruler above them all. His father, Henry, cared little for show and did little to impress the idea of his being far above them or the German princes, but Otto would be satisfied with nothing less than a forman recognition of his supreme authority by all the Germans. Henry had rejected the coronation by a churchman, but Otto wished to make himself strong with the church and a full

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account of his coronation would show that the archbishop had much to say, much advice to give and did all he could to impress the king and the people with the greatness of the church and the duty of Otto to promote its welfare.

I have dwelt at length on the proceedings at the crowning of this king because "at the very outset we see a theory of the new empire declared which was quite different from that of Henry the Founder." Under Henry the local rulers in different parts of the country gave just what support to the king that suited them but Otto would have them to know that he was the real ruler of them all and so he made Germany greater than it had been since the days of Charlemagne. It is not to be expected that all this was done peacefully, it was not, but in the end Otto won. I have said that the king gave dukedoms to various persons but it must not be understood that property was taken from one and given to another it was the governing power that was transferred from one prince to one who was in greater favor with the king and after years of conflict all the German duchies were in the hands of one family.

We have studied somewhat of the history of Brandenburg but it is and has been such an important portion of the empire that we cannot learn too much about it. Berlin is not now counted as a part of this province and without that city it is said to contain 15381 square miles. The soil is poor, the climate is bad but it is a well watered region, the Elbe, the Oder, the Spree, the Havel, with many lakes and several important canals make water-ways abundant. Add to these 2900 miles of roads and about two thousand miles of rail-ways and we can see one reason why with its numerous silk, woolen and cotton mills and its glass works it is a prosperous section. Add to this the mining of brown coal which employs ten thousand men and turns out eight million tons yearly and we are not surprised that the "Brandenburgers are contented and happy."

At the risk of repeating some facts already mentioned I will take up the study of the history of this germ of the empire, The ancient Slavic name of Brennaborch or Brennabor came from the words Branniy bor, from brani meaning war, fight, and boru forest, the forest where the fighting was done, that is the edge of the country of the Slavs where they had to protect themselves from the Germans. The Havel River runs through the city dividing it into several parts some of which still show the old walls. The cathedral and the school for the children of nobles are on an island in the river and of course where there is so much water, boat building is carried on to a great extent. It will be remembered that this region was early inhabited by the heathen Wends and that Henry the First conquered them and created the Margravate as a bulkwark against them in year 927, but they were a warlike tribe, so they drove out the Germans from most of their country after a few years and it was not before the time of Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, (1106-70) that they were really overthrown. When Albert took possession of the Wendish territory in 1157 he was Margrave of the North Mark, that had been created by Henry, but being master of the greater part of the Wendland he called himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The Wends had come into Europe in what is known as the "Third Wave of Aryan settlement in Central Europe, and with them came the Lithuanians who spread

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GERMANY. Under the Saxon and Swabian Emperors.
Original Limits of the 5 National Duchies — — — —
Boundary of the German Kingdom × × × ×

M. 1. Mark of the Bellungs. M. 4. Mark of Meissen. M. 7. Mark of Verona.
M. 2. Nord Mark. M. 5. Mark of Merseburg. M. 8. East Mark.
M. 3. Mark of Lausitz. M. 6. Mark of Zeiz.

themselves over a large extent of country. Otto the Great placed Gero over so much of the Wendish territory as still remained in the possession of the Germans and it was he who led the troops who took Brennabor from the tribe known as the Havellors who have left us, their name in that of the River Havel on which Brandenburg is situated. The Wends retaining many of their quaint customs, are still found here among the Germans but not of the Germans. Albert the Bear and Henry the Lion (Duke of Saxony and Bavaria 1129-95) vied with each other in carrying civilization and Christianity into the north-east portion of the Empire. Albert was a great man but his decendents were not so great, and, as was the custom, the government was divided in 1267 among several brothers thus diminishing the power of any one, and in the course of years the Ascanian family died out.

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It is not my purpose to write a complete history of this region for this would require several volumes, but no one can understand the development of the country without knowing something of the leading families and the knights. The history of Brandenburg for several centuries past is a history of the Hohenzollerns and the German nation. Picture to yourself a strong stone castle built in the sweat of the brow by many a hard peasant, forced to work by one who had by sheer force raised himself above them and had become "a robber knight," in the wild and rugged mountains of Wurtemberg and you have a picture of "the cradle of the Hohenzollerns." The traveler who takes the only way to learn much of a country, that is walking through the many wild parts where the railroad does not go, will see the ruins of castles in large numbers situated on hills near by the road that merchants took when in former days they carried their goods from one city to another. Many of these castles were the homes of men who took forcibly from every passerby. In such a castle, living in that manner, (if we may believe some writers) the ancestors of the present emperor of Germany lived as long ago as the eleventh century. The writer has been unable to find with certanty the origins of the word Hohenzollern, but it may come from "hohe, height, elevation," the castle being on a hill, and "zoll, zolle-toll" referring to the toll being collected from passing merchants by the robber knight living on the hill. However this may be we know that in 1192 Count Frederick von Zolre became Burgrave of Nuremburg and that in 1227 his sons Frederick and Conrad divided the family into the Swabian and the Franconian lines, But, as their ancestors had done, they filled their coffers with coin, so the Burgrave Frederick in the early part of the fifteenth century lent the Emperor 400000 golden florins, and the cash not being forthcoming was satisfied with the electorate of Brandenburg worth twenty millions. So this family was transferred from south to north Germany where we will leave them for further study in our next number.

The copper coins of Frederick William II in Scott's catalog are the ½ Stuber 1787 with the initials F. R. W. and that of 1792-4 differing in having simply the letters F. W. upon it. These two with the Grossus which is similar to the coins of the same denomination of Silesia, and those of Stanislaus Augustus, of Poland are all mentioned in Scott. Frederick William 11 reigned from 1786 to 1797, and his coins tell us was king of "Borussia," a word about which there seems to be considerable difference of opinion, some saying that it comes from the Slavic "*po*" meaning adjacent and Russia, that is to say, the country next to Russia. Others think that it was the name of a Slavic tribe that inhabited eastern Prussia in early days and gave its name to the country.

The writer has been influenced by numerous letters from numismatists to extend these studies to other coins than the German pfennings especially was this determination reached after the receipt of a very pleasant letter from that noted numismatist, Dr. Jacob Hirsch of Munich in which he says "I beg to inform you that there exists no book about small German coins." With this excuse I feel sure my readers will exercise patience if these articles seem rather extended.

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During the long reign of Frederick William the Third (1787-1840) many small coins were issued, the first of our list being the 1 Pfg. of 1798-1804 with the F. W. similar to the obverse of the ½ Stuber of 1794 and the reverse 1 | PFENN: | SCHEIDE | MUNZE | and the date with the mint mark. The next coin is the 1 Pfenning of 1799 which varies from that just described by having an "R" between the "F." and "W". There are slight variations among these coins, such as punctuation and dots over the U. Neither of them are scarce and good specimens can be bought for from ten to twenty cents. The ½ Stuber of 1799-1803 is like that of the last reign and can be bought for ten





or fifteen cents. The one Schilling issued from 1804 to 1810 inclusive has the usual obverse the crowned F. W. and on the reverse "1 | SCHILLING— PREUSS," with the date. With the pfenning of 1810-16 and two pfenning of the same dates we have that emblem of authority the scepter. These last pieces are also common, but the next four mentioned by Scott are pattern pieces,





and are only found in large museums, and the collections of the very rich. From

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this time on we find the crowned eagle (in a shield) on most of the coins of these rulers so a general description of one will do for the Pfennings of (1, 2, 3, and 4) of the years 1821-40 inclusive. There are several small coins of this reign which are made of such base metal that after being used a short time they appear as though they were copper. In my next paper I will call the attention of readers to some of these and of the small coins of the Prussian monarchs to the present time.



Good-By Old Doubloon.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

On Aug. 31 next the doubloon will cease to have a legal status in Trinidad and Tobago, and with its passing something more will be lost to the romance of the Spanish Main.

The Isabella doubloon, a $5 coin first minted in Spain in 1848, is current in Cuba. But the doubloon of the pirate and buccaneer which figured in all properly told tales of buried treasure and dead men's gold and which in Midshipman Easy's purse excited the cupidity of the murderous padrone, is doomed. It seems odd that its last stronghold should be a British possession and that this Spanish piece of the eighteenth century should survive into the twentieth as a coin of King Edward's realm. The doubloon owed its name to the fact that it was double the value of a pistole ($4.) When the Spanish mints ceased coining it in 1848 it was rated at $7.87. The name was indiscriminately applied to a double doubloon current throughout the West Indies in the first half of the nineteenth century and the value of which was fixed by proclamation in 1838 at $15.24.

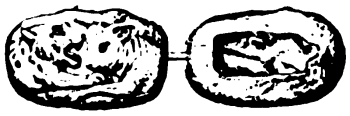
The doubloon thus meets the fate of other coins of romantic association—the guinea, so-called because first minted in 1663 from gold brought from Guinea; the ducat, or "duke's coin," of Italy, now surviving in Austria, with its glory gone; the French livre and louis, the Napoleon, the Spanish pistole and the Portuguese moidore. Robinson Crusoe and "pieces of eight" (reals) are still a legal tender, but the "jingle of the guinea" and "dead for a ducat dead," must now be taken figuratively. From our own circulating medium have gone the "Spanish milled dollars," dear to chronicles of colonial times.

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Ancient Roman and Greek Coins.

CHARLES T. KEECH.

In the different ages many commodities have been made to serve as money; tin was used in ancient Syracuse and Britain; iron in Sparta; cattle in Rome and Germany; platinum in Russia; lead in Burmah; nails in Scotland; silk in China; cubes of pressed tea in Tartary; salt in Abysinnia; slaves among the Anglo Saxons; tobacco in the earliest settlement of Virginia; coon skins in India; codfish in New Foundland; bullets and wampum in Massachusetts; logwood in Compechy; sugar in the West Indies; and soap in Mexico. Money of leather and wood was in circulation in the early days of Rome; and the nations of Siam, Bengal, and some parts of Africa used the brilliantly colored cowry shell to represent value, and some travelers allege that it is still in use in the remote portions of the last named country. The use of coined money cannot be traced further back than the 9th century B. C. Money, however, as a medium of exchange, existed much earlier, and when of metal it passed by weight, no piece being adjusted to any precise weight, and all money being weighed when exchanged. Early metallic money was in the form of bars, spikes and rings; the ring money could be opened, closed and linked in a chain for convenience of



SARDIS; LYDIA, GOLD STATER, B. C. 568.

carriage. The Lydians are supposed to have been the first people who used coined money, about 700 or 800 years before the Christian era; and their example was soon after followed by the different states of Greece, the earliest Greek coins being those of Aegina. In its early stages the process of coining consisted in placing a lump of metal of a fixed weight, and approaching to a globular form, over a die on which was engraved the religious or national symbol to be impressed. A wedge or punch placed at the back of the metal was held steadily with one hand and struck by a hammer with the other, till the metal was sufficiently fixed in the die to receive a good impression. The impression was a guarantee of the weight of the piece. From the nature of the process, the earliest coins had a lumpish appearance, and on their reverse was a rough, irregular, hollow square; corresponding to a similar square on the punch, devised for the purpose of keeping the coin steady when struck by the coining hammer. The original coins of Asia Minor were of gold, those of Greece of silver. The earliest coins bearing emblems of sacred character, often embodying some *legend* regarding the foundation of the state, as the *phoca* or seal on the coins of the Phocians, which alludes to the *shoal* of seals said to have follow-

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ed the fleet during the emigration of the people. There is a very early double *stater* of Militus, in Ionia, of which the type is the lion's head, derived from Persia and Assyria, and associated with the worship of Cybe e, a symbol which is contained in the later coinage of Miletus. Types of this kind were succeeded by portraits of protecting dei-ties. The earliest coins of Athens have the owl, as a type of the goddess of Athena; at a later period, the head of the goddess herself takes its place, the owl afterwards reappearing on the reverse. The punch work, at first a rudely roughed square, soon assumed the more sightly form of deep, wedge-like indents, which in later specimens became more regular, till they form themselves into a tolerably *symmet rical* square. In the next stage, the indents become shallower, and consist of four squares forming one large one. The surrounding of the punch mark with a band bearing a name, and the introduction of a head in the center, gradually led to the perfect reverse. There is a remarkable series of so-called "incused" coin struck in Magna Graecia, of which the reverse is an exact repetition in concave of the relief of the obverse. These coins are thin, flat, sharp in relief, and beautifully executed. The leading coin of Greece and the Greek colonies was the stater so called because founded on a standard of weight generally received before the introduction of coined money. There were double stater, and half, third and quarter stater, and the stater was equivalent in value to six of the silver pieces called drachumae. The *obolus* was one-sixth of the drachma, at first struck in silver, in later times in copper.

The inscriptions on the earliest Greek coins consist of a single letter, the initial of the city where they were struck. The remaining letters, or a portion of them, were afterward added, the name, when in full, being in the genitive case. Monograms sometimes occur in addition to the name, or part name of the place. The first coin bearing the name of a king is the tet-ra-drachm (or a piece of four drachmae) of Alexander I of Macedon.

Among the early coins of Asia, one of the most celebrated is the stater Daricus or Daric, named from Darius Hystaspes. It had for symbol an archer kneeling on one knee, and seems to have been coined for the Greek colonies of Asia by their Persian conquerers. In the reign of Philip of Macedon, the coinage of Greece had attained its full development, having a perfect reverse. One



SYRACUSE; (PROSERPINE), DEKADRACHM, 405-345 B. C.

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of the earliest specimens of the complete coin is a beautiful medal struck at Syracuse, with the head of Proserpine accompanied by dolphin, and for reverse a victor in the Olympic games in a chariot receiving a wreath from Victory—a type which is also found on the reverse of the stater of Philip of Macedon, known as Phillips, and largely imitated by other States.

Coins of Alexander the Great are abundant, many having been struck after his conquest in the Greek towns of Asia. A rose distinguishes those struck at Rhodes, a bee those struck at Ephesus, &c; these are all types generally accompanying the figure of Zeus on the reverse; on the obverse is the head of Hercules, which has sometimes been supposed to be that of Alexander himself. It would rather seem, however, that the conquerors' immediate successors were the first who placed their portrait on the coins, and that under a shallow pretence of deification, Lysemachus as a descendant of Bacchus, and Seleucus of Appollo, clothed in the attributes of these dei-ties.



SYRIA; ANTIOCHUS IV, (EPIPHANES), TETRADRACHM, B. C. 175-64.

Two most beautiful and important series of Greek coins are those the Selucidae, in Asia, of silver, and of the Lagidae or Ptolemies, in Egypt, of gold.

We also find stamped upon coins and medals the costumes of all ages; from the golden net confining the soft tresses of the "sorceress of the Nile," and the gemmed robe of Queen Irene, to the broidered stomachen of Queen Anne, and the stately ruff of Elizabeth of England.

In this connection may be mentioned the "bonnet piece" of Scotland, a coin of the reign of James VI, which is extremely rare, and one of them having been sold for 41 pounds. The coin received its name from a representation of the King upon it, with a curiously plaited hat or bonnet which this Monarch wore, a fashion that gave occasion for the ballad, "Blue Bonnets over the Border."

"Almighty dollar"—
Phrase never new;
Amended as follows:
"Almighty few."—Buffalo News.

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American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 1083 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator—Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Local Secretaries—For New England, J. B. Chase Jr., 91 Francis St.. Brookline, Mass.

For New York and New Jersey, C. H. Imhoff, Hopewell, N. J.

For Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, & District of Columbia, Milton P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Michigan, Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky. Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, Ohio.

For Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Nebraska & Kansas, Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

For Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California, Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas & Oklahoma, B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

For Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Islands and Newfoundland, Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q.

For Ontario and Western Canada, S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont.

Board of Governors—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

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Report of Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

894, Junius B. Temple.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

J. H. Clapp, 1024 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.
Vouchers: J. C. Mitchelson & Howland Wood.

CORRECTIONS IN MEMBERSHIP LIST.

385 R. Jocelyn, 432 Parliament St., Toronto, Ont.
634 John P. Conroy, 218 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
280 W. L. Hemstreet, 1703 E. 81st St., N. E., Cleveland. Ohio.
345 James Bindon, Lawrence Ave,, Newport, R. I.
785 E. H. Adams, New York Times, New York, N. Y.

The following additional Local Secretaries have been appointed, and the list for the United States and Canada is now complete:

NEW APPOINTMENTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

C. H. Imhoff, Hopewell, N. J., for New York and New Jersey.
Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.
Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, for Quebec and Eastern Canada.

As all these Local Secretaries have already begun upon their duties and before very long will have their work well in hand, I herewith propose the names of the nine Local Secretaries just appointed for election to the same offices at the Convention to be held at Columbus on September 2, 3 and 4, 1907.

Be sure to be at the Convention, don't forget the date and the place.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., July 22, 1907.

Ohio State Numismatic Society

Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Owing to the early appearance of the Numismatist for August, we can give only a partial outline of the program and arrangements for the Convention As members arrive, please report at once at the office of the secretary of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, at the address affixed below.

For hotel accommodations see July Numismatist. The first session will be Monday evening, Sept. 2nd, instead of 10 a. m. as announced in the July Numismatist. This session will be a reception and smoker, tendered by the Columbus Numismatic Society. Address of welcome by Hon. E. O. Randall; response by President A. R. Frey. Sessions in forenoons and afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, at which addresses will be made, covering the various branches of numismatics, by Messrs. Frey, Zerbe, Wood, Coover, Heath, Elder, Green, and

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others. Tuesday evening, July 3rd, a public auction sale will be held by Ben G. Green of Chicago. Wednesday evening the Ohio State Numismatic Society will hold an open meeting, and be the host of the A. N. A.

The display of coins will be one of the best features, and will alone be worth attending the Convention to see. Mr. A. B. Coover, curator of the Ohio Society, will be custodian of all coins.

The Convention will be held in the Assembly Rooms of the Board of Trade Building. Judging from the letters received, this will be the largest Convention ever held by the A. N. A. If any further information is desired address the undersigned.

Yours Fraternally,

13½ East State Street. J. M. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

THE LIKENESS ON THE CENTS.

An Exception to the Rule Against Portraits on Coins.

Coins of most of the nations bear upon them the faces of their rulers. In the United States each coin has an emblem of Liberty.

The first coins struck after the formation of the Federal Union bore the face of George Washington. General Washington disapproved of the custom and it was dropped. It has never been revived.

Portraits of prominent Americans appear upon postage stamps, internal revenue stamps and paper money, but never on coins. And it has been the custom to use no portraits of living men even on the currency and the stamps.

In England, as soon as King Edward succeeded Queen Victoria, the Queen's face gave way to that of Edward on all the coins and stamps in the British empire. The accession of a new ruler in most monarchies means an instant change in the designs of the coins.

But there is an exception to the rule of no portraits on American coins. The emblem of Liberty on the one-cent coin is the goddess in an American Indian head dress, but the face shows no characteristic of the North American aborigine.

It is the face of a little girl, Sarah Longacre Keen, upon whose head was glaced the feathered ornament of a Sioux Indian. Her father was an engraver and he placed his daughter's head on the coin.

Sarah Longacre Keen died in Philadelphia not long ago, after having served thirty-five years as the secretary of her city's branch of the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

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Numismatic Miscellany.

FARRAN ZERBE.

The long ago mentioned pattern of the 1849 double eagle in copper, is now, in the days of a still hunt for rarities, a subject of debate. Where is it, if it ever existed?

An 1838 $10.00 gold, brilliant proof, was among the unusual specimens recently shown by Mr. William Hesslein.

Mr. Charles Steigerwalt became the possessor of the fine and rare Washington pitchers of the Stickney collection.

Dr. Ben Green's attempt to identify a 1796 half cent bearing an obverse of a later period, by comparing it with specimens in the mint cabinet, disclosed the fact that the mint possesses no specimens or records of any pattern half cents.

Mr. B. H. Collins of Washington attended the copper day session of the Stickney sale, and paid good prices for several choice lots. Mr. Collins, who possesses one of the finest collections of U. S. copper coins, believes that the day of full appreciation of fine condition cents and half cents has not yet arrived, and that present prices, high though they seem, will in the future be proven to be bargains.

An 1870 S mint $3.00 gold piece lately reported, is promised to appear in an early sale. This denomination and date from the San Francisco mint has not been previously recorded and suggests a little mystery connected with our branch "money mill" that has given us "mint marks" of great variety; among them the 1873 silver dollar and 1894 dime. The coin just recorded is said to be accompanied by a mint document showing that but two were struck. The other piece is said to have been deposited in the mint corner stone.

A decided variety of the 1876 $20.00 gold piece has been discovered by Mr. S. K. Nagy of Philadelphia. It is of the regular type, showing distinct die characteristics on the obverse. The position of the head and its relation to the stars are decidedly different from the regular issue. This piece was received in change and would have passed unnoticed had it not shown considerable proof surface.

Mr. Virgil M. Brand has lately added to his collection (which from accounts seems to be in many respects unrivaled) two specimens of the 1879 $20.00 Goloid type, pattern in gold. They are beauties and gems of rarity.

At the Stickney sale Mr. T. E. Leon of Chicago showed two fine specimens of the rare variety, octagonal $50.00 gold piece. They are dated 1851, with incuse edge, the denomination and fineness incused on the obverse and with "50" incused in centre of the reverse. The great rarity of this variety I do not believe is generally appreciated. One of our largest dealers recently said he had

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never possessed one, Mr. Leon continues to obtain, show and sell the good things in Territorial gold.

"The Home of Numismatics in America," the fine building being erected by the American Numismatic Society at 156th Street and Broadway, New York, is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected to be ready for occupancy late in the fall, and be opened to the public during the early part of the coming year.

The American Journal of Numismatics has once more become the property of the American Numismatic Society. This publication, founded by the Society about 1866, has in recent years been published by Mr. William T. R. Marvin of Boston. The next issue will be under the direction of the Society. It will continue to be published as a quarterly, and will be in charge of the Society's publication committee. Mr. Marvin will be retained as editor, with Boston the place of issue. The Society will distribute the journal gratis to its members.

It may be telling, but I don't know when I will again be talking to our readers, and if I defer it may be too late to be news. Mr. B. Max Mehl, the hustling dealer of the South West, has decided to join the benedicts. On August 18th he will make an estimable lady of the south his bride. He had hoped to make the A. N. A. Convention on his wedding trip, but he writes me he cannot do so. His non-attendance at the Convention will be a disappointment to some of the boys who had suggested a little surprise just to impress Max that he had recently been married. On behalf of the A. N. A. I volunteer good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Mehl. May their collection be a fine one.

An enjoyable evening during the Stickney Sale was spent by the novitiates that journeyed by trolley to that park of all parks, "Fairmount" and which Philadelphians are justly proud. With Dr. Camparette as guide the party was composed of Messrs. V. M. Brand, Ben G. Green and T. E. Leon of Chicago A. C. Gies of Pittsburg, J. C. Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn., Thomas L. Elder and E. H. Adams of New York and Farran Zerbe of Anywhere U. S. A. With a "hold out" at Belmont mansion while a warm evening was being cooled by a heavy shower a "dutch treat" dinner was served. The menu, just right for a Sunday School picnic, found its extremes in the septuble order of crabs dispatched by Mr. Mitchelson, and the unique ginger ale of Mr. Elder. During the dinner Mr. Mitchelson told the secret of how to find rarities. He said: "Just eat crabs." Following the repast a profitable time was spent in the general discussion of numismatic subjects. It was an unusual treat and all were of the opinion, that the social side of numismatics, now neglected, should be cultivated and encouraged.

It was my pleasure to meet Mr. E. H. Adams of New York, at the Stickney sale. Mr. Adams has no commercial or collecting interest in numismatic specimens, but he is to-day doing the science as much good as any one in this country. He is well informed on the subject and a seeker for more knowledge. During the past two years he has been a regular contributor to several of the leading journals of the country and his favorite topic has been coins. His articles which

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have appeared in the N. Y. Sun, have been copied and re-published throughout the country. Numismatic statements appearing in the lay press have in the past mostly merited humorous criticism by knowing ones. Mr. Adams' writings have proven an exception to the rule; they are carefully prepared authentic statements. He returns to A N. A. membership and is "just the man" for Local Secretary of the New York district.

The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers have in recent months given much space to coin topics. An advance notice of the Stickney sale appeared on the editorial page of the New York Times. A cablegram of considerable length covering the Cartwright sale appeared in the New York Sun. The Philadelphia papers gave columns, first page position under big headlines and illustrations to the Stickney sale. Numismatics is in the ascendency and the more accurate publicity it receives the more rapid will be the ascent. The methods of "ye olden days" are passing, and those who practice them are being forced to look up and take notice.

Mr. Lyman Low on July 10, at his rooms in New York sold a notable collection of Spanish coins and medals. This collection was the property of the late Gonzalez Del Valle, a loyal Spaniard who resided in Cuba. The prices realized for the coins were very satisfactory, a notable lot being the 50 real piece of Philip IV, 1626, one of the largest silver coins ever struck, it sold for $30.00. The prices realized for the medals did not compare with those obtained by Mr. Low for similar specimens in the Belts collection which he sold about ten years ago. Mr. Low attributed this to the fact that certain series and divisions of numismatics are today being neglected and one of them is medals. Medals which give us the finest evidences of art, and are indexes to much of history, will have their day returned. On the following day, July 11, Mr. Low sold 657 lots, made up of various properties and comprising many desirable pieces. The sale was largely attended and good prices were realized.

The new $10 gold certificate, the first gold notes of this denomination to be issued by the Treasury Department, appeared July 1st. They bear the portrait of Michael Hillegar, the first treasurer of the United States, who died in Philadelphia in 1804. The notes are decided "yellow backs," comparing with the present issue larger denominations of gold certificates. The backs, so similar to the "twenties," are reported as confusing to bankers. These are not the first "tens" payable in "gold coin." The notes of the "National Gold Banks" of the Pacific Coast, which passed out of existence during the seventies, issued gold coin notes from $5 up. These notes are now prized and quite rare in fine condition. The back of these notes pictured the gold coins of various denominations.

Most of the visitors to the Stickney sale visited the mint during their stay in Philadelphia. Dr. Camparette, the curator of the Mint Cabinet, was delightfully courteous and many were the threads of numismatic information that were woven into fabric during the discussion of the cabinet's rarities.

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A Suggestion for Officers of the A. N. A.

Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

At the coming election of officers of our Association, eleven vacancies are to be filled, and if we exclude that of Second Vice President, which usually goes to Canada, we have left an even number of offices, which I suggest be divided evenly between the East and West. The ticket I would propose is the following:

For President—Mr. Frey, Mr. Moritz, or Mr. Higgins of New York.
For 1st Vice President—Mr. Buck of Ohio.
For 2nd Vice President—Mr. Tremblay or Mr. Gibbs of Canada.
For Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Wood of Massachusetts.
For Treasurer—Dr. Heath of Michigan.
For Librarian—Mr. Green of Illinois.
For Chairman of Board of Governors—Mr. Dunham or Mr. Brand of Illinois.
For Governor—Mr. Marcuson of Ohio.
For Governor—Mr. Duffield of Maryland.
For Governor—Mr. Vreeland of New Jersey.
For Governor—Mr. Mitchelson of Connecticut.

In case either of the latter three should not accept, I would suggest Mr. Sears of Rhode Island. Geographically, then, the above list represents the following States:

WEST.		EAST.	
Ohio.....	2	New York.....	1
Michigan	1	Massachusetts...	1
Illinois	2	Maryland	1
.....		New Jersey.....	1
.		Connecticut.....	1
Total	5	Total	5

What think you of this arrangement?

Yours truly,

Hopewell, N. J., July 20, 1907. C. H. IMHOFF.

"The easiest thing in the world is spending money that was earned by somebody else."

We saw a silver dollar yesterday. It was a beautiful thing—as round and bright as the midday sun. We looked at it five minutes, and then the dream vanished.—Atlanta Constitutio

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At a time when the editor should have so much to say he finds that but little space can be spared to him and at the same time much other interesting and timely material must be left out. This is due to the fact that this issue must be gotten out early to comply with the Constitution and By-laws of our Association.

Of course all of our readers who possibly can will go to Columbus to attend the convention in September. We believe President Frey did the right thing in calling it at that city, and that results will prove it so. We have followed up Expositions with varied results in the past. Other and greater attractions have detracted from our work at these times. Now we go to our convention, because of it, and that alone.

To be sure Columbus wants us. Its invitation has been extended warmly and heartily, and we believe the time has come with us when we will be wanted and should only go where we are wanted, and for these reasons we should want to go to Columbus at this time Lack of space and early issue prevents us from telling you all that will interest you while there. Read Secretary Henderson's letter in this issue and multiply it by several and you will have a faint idea. Don't neglect this matter and forever afterwards feeling like going out behind the woodshed and kicking yourself.

Convention politics, if we must judge from all we know or hear, is very quiet. A little more competition and excitement might be a stimulus to endeavor. The great bulk of our membership seem satisfied to let a few do all the politics when each one should at least have an opinion and express it. One enthusiastic member renominates "the whole bunch," and Vice President Zerbe has been placed in nomination for President. These with Mr. Michelson's nomination is the sum and substance of all the politics the editor has received up to July 24th.

The editor has no personal ambitions, but he cannot forbear saying that Secretary Wood has proved the right man in the right place and will have no opposition He has been the main spring of the Association the past three years and has kept things moving all the time; and now, with the assistance of his ocal secretaries, will move on to a "Greater Association."

It is quite probable that you will find in this issue a printed ballot, and if a member of the Association and not able to attend, you will fill it out and send it to some member of the Association who will attend. If not able to be with us you can at least show your interest in the matter by attending to this little detail.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED.—"Pine tree" silver coins all varieties. state condition and price which must be reasonable. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

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To EXCHANGE:—A new Chapter Penny Geneseo Chapter No. 12 bronze, fifty cent size; for others of equal value. J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED:—For Cash Money, Cincinnati Paper Money. Bank Notes, Wild Cat Currency, Shinplasters, Encased Postage Stamps, Card Money. War Tokens, Bank Note or Paper Money Detectors, anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address Henry Clay Ezekiel, 335 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

"I cannot live without the Numismatist. It is the greatest medicine I ever took. It is like rare coins, we cannot get enough of it." J. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.

Classical Music to exchange for coins or numismatic books-Beethovens Sonatas; Chopins Mazurkas, Valse, Polonaises. Some beautiful books also. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

To EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED—To purchase a *very good* 1793 Liberty cap and a fine 1799 U. S. cent. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers and collectors having U. S. coins or fractional currency for sale. C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—U. S. cents in very fine or uncirculated condition. All dates. To exchange: Gold dollars, 1888, in uncirculated condition for others not in my collection. J. M. Henderson, 13½ N. State St.. Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED:—Silver dollars; 1795 to 1803. Hslf Dollars; 1795 to 1808. State price when you write. R. E. Davis, 219 Main St., LaFayette, Ind.

To EXCHANGE:—1. 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich. Uncirculated, unsigned and uncut: for others not iu my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

"Got to have it. Last always seems best." W. B. Speer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

To EXCHANGE:—A nice line of Confederate Bonds, many denominations and issues, for Lincoln Medals or anything pretaining to Lincoln; ribbon badges especially desired. Will also pay cash for any on the above. Robert R. King, L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, Pa.

WANTED:—A few copies of THE NUMISMATIST for March, June and November, 1906. Must be in good condition. 10 cents will be paid for them. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

FOR SALE—A large number of Greek and Roman coins at moderate prices. Wayte Raymond, 31 Clay St., South Norwalk, Conn.

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"I have more pleasure in reading the NUMISMATIST than any other magazine I receive." Charles M. Clark, Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—The names of all collectors in the United States who are interested in the issues of Paper Money prior to 1862: I am not a dealer and have nothing to sell, so send me your name with the number of pieces of paper money in your collection. Address Arthur B. Coover, 194 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, O.

WANTED—Gold, silver and copper coins. Venetian especially Ocellas—any of the early Popes—Florence of Tuscany during Gonfalonieri and Medici periods. None but very fine or fine condition coins wanted. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE:—Uncirculated $3.00 gold pieces of 1878 for other dates not in my collection. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.

WANTED—Gold Coin; buy or sell, U. S. and Foreign. Curious of all kinds, Prehistoric Pottery from Missouri mounds, large collection. Brass candle sticks of 17th century, rare collection. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon $5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E Cleveland, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE—A demi Louis D'or, Louis XV, 1735; Frederick D'or 1778 and 1867 $3.00 gold, in very fine condition for old books in German, French, Spanish or English pertaining to America; or will purchase the same for cash. Send lists to Ralph Sachs, 60 E. 80th St., New York, N. Y.

"I get a great deal of help from the NUMISMATIST. Rev. A. B. Baird, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WANTED—To purchase two unpriced catalogues for the Harlan P. Smith sale of May 8, 9, 10, 11, 1906. To exchange: Bretons numbers 589, 610, 615, 618, 619, 627. 629, 630, 631, 638, 648, 651, 660, 746, 750, 752, 755, 756, 901 and 902. All good to fine, for Breton No. 729. Will pay a cash difference for a good specimen. Address J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED—Catalog or any kind of literature on American or Mexican Store cards. Write J. C. Kilburn, Ark.

WANTED—Confederate paper money (except 1864) and Georgia issues; in wholesale quantities. Will exchange Lewis & Clark gold dollars for U. S. gold dollars or for $3 gold pieces. Also wanted. Georgia and Mormon gold. Dr. C. T. Stovell, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED—The following Canadian coins in fine condition: Breton's 722, 726, 728, 729, 730, bowsprit below A, 731 copper, 954, 998, and 1007 large head.
TO EXCHANGE—Breton's 510, 512, 514, 515, 562, 655, 682, 717, 725, 728, 734, 751, 754, 766, 899 and 913; mostly good to uncirculated. J. E. Carswell, care of Bell Telephone Co. London, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE—Some over 250 coins for Store Cards, or will pay cash for the same. J. C. Kilburn, Kilburn, Ark.

I am sending you my "William" for another year; this is or will be eight of them. There is none better than The NUMISMATIST, and when bound shows its worth. Geo. T. Hart, Lynn, Mass.

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I think The NUMISMATIST is more interesting with each number. Wm. E. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.

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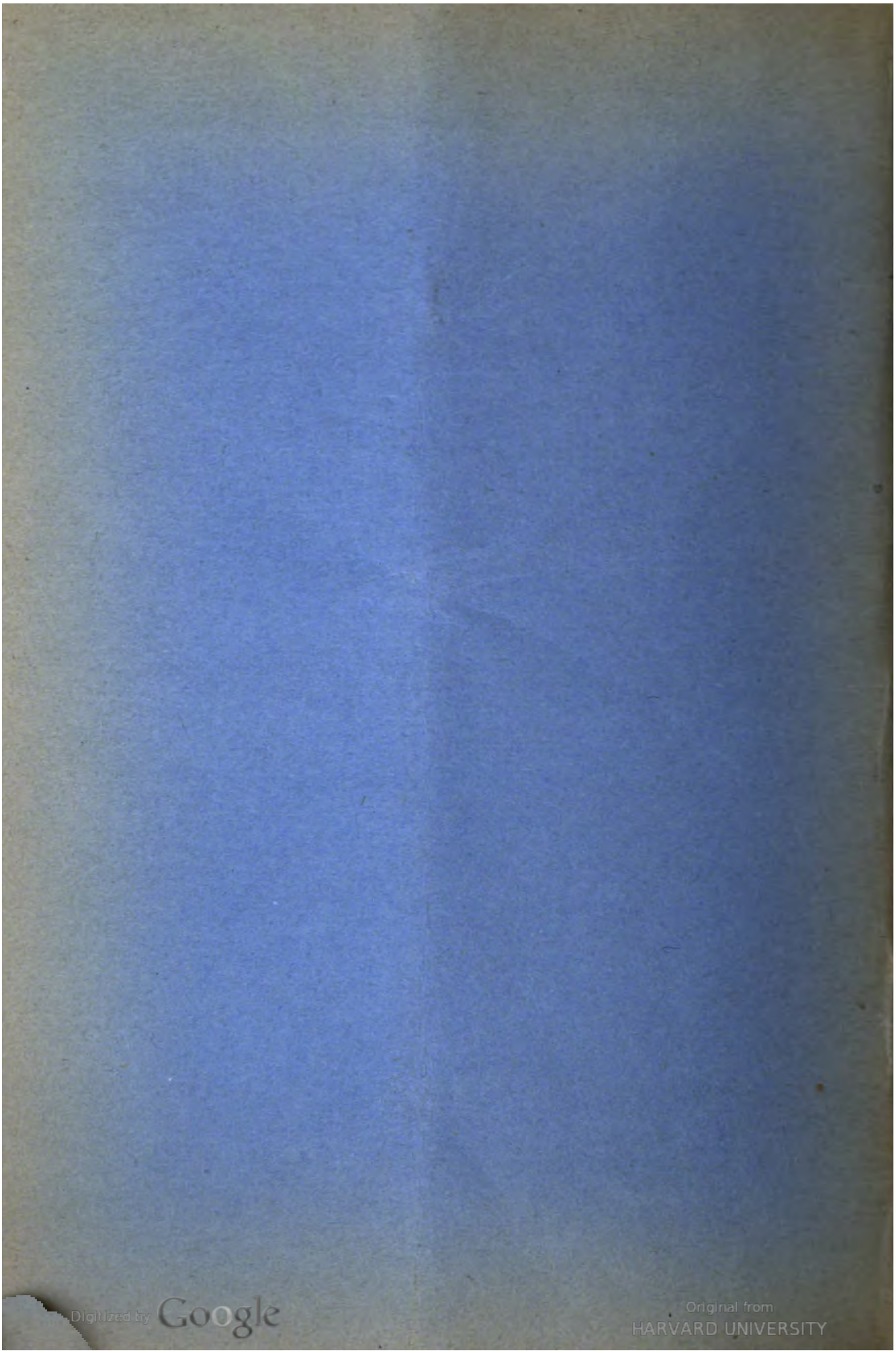
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THE NUMISMATIST

September
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An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics

GEO. F. HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XX No. 9

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1907. NO. 9

German History and Small Coins.

(SIDE LIGHTS ON GERMAN PFENNIGS.)

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

X.

Having studied the condition of Germany during the reign of Otto the Great (937-973) we found that the boundaries of the empire had been extended, many new customs involving much pomp and numerous high offices introduced. and the nation's greatness increased in many ways. When Otto was in Italy in 966 he restored the territory of Ravenna to the pope and in return for this kindness his holiness placed the imperial diadem on the head of the emperor's son, who at his father's death would ascend his throne. This was a very unusual performance, made the more so from the fact that in Germany the chief ruler was elected by the nobles "the National Assembly never died out, high Bishops, Dukes, Counts and other princes gradually became sovereigns within their own dominions," and the fact that the ruling families often ceased to exist, as far as males were concerned, after the third or fourth generation forced the election of a chief ruler upon the nobles. This was not the case in France where the family of Hugh Capet ruled for 900 years. Otto's son Otto was married in Rome with great pomp in 972. His bride was the beautiful Theuphano daughter of the late Emperor Romanus (958-963) of the Eastern Roman Empire. This princess introduced much more pomp and etiquette into the German court which was not a good thing, Otto having already increased the luxury more than was good for the country. Otto returned to Germany and held a great court at Quedlinburg where he rceeived the homage of the various nations over whom he ruled, and shortly after yielded to the scythe of the great reaper (973) and his body was buried, as he had desired, at Magdeburg. I have dwelt long on the history of this reign because it was one of the most important that we will have to study. Christianity had been carried both north and east. Bohemia had been made a dukedom. Poland and Denmark owed allegiance to the empire, as did a large portion of Italy, the government had been strengthened in many ways, cities had increased in size and wealth, and many mines were opened, especially those of silver in the Harz mountains.

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DENIERS OTTO I AND II. MAYENCE AND DORTMUND MINTS:

As I have said Otto the Second was crowned by the pope during his father's life. This was not only the case but the diplomatic father had seen to it that he was crowned King of Germany before they went to Italy. This was done at Aachen in 961, but the son's reign began at the death of the father in 973. As we have seen the idea of the Holy Roman Empire was a bad one for Germany, and it had been re-established by Otto's father only to cease to exist in 1806 when Napoleon re-constructed the map of Europe, Otto's mother and his wife strengthened his love for Italy in every way possible and he paid greater attention to that country in many ways than he did to Germany. This fact, of the idea of the Holy Roman Empire continuing, filled the thoughts and hearts of men of that age much more than one would think, and but little attention is given to it in many histories, so called. The Ottos being so much in Italy gave the nobles of the empire a chance which they were not slow to improve and many of them became quite powerful. Otto the Second died in Italy in the year 983 and his son of the same name, although but a child of three years was proclaimed emperor, and as we have seen in a similar case, there was great unrest throughout the country during his minority. His mother and his grandmother who were very learned for that age, so taught him that he became known as the "Wunderkind." a name that needs no translation. Henry the Wrangler had charge of the young ruler and for his care he was rewarded with the Dukedom of Bavaria. After the death of Otto II the Italian provinces separated and it was not before the coming of age of Otto III that the presence and actions of that monarch brought them into subjection. The latter part of his reign was universally expected to take place in the year 1000 and this belief, which has unsettled mens' minds quite often did much harm in many ways. As we saw in our second study this emperor visited Aachen and opened the tomb of the great Charles. After this sacrilege he went to Rome and tried to fill the minds of the Italians who had rebelled, with the idea of universal empire. He pacified the rebels, but his ideas could never be accepted by the people of Italy. The world not having come to an end, Otto reigned two years after its expected dissolution and passed away in the year 1002.

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We have seen that the rulers of Germany were sometimes crowned kings and sometimes emperors and it is well to have a good idea as to these crowns. Otto the Great was crowned with the German crown in the year 936, and with the Imperial crown in 962. After Otto the German crown was taken by every emperor and the Imperial by most Emperors at Rome till the time of Frederick III, by none after him save Charles V "who obtained both it and the Italian at Bologna in some informal manner." The crown of Italy was taken by almost everyone who took the Roman crown down to Frederick III, but by none after him. Conrad II, Henry III, Frederick I and Charles IV took the crown of Burgundy. "The inferior crowns were not necessarily connected with that of the Roman Empire."

The time between the issuing of these studies is sufficient to cause the writer to think it best to make a slight review of some facts which have come to our notice. The brain is like a sieve, some facts slip away from us when others are presented to our notice, Therefore if there seems to be repetition it is to impress the facts of history more firmly upon our minds.

We have seen that Henry I, created the North Mark as a barrier against the heathen Wends, that according to some writers Albert the Bear (1106-1170) took the Wendisn fortress of Brennabor, the modern tity of Brandenburg, and proclaimed himself Margrave (Earl or Count) of Brandenburg. We have studied a number of the small coins of the Wends and later some of the issues of Prussia of which Brandenburg became a province. In the 9th century all the south coast of the Baltic was inhabited by Slavs, any earlier German settlers had been driven out, so from the 10th to the 13th century the two great families of the Welfs in Saxony and tne Ascanians in Brandenburg led the Germans in their efforts to conquer and Christianize the heathen, for wherever the sword went the Cross went also, and colonies were sent out to inhabit the unkown land. Lubeck was the first town founded on the Baltic (1140) and colonies went so far east that Riga was settled in 1162. This was remarkable for great ignorance prevailed. One of the most enlightened writers of that age, Adam Bremensis, wrote that it was doubtful if it were possible to reach Russia by sea. Konigsburg (King's Town) in East Prussia was founded by Ottocar king of Bohemia about this time. The fisheries of the Baltic were greatly stimulated by the numerous fast which the Catholic church enjoined upon all Christians. The

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history of Brandenburg having been merged in that of Prussia we must study them in later times as one. The seat of government has been moved from one city to another as circumstance required. From Salzwedel to Brandenburg in 1141, to Tangermunde, to Berlin, which was a double city (Berlin-Kolin) on each side of the river Spree. On an island in the river the second of the Hohenzollern Electors in the year 1451 built himself a castle and from 1491 onward this castle was the home of the rulers of the Mark. We cannot s udy the history of this region without taking into account the German Knights, Teutons, or "Servants of Saint Mary of the German House," or "Brethren of the German House of our Lady of Jerusalem." The siege of Acre in Syria took place in 1189. A large number of the Christians who came from Bremen and Lubeck formed themselves into a sort of Red Cross Society. This society was made an order of knighthood by Frederick Barbarossa, and none but nobles were allowed to it. After the Crusades ceased the knights undertook to conquer and in the course of time they took possession of Culm, Courland, Livonia and Prussia. In 1309 they founded Marienburg (City of Mary) where the Grand Master fixed his seat, and their magnificent castle still bears witness of their grandeur. The earliest German war ships of which we know the names: the Pilger (Pilgrim) and the Friedland (Peaceland) belonged to them. By 1410 there were 93 cities and 1400 villages in their country and they were well governed. These knights were at their height from 1351 to 1382, and in 1386 Prince Jagielo of Lithuania married the heiress of Poland and united the two countries. We cannot follow all the history of this order but it is interesting to know that the first Prussian pennies were coined by the Teutonic Order at Culm. We have seen that "about the beginning of the fifteenth century the marquisate of Brandenburg was bestowed by the Emperor Sigismond on the noble family of Hohenzollern "it having before that time been governed by the Ascanians, the Wittelsbachs of Bavaria and the House of Luxemburg. Albert of Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights became Duke of East Prussia and by a treaty with Sigismond of Poland held it as a fief of that country, so the Electorate of Brandenburg and the Duchy of Prussia were united. Joachim Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg married the younger of the two grandaughters of Albert and his son John Sigismond the elder, thus the Duchy was secured to the family.

Joachim Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg died 1608.
John Sigismond, 1608-1619.
George William, 1619-1640
Frederick William, The Great Elector, 1640-1688.
Frederick, as Elector the Third, 1688-1701. As Fred. 1 King of Prussia, 1701 1713. (Jan. 15, 1701)
Frederick William the First, 1713-1740.
Frederick 1I, 1740-1783, Called The Great.
Frederick William 1I, 1786-1797.
Frederick William III 1797-1840.
Frederick William IV. 1840-1861
William, The First, 1831-1833, Became German Emperor in 1871.

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Frederick III, March to June 1888.

William II, June 1888.—

These rulers are noted for having taken every means possible to gain possessions of all kinds, land, money, power, and did space permit we could follow them from their infantile beginning showing how they gained one country after another, sometimes by fair sometimes by foul means, how they hoarded money till now it amounts to a vast sum, and how they lost no chance to gain power over their weaker neighbors, but our readers will find all this in many a history, one, the "Memories de Brandenbourg" written by his Prussian Majesty himself about the year 1752.

As we have seen beside the Germans proper, the Wends and various remains of other tribes are still found in this region, the Poles being there in such numbers that the government is trying by every means in its power to force them to become Germans at least so far as to the use of that language. Towns of Slavonic origin have names ending in itz or ow, and any good map will show quite a number of them. The Prussian language became extinct about the year 1700.

"The monetary systems of modern Europe all trace back to that of Charles the Great, who made the pound of silver the standard." Addison in his "Dialogues upon tne Usefulness of Ancient Medals" (London 1746) says "Formerly there was no difference between "Money and Medals" and in Pinkerton's "Essay on Medals" (London 1808) he uses the worbs Coin and Medal as synonymous, and "that of Medallion, with one or two other peculiar names, applied to such productions of the mint as were not intended for the currency of money." (Vol. II p. 1) He also tells us that in the fourteenth century there were coined in Prussia shillings groats and schots. The schots were very large and "they have the Prussian shield, an eagle surmounting a cross, within a rose shaped border, MONETA DOMINORVM PRUSSIE, reverse a cross fleurie, within a like border, HONOR IVSTITIAM DELIGIT." In a late study we saw that there was an early bracteate of Brandenburg which is not very scarce. "The name is derived from bractea, a spangle or thin bit of metal." Students of the ancient authors may remember that Seneca when he speaks of what we would call a false glitter of happiness *bracteata felicitas, or tinsel felicity.* These bracteates were usually thin plates of silver struck on one side only, probably with hard wood dies, and the greater number of them having been struck by ecclesiastics, show a figure of a cross in rude design.

In the year 1700 a quarto volume was published in Lubeck by Sperlingius on the origin and progress of bracteate coins. He said that they were unknown in Germany before the year 1180 when Henry the Lion issued the first ones known there, but they were supposed to have been made in imitation of the base silver of Byzantium which was in the form of a saucer with the figures on the concave side only. Sperlingiu's work bears the title of. "De Nummorum Bracteatorum at Cavorum, Origine et Progressu." Bracteates were in common

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use in some parts of Germany for several hundred years and although Pinkerton says "they continued to be used in Germany till the end of the 15th century" several dozen of these coins from various cities lie before me and some of them bear dates as late as 1806, those of Nuremburg being most plentiful and most elaborate. All the writer has seen have been small and most of them saucer shaped, concave, without date and of very poor metal those of the different cities and states being known by their arms. Being so small they were often valued by weight and now bring from 5 to 15 cents each.

As we have seen the Teutonic or Deutscher Orden, issued coins at Culm. Scott gives four of these, a Heller, without date, with a bush and a horn on one side and the other blank. The writer has been unable to find out the date of this issue. but in 1622 a one Kreuzer appeared having a cross and the letter T. O. on the obverse and the value and date on the other side. In the same year a II. and date above, The reverse is blank as is that of a III Kreuzer of the same date. These pieces are far from common and the coins of greater value issued by this Order are quite rare, the writer having examined numerous catalogs of European dealers has seen but two offered for sale.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Convention.

The Convention at Columbus September 2-3-4 is now a matter of history.

The Sessions in point of interest, large number present and represented by proxy, and in the matter of exhibits has never been equaled in the history of the Association. A detailed report will occupy a large part of our October issue. The following officers were unanimously elected to serve from January 1st. 1908.

President, Farran Zerbe, Pa.

1st Vice President, Hon. Henri E. Buck, O.

2nd Vice President, P. O. Tremblay, Canada.

Corresponding Secretary, Howland Wood, Mass.

Treasurer, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Mich.

Librarian, Ben G. Green, Ill.

Board of Governors: Chairman, Dr. B. P. Wright, N. Y. H. O. Granberg, Wis., D. A. Williams, Md., J. E. Waitt, Mass., E. H. Adams, N. Y.

Local Secretaries: All the old board were re-elected.

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A History of American Coinage.

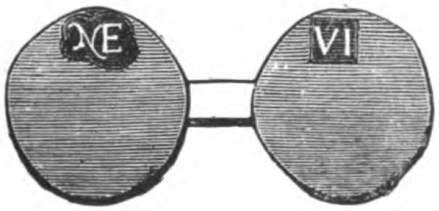
STERLING P. GROVES.



Brasher's Doubloon.

Among the American Indians strings of beads from shells were used as currency. They were called wampum. The "General court of Massachusetts" soon recognized this money and fixed an arbitrary rate of exchange. Six white beads made from the sea-conch or three purple beads made from the mussel shells were taken as an equivalent to an English penny. Later four white and two purple ones were declared to have the same value. Musket balls were made legal tender for small amounts, and furs and peltry for large sums.

The coins brought from England and Holland tended to flow back to Europe, and the remaining ones were insufficient for the needs of the colonists. In 1652



therefore, the "General Court of Massachusetts" established a mint at Boston, and John Hull mint master and Robert Sandersons, his assistant, struck silver shillings, six-pences and three pences, and received one shilling six-pence for every twenty shillings coined. These consisted of planchetts of silver having N E (New England) stamped on one side, and XII, VI, or III on the other. They were of the same fineness as the English coins of like denominations, but weighed less. There is no date on these coins, but they were coined the same year as authorized and only a limited number were issued of the type. The dies were changed the same year to the willow and pine tree coins, which all bear the date of 1652 or 1662, and with these dates were issued for nearly thirty years. Two pence pieces were added with the date 1662 during this period.

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After some time had elapsed the "royal oak" was substituted for the pine tree in order to conciliate King Charles II, who disliked this minting by a colony. This mint continued in operation for thirty-six years. No other colony had a mint until 1659 when Lord Baltimore caused shillings, six-pence and groats, or four-pences, to be coined for use in Maryland.



James II issued a tin coin for circulation in America though few of these found their way across the water. In 1772, 1723 and 1733 copper coins were minted in England with the legend, "Rosa Americana." There were also copper half-pence issued in 1773 for circulation in Virginia; and in 1774 silver shillings were added.



1773. Virginia Cent.

Florida and Louisiana had their own colonial coins before they became parts of the United States as did several other of the colonies, and a good many of these coins were struck and circulated in the colonies after gaining their independence.

After the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress passed an act (1786) which established a government mint and regulated the value and alloy of the national coin. Under this authority the so called "Fugio", or Franklin

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Cent with the legend, "Mind Your Business" was coined by contract from the United States by James Jarvis of New Haven, Connecticut. By the Federal Constitution ratified in 1789, the right of coining money was transferred from the states to the United States. Under this constitution the United States mint was established at Philadelphia in 1792 and the regular coinage begun the following year. By the Act of Congress establishing a mint the following coins were authorized:

GOLD: Eagle; half eagle; quarter eagle.

SILVER: Dollar; half dollar; quarter dollar; dime, half dime.

COPPER: Cent; half cent.

Changes have been made at various times, not only in weight and fineness, but also in the metals used for the minor coins. At present the following coins are struck:

GOLD: Double eagle; half eagle; quarter eagle.

SILVER: Half dollar; quarter dollar; dime.

NICKEL: Five cent.

BRONZE: One cent.

By the act of February 12th 1873 the metric system was to a certain extent used in determining the weight of the silver coins. Thus the dollar was to weigh 26 grams, the half dollar 12½ grams, the quarter 6¼ grams, and the dime 2½ grams.

Up to 1837 the observe generally had a female head, the personification of Liberty, either with a Liberty cap or with a fillet bearing the word LIBERTY. Afterwards it was replaced by a full length seated figure with a Liberty cap on a pole, and shield inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse of the principle coins always has the eagle often with a shield on the breast, arrows in one claw and an olive branch in the other. But in the minor coins the denomination of the coin is encircled by a wreath. Up to 1849 eagles or ten dollar gold pieces were the highest denominations authorized. But the discovery of gold in California caused the demand for a coin of higher value, and so the double eagle was authorized by Act of March 3rd 1849, and first issued in 1850. By the same Act gold dollars were also authorized, and in 1854 three dollar gold pieces were also issued

Besides the govermental issues there were octagonal and ring dollars and even gold half and quarter dollars issued in California by private enterprise.

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These as a general thing were not circulated, but were struck mainly for souvenirs and bangles. There were also issued higher denominations up to the $50 slug coined.

The Mormons in Utah also had gold issues of their own. These had peculiar devices and their favorite inscription, "Holiness to the Lord."

Although the United States Constitution prohibited coinage by the states, it has been held that individuals may issue coins which are not similar to the national coinage.



FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA, LOUISIANA.

In 1873 the "Trade Dollar" was authorized, and though not struck for circulation after 1878, its coinage was not discontinued until 1883. The Trade dollar occupied an unique place in the currency history of this country. It being the only money issued by Uncle Sam with a stamped value which said stamped value he later depreciated. Hundreds of thousands of Trade Dollars remain unredeemed and are to-day worth only bullion value, or about fifty cents each. While the Trade Dollar was specifically produced for foreign counties, particularly for the Orient, they generally circulated as a domestic medium of exchange at a value of 100 cents, until legislation provided for their redemption and later repudiation was enacted. In all 35,965,924 Trade Dollars were issued.

In December 1892, and also in 1893, a special half dollar was issued by the government to commemmorate the World's Fair at Chicago, the entire issue of 5,000,000 being held at $1.00 each. 10,023 special quarters were also issued in 1893 for the same purpose by the government, these also selling for one dollar each. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, bearing date 1900, in honor of General Lafayette, and the sale price held at $2.00, the profit to be used in the erection of a statue to Marquis de Lafayette in Paris. 5,000 of these coins were struck from the government mint at Philadelphia.

Two types of commemmorative gold dollars coined for the St. Louis or Louisiana Purchase Exposition, both bearing the date of 1903. Both reverses are the same. The obverse of one bears the likeness of Thos. Jefferson and the other that of Wm. McKinley. Gold quarter and half dollars were also privately issued bearing date 1904. In consideration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition held in Portland Oregon, in 1905, two gold dollars were issued, one dated in 1904 the other 1905. Both bear the likeness of Merriwether Lewis on

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the obverse and of Wm. Clark on the reverse. Only 15,028 were issued ot the 1904 minting.

The "Bland Dollar" which takes its name from the late good statesman, Richard P. Bland, is the passing type of the Standard silver dollar, and was first issued in 1878. Miss Annie L. Williams, s Philadelphia school teacher, represents the French profile of Liberty. There is an interesting story connected with the way in which Miss Williams profile came to be used on the Bland dollar. In the winter of 1877-78, G. T. Morgan, the designer, was working on sketches for the imprint of the then new silver dollar. Previous to this, or since 1873 there had been no silver dollars coined. Prof. Thomas Eakins, then of the Academy of Fine Arts, advised him to use a life study and introduced him to Miss Annie L. Williams, a school teacher living at Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets. Miss Williams, who possessed strikingly classical features, consented to sit for the drawing and her profile was used to complete the design. The total standard dollars coined from the first, 1794 to 1878 was only 8,031,238 pieces, but in 1878 on the adoption of the new act 32,495,550 were struck, and the average silver coinage to 1904 has been more than 20,000,000 pieces per annum. The act providing for the coinage of the dollar has not been repeated, but the bullion purchased for its coinage has been exhausted, and no more can be coined without applicable Congressional legislation. The total coinage of the standard silver dollar from I878 to 1904 was legislation. The total coinage of the standard silver dollar from 1878 to 1904 was 570,222,610 pieces. With the passing of the Bland dollar what will be the silver dollar of the future?

Cleveland, O.

Queer Kinds of Money.

HOWARD KELSEY.



CHINA, KING TSCHWANG, STATE OF TSU, METALLIC COWRIES. 613-590 B. C.

There seem no people so low in the social scale as to be without at least some equivalent of money. Even the pygmies of the Semlik Forest pass slabs of hippo meat, and receive in exchange bows and arrows; and the bushmen of Central Australia barter skins for spearheads.

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The wampum belts of our own Indians are too familiar to call for more than passing mention. They are made of an exceedingly hard shell known as quahog Hard as it is, however, the Indians carve tiny coins of different shapes, while other shells are bored as beads. A single string of white wampun is valued at one dollar and a quarter for each fathom's length. A purple string represents about two dollars and a half.

Among the commonest of all savage currencies is the shell, which is found all over Africa, as well as in the coral isles of the Pacific and in parts of Asia. In remote cannibal New Britain of the Pacific, the shell money is called tambu. It is a tiny rare shell dug out of the sand by the natives of Nakani, on the West Coast When supplies of this irritating currency arrive in a village, every man squats down and punches holes through the backs of the shells, that he may thread them on long strips of cane. They are next rolled into coils that vary in length from one hundred to five hundred fathoms, and are carefully wrapped in banana leaves and hung in guarded treasure houses against the rainy day.

Buying a House With Shells.

The cowry is the commonest form of small change in Indian bazaars. Last year an intelligent Hindu of Cuttack paid for his new bungalow entirely in these little shells. The cost amounted in our money to two thousaud dollars; and as sixty-four shells equalled one tiny copper pice (equal to three-fourths of one cent, no less than sixteen million cowries were paid to savage laborers and artisans.

In many parts of Africa and Asia long strings of these shells adorn village gods and fetishes; and baskets of them should really figure in every missionary report as having been offered by natives toward the support of the local jungle church near the Nile's sources or in far Siam. In Dahomey, a fierce West African region where human sacrifice was dreadfully rampant, before the French came, shell money plays an important part. Periodically the barbaric King goes forth in barbaric procession with all the wealth of his treasury borne before him in hundreds of baskets. The whole does not represent one hundred dollars; but wild enthusiasm and excitement follow when the generous potentate hurls a few strings of the shells among his fierce followers.

In the Solomon Islands shell money is strung in ropes six feet long and wound girdle like about the housekeeper's waist. Their value appears to depend on color and shape. The Fiji Islanders buy their food with whale's teeth painted white and red—these are worth twenty times as much as the white teeth. One will see a Fijian millionaire stalking nude beneath the feathery palm tufts with his wealth carried about his neck; the brilliant red and white of his coinage forming a startling contrast with his glossy dark skin. And when he marries, his humble bride will present her dowry of whale's teeth to a connoisseur who will accept nothing but the best.

There are jade adz heads as money in the Loyalty Islands, with queer little coins mode of tufts of fur from the flying fox. And feather money is found in

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the island of Santa Cruz, of the same group. It is made of the red feathers from the wings of gorgeous parrots extremely difficult to capture. The natives take the birds by smearing sticks with a viscid lime. Only certain of the wing feathers are accepted as genuine coin of the realm; and these are made into rolls fifteen feet long, and then coiled up and placed between two flat boards.

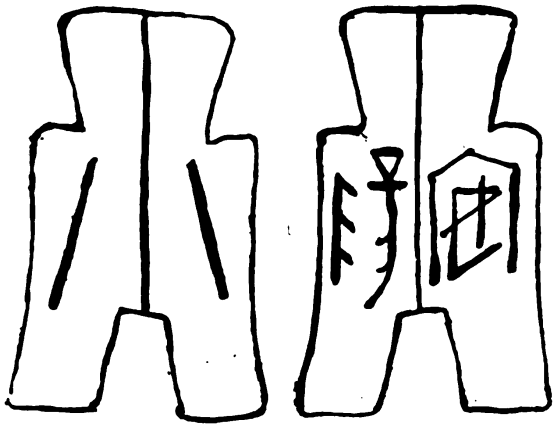
In the New Hebrides there are curious coins made of quaintly shaped rings of snow white quartz, flattened by rubbing and scraping. In certain other islets of Melanesia mat money made of grass woven in intricate patterns current. In Abyssinia bars of rock salt will buy ammunition for muzzle loading guns; and among the Wanyoro tribes of Uganda rough iron spear heads, known as majembe, are largely used. It was found by a a recent explorer that two majembe sufficed to support an army of six hundred natives for a day.

Money and Weapon Combined.

In the Molua country of Central Africa the savages ingeniously combine money and weapon in the shape of a cruciform ingot of copper ore twelve inches long. In the Niger States the money is enormously heavy rings of brass and ivory, worn as armlets and anklets, and so adding to their use as coin the office of personal adornment They are precisely like the coinage of the ancient Egyptians, or the weighty ring money, adjusted to certain weights, which Caesar found when his legions invaded Britain.

Bales of calico, brass and copper rods specially cast for the purpose in Europe, young slaves of both sexes, and shining beads—all form part of Africa's loose currency. But perhaps the queerest, and one that has all but passed away, is the faded finery of civilization. A decade ago ingenious men returned from the interior to Chinde, Mombasa, Sierra Leone, and Cairo with large fortunes in ivory, gold, gums, and ostrich feathers, obtained by bartering dingy uniforms full of gold braid and scarlet stripes, ragged shirt waists of brilliant silks, admirals' cocked hats, stage shoes of gold and silver fabrics, and Christmas tree junk of glass balls, and airy trifles of that kind.

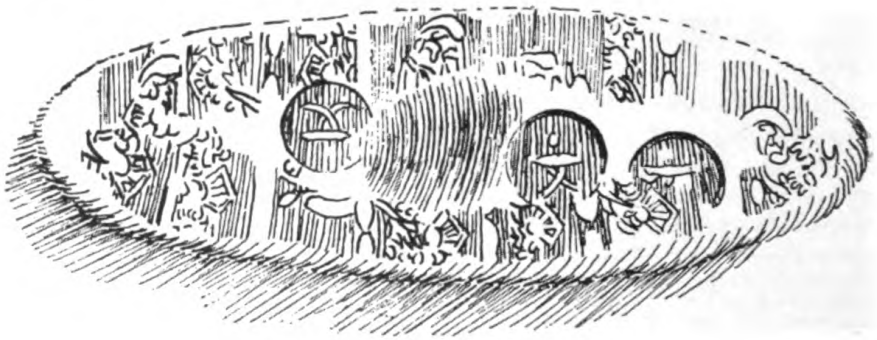
Chinese money is traced back three thousand years before Christ. One Emperor objected to copper coinage, gathered a whole issue together, buried it deep into the earth, and threw in on top the workmen employed in digging the



China, An Yang Pu. 700-250 B. C.

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pit. The pu and tao currencies were struck in the form of scraps of cloth or knives for barter, and were in existence from about the seventh to the second century before Christ. The commonest of Chinese money is the cash, a round metal disk with a square hole in the center; a thousand of these are worth barely seventy-five cents. One's cook in China goes to market with great strings of this heavy money round neck, shoulders, and waist; but even when weighted with as much as a strong man can carry, very little of our money is represented. On the Russo-Chinese borders green tea pressed into bricks has been the money of the country for a thousand years.



THE ORIENT'S GREAT MEDIUM.

But crude bar silver is the great medium of exchange in China, Burma, and Siam. In the village street sits the money changer, who will hand out so many strings of cash in exchange for a sycee bar of any shape or size. The ingot known as nen may weigh a pound; it also passes current in Indo-China, stamped on one side with a Chinese inscription, giving the weight, with the merchant's name who weighed it, and its estimated value. Woe unto that man if he has erred dishonestly or in ignorance!

Then there are hat money, shoe money, boat money, snailshell money, and willow leaf money. All these are derived from the actual form taken by the silver after it leaves the crucible and mold. The oddest of them is the snailshell money, which is really a bubble of silver solidified into the shape of a shell. Each piece bears marks of identification showing the crucible in which it was melted. In the same category one should put the bullet money of Siam—crude globes of solid silver bearing tiny stamps. The largest is an ounce in weight; but there are specimens as fine as small shot. The gamblers of Burma and Siam use a porcelain currency bearing grotesque emblems, with an inscription in Chinese stating how much this or that merchant will give for them.

Perhaps the queerest money in the world, however, is represented by the boy and girl slaves of Mohammedan Africa. One of these will buy two camels. It is a currency much favored, for it will carry itself, and increases in value like the best real estate.

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THE STICKNEY SALE.

A Boon to Numismatics.

Great Prices and New Kings.

The Brasher Doubloon sells for $6,200.

The 1804 Dollar Brings $3,600.

FARRAN ZERBE.

The great Stickney collection has been disseminated, and its component parts widely scattered, contributing to the enrichment of hundreds of collections. The sale was in many respects without a comparative predecessor. It produced new "kings;" re-enthroned old ones; and, in respect to prices realized, made records that will live in numismatic history for years to come, as a monument to the father of advanced collectors in America.

The celebrated collection of Mathew Adam Stickney, catalogued by Henry Chapman, was sold from the auction rooms of Davis & Harvey in Philadelphia during the five days June 25th to 29th. The leading collectors and dealers of the country were largely in evidence and the many who could not attend were represented by their commissionaries. In all, about four hundred were represented Henry Chapman represented one hundred and seventy-two mail bidders. Competitive interest was commanded by almost every lot, from No. 1. a "N. E." shilling "gone" for $50.00 to the close of the sale with lot 3027.

In the price realized for the celebrated doubloon of Ephraim Brasher, 1787, a new record, far eclipsing all previous ones, for a single coin, was established. A new "king of all" has been proclaimed and bids fair to reign for many years. Excitement to the intensity of silence ruled during the sale of this piece. In fact great anticipation preceded the sale of this piece, but all were unprepared for the sensational features attending. The auctioneer announced Lot 236, $1.000—said Mr. Chapman, then by $500-$250 and $100 bids the price bounded until all seemed to accept that an unlimited bid was being executed and it was only a question of surrender by those anxious for possession that would govern the price. Mr. DeWitt Smith of Lee, Mass., who was present, was the only bidder against Mr. Chapman at the high figures. Mr. Smith's last bid was $6100, "all were done," "gone," and a record price for a coin had been made. Mr. Chapman announced the buyer as "Hercules." There was general applause, and several minutes were occupied in a reference to previous higher prices, before the sale continued.

The 1804 dollar was the second sensational festure of the sale. It was lot No. 849 and sold on the second day. This coin, the most "knocked" of all, will not "down." With its early his tory obscure, it has always presented a problem commanding interest from all. Its history as recorded dates from the "Stickney

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dollar," hence this particular interest in this identical piece. Started at $1000 by Mr. Chapman it bounded by various hundreds, until "unlimited seemed to again command, and the bidding ceased at $3600. Again, t e buyer was announced as "Hercules." The 1804 dollar has been restored as the "King and American Rarities," and the price commanded was the greatest ever paid for, a coin of the United States series. Mr. Chapman is mute as to the identity of "Hercules." but said the sale of both pieces was bona fide, and he believed the pieces were forever removed from public competition. Many were the inquiries and expressions regarding the identity of the buyer, but no authoritive information was obtainable, and in the absence of this the "wise ones" (?) seemed to be of the same opinion, that "Hercules" was a prominent Philadelphian. To my observance "Hercules" only appeared in the sale twice more. Lot 625-1838 $½ pattern $16.00, and Lot 1541 an uncirculated 1805 cent, purchased for $25.00; indicating that he is a "condition," and general collector of American coins. Many lots commanded prices worthy of particular mention and comment, but I have not the time for reference.

All sale records for a single day were broke by the amount realized on the first day:—$14,177.75; and the total of the sale is the greatest amount ever realized for five consecutive days: $37.859.21. The amounts realized on the several days were as follows:

First day	$14,177.74
Second day	12,885.96
Third day	7,784.15
Fourth day	1,570.92
Fifth day	1,446.44
Total	$37,859.21

The notable prices realized were for the following lots:

No. 1.	"N. E" shilling	50.00
" 2.	Willow tree shilling	35.00
" 12	Oak tree three pence	32 00
" 20	Pine tree shilling	28.00
" 32	Lord Baltimore shilling	33.00
" 33	Lord Baltimore sixpence	22.50
" 97	(1737-39) Granby token	180.00
" 112	(1776) New Hampshire cent	210.00
" 114	An unique piece, not definitely attributed (The limit bid on this piece was $450.)	220.00
Lot 396—	1792 Washington cent	85.00
" 418—	1796 Indian peace, medals, set (V. M. Brand)	120.00
" 575—	1877 $50 U. S. pattern. copper (J. C. Mitchelson)	39.00
" 576—	Same small head, (H. Chapman)	38.00
" 592—	1879 $4, gold "stella"	60.00

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" 608—1885, lettered edge, patterd dollar, silver	17.00
" 626—179b, $10 gold (V. M. Brand)	30.00
" 630—1797 $10 gold, 5 stars, before bust	250.00
" 666—1824 $5 gold (S. H. Chapman)	120.00
" 667—1825 $5 gold (T. L. Elder)	62.50
" 668—1826 $5 gold (V. M. Brand	60.00
" 1340—1792, Half dime (V. M. Brand)	23.00
" 1350—1796 Half dime (V. M. Brand)	44.00
" 1473—1793 Cent wreath, very fine	50.00
" 1474—1793 Cent wreath, uncirculated	75.00
" 1487—1794 Cent, Hays No. 46	52.50
" 1518—1799 Cent	41.50
" 1540—1805 Cent	46.50
" 1671—1794 ½ cent	27.00
" 1675—1794 ½ cent	24.00
" 1678—1795 ½ cent	26.00
" 1752—1836 ½ cent	50.00
" 1752—1840 ½ cent	52.00
" 1754—1841 ½ cent	35.00
" 1756—1843 ½ cent	115.00
" 1862—1850 $5 Baldwin & Co	125.00
" 1867—1852 $20 U. S. Assay	125.00
" 1886—1855 $50, gold, round, Wass, Molitor & Co	250.00
" 2919—Canadian Medal	33.00
" 2938—1814 Nova Scotia, tokens	44.00
" 2966—1787 Pacific Expedition medal	24 00

(For further prices see July Numismatist pg. 198 and 199.)

Philadelphia, July 1, 1907.

A. C. Roussel, a prominent numismatist and numismatic publisher of Montreal is dead. He was No. 336 in the Association. We have no further particulars.

A. O. Stimers (No. 627) station agent of Essex, Ontario, lately suffered a severe injury in the wreck of his station from the explosion of a car of nitroglycerine. Several were killed outright and considerable destruction of adjacent property resulted.

Geo. A. Wolf, 1617 Thirteenth St., Altoona, Pa., and E. C. Spader, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, would be awfully glad to pay for a copy each of our January 1907 issue. Who will accommodate them?

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The Discovery of Columbus by the Numismatists.

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American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 1033 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator—Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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For Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, & District of Columbia, Milton P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Michigan, Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky. Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, Ohio.

For Wisconsin, Illinois. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Nebraska & Kansas, Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

For Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California, Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas & Oklahoma, B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

For Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Islands and Newfoundland, Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q.

For Ontario and Western Canada, S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont.

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Report of Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

344, J. H. Clapp.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the sectretary. If no objections are received prior to Sept. 20, 1907, they will be declared elected to membership.

Charles Blumenschein, 1100 West 51st. St., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green & Virgil M. Brand.
W. O, Staab, 505 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Brenneman, 6857 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
C. F. Wingfield, 6319 Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
George B. Ward, 1725 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Vouchers: Theophile E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.
W. W. C. Wilson, 111 Crescent St., Montreal, Can.
Vouchers: C. E. Belanger, & P. O. Tremblay.
F. L. Eddy, Lock Box 392, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Vouchers: George F. Heath and Theophile E. Leon.
L. Payne, Nederland, Texas.
Vouchers: George F. Heath and B. Max Mehl.
J. Milnor Brown, 1441 West 29th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Vouchers: George F. Heath and F. A. Hassler.
W. R. Perry, 119 East Castle St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Vouchers: E. Hallenbeck and A. R. Frey.
Albert Christofferson, Promised Land, L. I , N. Y.
Frederick Stevens, Pleasure Plains, S. I., N. Y.
Vouchers: George F. Heath and C. H. Imhoff.
Anton Heitmuller, 608 14th St.. Washington, D. C.
Vouchers: B. H. Collins, George F. Heath and A. B. Ragan.
George Burton, 1617 East Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vouchers: George F. Heath and Milton P. Lyons.
H. C. Laible, Ladder Co. No. 11, cor. Riopille and Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Vouchers: George F. Heath and J. M. Henderson.
N. P. Gifford and J. W. Lyday 153 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.
Vouchers; Henderson, King, Coover and Heath.
B. F. Dutton, Chester Hill O.
Vouchers: Messrs. Leon and Stevens.
C. H. Hoffhine M. D. 1478, Neil Ave., Columbus, O.
Vouchers: Messrs. Henderson and Coover.
Robert B. Whitselt, 529 Broadway, Logansport Ind.
Felix Shyers, Braddock, Pa.
Mitchel Baker, 4108 Prairie Ave., Chicago Ill.

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Walter S. Chattin, 13 So. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. J. Blacklock, 7016 Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Geo. P. Gray, Sabina, O.
Vouchers: The Convention.
B. H. Santon. Des Moines, Iowa.
Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Topley.

CORRECTIONS IN MEMBERSHIP LIST.

37 D. C. Wismer, No. Wales, Pa.
15 Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
90 W. E. H. Merritt, 1403 H. St., Washington, D. C.
446 S. M. Thomson, 128 Colburne St., Brantford, Ont.
359 Enos C. Verkler, Box 309, Chicago, Ill.
710 G. N. Neise, Foreman's Bros. Bank, LaSalle & Madison Ave., Chicago.
767 August Pleiss, Schlitz Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
895 Louis DeRoy, 643 Smithfield St., Pittsbtrg, Pa.
651 Alex N. Hanline, 23-25 So. Howard St , Baltimore, Md.
628 Walter G. Jenness, 99 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.
791 Jno. A. Wood, 66 Burton St., Hamilton, Ont.
785 E. H. Adams, 160 E. 85th St., New York, N. Y.
788 Lumen S. Drowne, 259 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Henry Chapman was the Voucher for Mr. Walter N. Yate's application not Mr. S. H. Chapman as printed.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass. Aug., 21, 1907.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 43rd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Aug. 2nd, Mr. T. E. Leon presiding. The following members were present: Mr. Carey, Mr. W. F. Dunham, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Brand, Mr. Jaeger, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Excell, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Leon, Mr. Blumenschein, Dr. Merrill, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sorensen and Mr. Green.

Dr. C. T. Stovall, Mr. Harry F. Williams and Mr. Henry C. Post were elected to membership.

The meeting was essentially an exhibition night and the members responded generously by bringing some of their favorite pieces, the time being spent pleasantly and profitably in a general mumismatic discussion. The principal exhibitors were Dr. Merrill, Mr. Brand, Mr. Leon and Mr. Excell.

Magazines received since last meeting were The Numismatist for July and August: Spinks Numismatic circular; Numismatische Correspondenz and Numismatischer Verkehr for July; and The Philatelic West for June. Price List No. 5 was also received from The St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

It was remarked that the true numismatic spirit was manifested from the fact of fifteen members attending the August meeting.

Adjourned to meet Sept. 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

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St. Gaudens Passes Away.

Concord, N. H., August 3.—Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, died at his summer home in Cornish, N. H., soon after 7 o'clock to-night. He had been failing rapidly during the past week, but the end came suddenly at the last. He was at work in his studio yesterday.

At the bedside were Mrs. St. Gaudens, his son, Homer St. Gaudens, and his wife, and Mrs. Nichols, a sister of Mrs. St. Gaudens.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, one of the leaders in the modern school of sculpture, was born in Dublin, Ireland. While yet an infant he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in New York, and since that time, though he has lived abroad a considerable portion of his life, America has claimed him as her own. Although the greater part of his artistic education was received in the French school, Saint-Gaudens assimilated much that was distinctly American, and his masterpiece on subjects taken from history entitle him to a place higher perhaps than that of any native-born sculptor in representing the true color of the American national mind.

While the reputation of this great artist will mainly rest upon his ability and success as a sculptor the numismatist will remember that there was another side to his genius and believes that his small medallions with portraits will some day later even higher rank, also his plaques and busts. Such are his low relief portraits of R. L. Stevenson, the author; President Woolsey of Yale, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Schuyler van Rensselaer, and Mrs. C. C. Beaman; his busts of Bishop Phillips Brooks of Boston and William M. Evarts. Unfortunately he has done little for the medallic art, though the Columbus medal, the Franklin and the Washington are in part his design.

As most numismatists know Mr. St. Gaudens was the artist who designed the new and proposed gold coins of which preliminary patterns have been struck at the mint and this was no doubt the last work of his life. These designs, while approved by the President, must still be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint before the work of issue begins.

Coins By St. Gaudens Unsuitable For Mint.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Designs for coins to be minted in this city, which Augustus St. Gaudens, the distinguished sculptor, made shortly before his death, have been found unsuitable in their present shape for execution with the machinery in use at the mint. Hence, contrary to a current report, the government has not accepted any of them.

The general approval which was expressed by the President is not conclusive in an official sense. The law requires that they shall be accepted by the

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secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint before being adopted.

The projection of the figures upon the coins is too high for convenience of handling at banks or other large business establishments. Coins cannot be well "stacked" unless one will lie perfectly flat and snug upon another, and this is impossible where the bas reliefs in the middle are higher than the rim. A pile of the St. Gaudens coins would topple over.

It was Saint Gaudens' idea, which found especial favor with President Roosevelt, to return to the classical style of coinage. Ancient coins are most remarkable for the projection of the sculptured form. But in the ancient world banking and the handling of immense sums of money in the manner of to-day were unknown.

The designs made by St. Gaudens have been pronounced extremely beautiful. The American Numismatic Society has urgently advocated a more artistic scheme of coinage than that which has been in use in the United States for a half century or more. St. Gaudens, under the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the new coinage, retained the chief general characteristics of the old pieces, but gave them an artistic realization.

Dr. Albert A. Norris, Acting Superintendent of the Mint, said that specimens of the eagle only had been made for submission to the authorities. The metal press at the Mint was used for this purpose, because owing to the excessive relief it would be impossible to employ a regular coin process. The pattern for the eagle and double eagle were sent back to New York, and it is understood that Mr. Herring, who was Saint Gauden's principal assisstant in his studio, is now altering them to suit the requirements of the Government. The model for a new cent piece has not been approved at the Mint.

The Saint-Gaudens design for new gold coins has been rejected because it is impossible to pile the coins neatly. And so many people, you know are piling theirs away nowadays—Washington Post.

The New Mint of the Dominion will Soon Begin Operation

Ottawa, July 30.—The Canadian royal mint, which is the first mint, outside the capital of the empire to be designated "Royal" is expected to be completed in November next. At present all Canadian coins are minted in London, but after November they will be turned out at the Ottawa mint. The profit, which is at present nearly half a million dollars, will then accrue to the Dominion government. Dr. Bonar, the recently appointed deputy master of the royal mint, will return to England shortly and will take up his residence in Ottawa this fall. The experts who will have actual charge of the coinage will be brought out from England, but the bulk of the employees will

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be Canadians. All the machinery, except that for the actual minting has been manufactured in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 8—It is probable that with the opening of the branch of the royal mint here in November or December next a new nickel penny may be introduced into the Canadian coinage. It is felt there is need for a penny piece in Canada, and a nickel coin worth two cents would not have the disadvantages in respect to cumbersome size and weight which necessitated the discarding of the old copper penny. The use of nickel in the Canadian coinage would also afford another convenient market for the large nickel areas now being exploited at Cobalt. The new mint will employ about 60 men, and will turn out between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 coins per year. At present the British mint is turning out on the average about 16,000,000 Canadian coins per year.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17.—When the Canadian branch of the royal mint begins making coins in November it will have to start with metal purified in the United States, because there are no smelters or refineries in Canada capable of reducing gold and silver ores sufficiently for coinage purposes.

It was decided when work was begun on the branch mint that a refinery and smelter should be erected here, especially because it was delared that the profits on the coinage of Canadian silver would average 50 per cent, and, apart from the sentimental value of having a Canadian mint, it thus would be a source of considerable revenue to the country. No steps have been taken, however, as yet to provide a refinery, and it is, essential that ore for the coinage of silver should be refined by what is known as the electrolytic process. Impure metal would make the coins brittle.

The result of this condition of things is that when the mint opens silver will have to be sent to the United States, there refined and shipped back to this country, entailing a heavy expence, so that the profits of coinage will be almost wiped out.

Expect Early Correction.

It is probable that no time will be lost in correcting the remissness, because it is felt that the people of Canada will not be content to see the new mint, which is admittedly the most up-to-date in the world, deprived of both its sentimental and material value. One million ounces of silver will be required at the mint in November, all of which will have to be refined in the United States.

It is proposed to strike a new Canadian coin of the value of 2 cents and made of nickle. Some of the Canadian bankers do not seem impressed with the proposition. There may be danger of confusion, as in the case of the silver 20-cent piece, which has been withdrawn from circulation. It is pointed out that toward the Rocky Mountains and in western Canada coppers and pennies are seldom used, and there seems to be no need for a small nickle coin.

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We are unable longer to furnish volumes for 1904, 1905 and 1906. Subscriptions for 1907 must begin with current number. New subscriptions for 1908 will be furnished the balance of this year gratis. Though we have but few of some of these volumes, we can still supply 1894 to 1903 (both inclusive) postpaid at the regular subscription rate.

We shall soon receive into our ranks our nine hundredth member and our one thousandth will not be far off when the wheels begin to revolve after our September session. To be sure we have less than half that number of paid up members at this time but they are coming back. A member is never lost because he drops out. Past experience has always shown that with many the light may flicker, grow dim and almost die out, still the fires never entirely die, the proper numismatic force, correctly applied, can always fan these flickering lights into flame and so we hold, and have ever held, that one who has been inoculated with the numismatic microbe is never dead until physically dead. We are therefore continually finding these numismatic wanderers by the wayside leaving the weeds of neglect, the rocks of indifference, and the barren fields of don't care and returning to the green fields and pastures for

As long as the light holds out to burn,
The wandering numismatist will return;

And rest assured we are glad to have you come back. While our main efforts have always been to gather in the new and start them on the pleasant numismatic way, at the same time we are still more pleased at the return of a prodigal to his own.

This issue will fall into the hands of many who have been absent from us during this and perhaps past years. You have been missing the best years of the Numismatist and the Association. The demands have been so great upon us that we cannot now supply these missing volumes for you through our issues for 1907 have been the largest in our history. We now cordially invite you to come back into the field by sending in your subscription for 1908, and by doing it now you will have no cause to regret your neglect later on, as many now are doing. If an old member of the association the doing of this will reinstate you.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED.—"Pine tree" silver coins all varieties. state condition and price which must be reasonable. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—Massachussetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—Confederate and Georgia State bills, crisp to fine, singly or whole sale and C. S. A. stamps, also a Mexican gold dollar, and a Spanish Doubloon. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED—Rare U. S. coins in exchange for rare U. S. and Foreign stamps. I especially want U. S. half cents and gold dollars. Have a 90c-1869, Lincoln for some one. Erle C. Farra, Box 36, Lancaster, Kentucky.

WANTED—Indiana paper money also Colonial paper money. Will pay best cash price. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

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WANTED—1 and 3 dollar gold pieces, will give fractional currency in other coins, S. K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—North Bridgewater, Mass. state bank bills. Frank C. Davis, Riverside Cal.

WANTED—Will pay good prices for any of the following in fine condition. Confederate state notes Sept. 2, 1861 $10 Female and Eagle. Confederate State note Sept. 2, 1861 $5 Indian Princess. Florida Treasury, $500 Ceres seated, in red. Virginia Treasury, $50, bust of John Tyler. Virginia Treasury, $100, bust of Washington. Any quantity wanted for cash or will give coins and rare notes in exchange. Also want any Texas Treasury notes or broken bank bills issued by northern or western banks. Chas. A. Powell, Box 197, Richmond, Pa.

WANTED—Medals of Marshalls Ney and Macdonald. Harold Banning, 200 West High St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—The names of all collectors in the United States who are interested in the issues of Paper Money prior to 1862: I am not a dealer and have nothing to sell, so send me your name with the number of pieces of paper money in your collection. Address Arthur B. Coover, 194 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, O.

WANTED—Gold, silver and copper coins. Venetian especially Ocellas—any of the early Popes—Florence of Tuscany during Gonfalonieri and Medici periods. None but very fine or fine condition coins wanted. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

To EXCHANGE:—Uncirculated $3.00 gold pieces of 1878 for other dates not in my collection. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.

WANTED—Gold Coin; buy or sell, U. S. and Foreign. Curious of all kinds, Prehistoric Pottery from Missouri mounds, large collection. Brass candle sticks of 17th century, rare collection. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon $5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E Cleveland, Ohio.

To EXCHANGE—A demi Louis D'or, Louis XV, 1735; Frederick D'or 1778 and 1867 $3.00 gold, in very fine condition for old books in German, French, Spanish or English pertaining to America; or will purchase the same for cash. Send lists to Ralph Sachs, 60 E. 80th St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—To purchase two unpriced catalogues for the Harlan P. Smith sale of May 8, 9, 10, 11, 1906. To exchange: Bretons numbers 589, 610, 615, 618, 619, 627 629, 630, 631, 638, 648, 651, 660, 746, 750, 752, 755, 756, 901 and 902. All good to fine, for Breton No. 729. Will pay a cash difference for a good specimen. Address J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED—Catalog or any kind of literature on American or Mexican Store cards. Write J. C. Kilburn, Ark.

WANTED—The following Canadian coins in fine condition: Breton's 722, 726, 728, 729, 730, bowsprit below A, 731 copper, 954, 998, and 1007 large head.

To EXCHANGE—Breton's 510, 512, 514, 515, 562, 655, 682, 717, 725, 728, 734, 751, 754, 766, 899 and 913; mostly good to uncirculated. J. E. Carswell, care of Bell Telephone Co. London, Ontario.

To EXCHANGE—Some over 250 coins for Store Cards, or will pay cash for the same. J. C. Kilburn, Kilburn, Ark.

"Hope that you will continue many years to give the numismatic world the benefit of your monthly budget of news." S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

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To EXCHANGE:—A new Chapter Penny Geneseo Chapter No. 12 bronze, fifty cent size; for others of equal value. J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED:—For Cash Money, Cincinnati Paper Money. Bank Notes, Wild Cat Currency, Shinplasters, Encased Postage Stamps, Card Money. War Tokens, Bank Note or Paper Money Detectors, anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address Henry Clay Ezekiel, 335 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

"I cannot live without the Numismatist. It is the greatest medicine I ever took. It is like rare coins, we cannot get enough of it." J. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.

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FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

To EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED—To purchase a *very good* 1793 Liberty cap and a fine 1799 U. S. cent. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers and collectors having U. S. coins or fractional currency for sale. C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—U. S. cents in very fine or uncirculated condition. All dates. To exchange: Gold dollars, 1888, in uncirculated condition for others not in my collection. J. M. Henderson, 13½ N. State St.. Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED:—Silver dollars; 1795 to 1803. Hslf Dollars; 1795 to 1808. State price when you write. R. E. Davis, 219 Main St., LaFayette, Ind.

To EXCHANGE:—1. 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich. Uncirculated, unsigned and uncut: for others not iu my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

"Got to have it. Last always seems best." W. B. Speer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

To EXCHANGE:—A nice line of Confederate Bonds, many denominations and issues, for Lincoln Medals or anything pretaining to Lincoln; ribbon badges especially desired. Will also pay cash for any on the above. Robert R. King, L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, Pa.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

To EXCHANGE—Fractional currency and Confederate currency; gold and copper coins, and old auction sale coin catalogues for the same. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

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WANTED:—To purchase $1 and $3 gold at reasonable prices. Also Nebraska bills not in my collection. Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Communion Tokens. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

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During the short time I have been a member of the A. N. A. I have increased my collection materially through my connection with the society besides making a number of very pleasant acquaintances, take it all in all, it has been one of the best investments I have ever made. Robert P. King, Erie, Pa.

"I enjoy every number of the Numismatist." C. W. Cowell, Denver, Col.

WANTED:—To correspond with anyone interested in Masonic Mark Pennies. Will buy, sell or exchange. Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill

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THE NUMISMATIST

October-November
1907

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

Geo. F. Heath, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XX No. 10-11

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The Numismatist.

A Monthly Journal For The Coin Collectors,
And Official Bulletin Of

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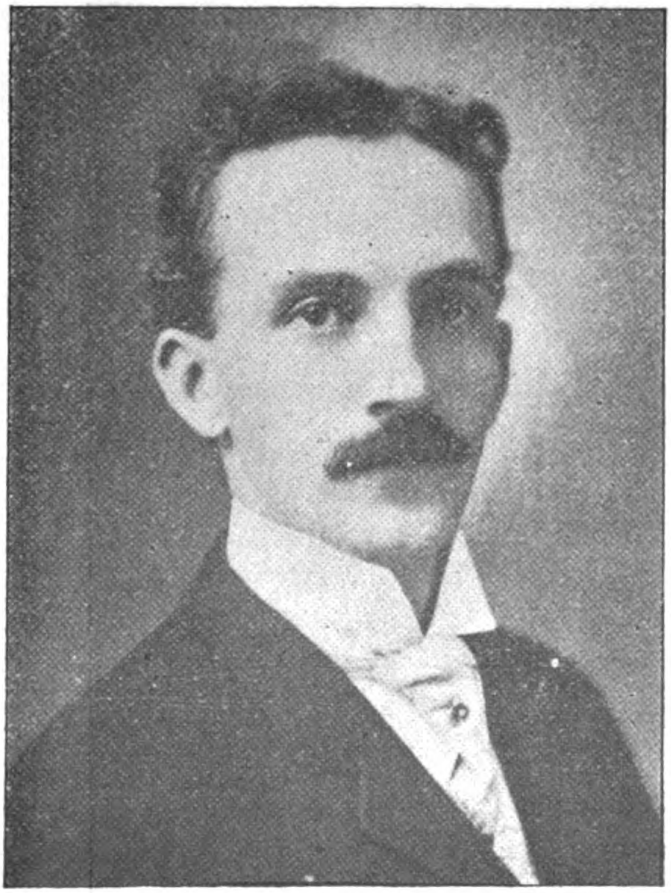
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICH., OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1907. NO. 10-11



Farran Zerbe, President elect, A. N. A.

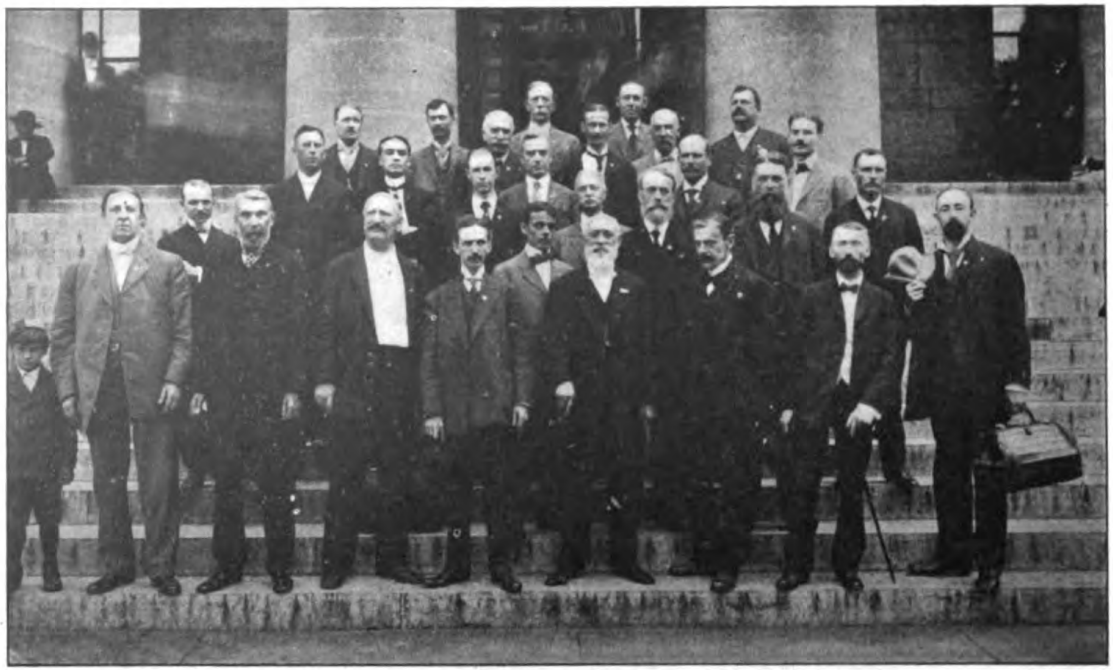
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CONVENTION GROUP, A. N. A. COLUMBUS, O.

First row: Messrs. Gies, Wright, Heath, Zerbe, Wood, King, Frey, Green, Leon.
Second row: Messrs. Yawger, Schwartz, S. H. & H. Chapman, Granberg.
Third row: Messrs. Ginn, Elder, Duffield, Williams, Misner.
Back row: Messrs. Clark, Coover, Marcuson, Keech, Walworth, Mitchelson, Buck, Whitsett, Henderson,

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American Numismatic Association.

THE CONVENTION. FIRST SESSION.

The convention for 1907 of the American Numismatic Association was held at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Ohio State Numismatic Society and the Columbus Numismatic Society.

A meeting of the Board of Governors was held at 3 p. m. Monday afternoon in one of the rooms of the Neil House.

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE CONVENTION.

A. N. A. Members.

E. H. Adams, New York City,
Henrie E. Buck, Delaware. O.
Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chas. M. Clark, Braddock, Pa.
Arthur B. Coover, Columbus, O.
Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
B. F. Dutton, Chester Hill, O.
Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
Albert R. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. P. Gifford, Columbus, O.
H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.
Geo. P. Gray, Sabina, O.
Dr. Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O
Dr. C. H. Hoffhine, Columbus, Ohio
Chas. T. Keech, Columbus, O.
Robt. T King, Columbus, O.
Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.
John Lyday, Columbus, O.
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, O.
C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.
Jos. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Ct.
E. E. Parker, Columbus, O.
Geo. J. Schwartz, Wcoster, O.
A. W. Walworth, Cleveland, O.
D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.
Robt. B. Whitsett, Logansport, Ind.
Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.
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Harry H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

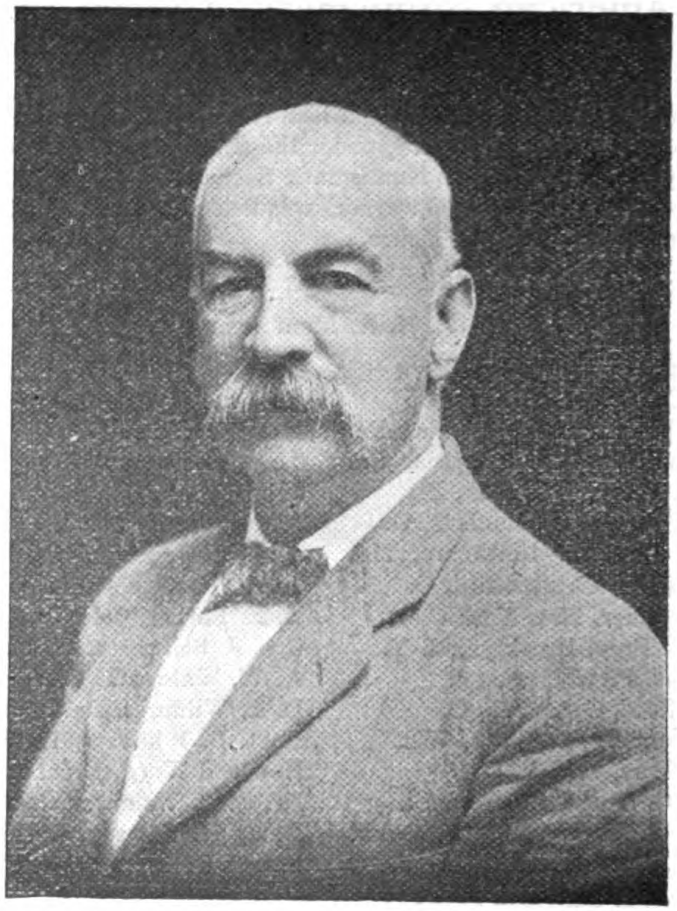
The following members of the Ohio State Society not members of the A. N. A. were present.

G. F. Mansell, G. W. Giebelhouse, Dr. J. N. Smith,
Chas. E. Radebaugh, M. L. Stophlet.

The first regular meeting of the American Numismatic Association was called to order at 10:30 a. m. in the Assembly rooms of the Columbus Board of Trade building, Pres. A. R. Frey in the chair.

A committee on Credentials was appointed and consisted of Messrs. Heath, chairman; Zerbe, Wood, H. Chapman & Leon. President Frey then addressed the meeting and announced that three names must not be considered for office: Mr. Marcuson of Cleveland and Mr. Moritz of New York, both of whom had requested that their names be withdrawn. President Frey then added that the third name was his own, that he must not be considered as a candidate. He wished all those intending to cast their votes for him to vote in favor of Mr. Dunham of Chicago.

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HON. HENRI E. BUCK.
President Ohio State Numismatic Society.

The Corresponding Secretary was then called upon to read his report, which is as follows:

Mr. President and members of the American Numismatic Association: I herewith hand you my report as Corrresponding Secretary.

The numerical strength of the American Numismatic Association September 3, 1907, is

2 Honorary Members.

421 Ordinary members whose dues are paid.

I am unable to state the exact number of members that were in the Association Jan. 1, 1905 the date I assumed the office of Secretary. But in October of

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that year there were 418 members on the rolls of the Society. This list includes a number whose dues had then recently expired. The number of members as given this date includes only those whose dues are paid to date. About fifty more can be added to this list whose dues have but recently expired but who have not as yet paid up.

During the year 1905, 144 new members were admitted.

During the year 1906, 57 new members were admitted.

From Jan. 1, 1907 to date, 51 new members have been admitted, or 252 new members from Jan. 1, 1905 to date.

With much regard I have to announce the death of the following members:

Frank Anderson,
Frank Sherman Benson,
J. M. Clapp,
Geo. M. Delany.
Wm. E. S. Fales,
E. J. Pardee,
A. C. Roussell,
I. W. Wales.

In July 1905 an initiation fee of 50 cents for all new members was adopted and put into effect two months later. The initiation fee is the only money that the Association receives. The dollar for annual dues is paid over to the editor of the Numismatist for free distribution of copies to all members.

In Sept. 1905 membership certificates were inaugurated. These have been sent out to all members that have paid their initiation fees since Sept. 1905 and have been supplied to all members admitted before that date on request and accompanied with a fee of 10 cents.

On June 15th of this year, the new Constitution and by-laws went into effect. One of the chief features of this Constitution is the provision for local Secretaries. Seven have already been appointed for the United States and two for Canada. I trust that the members will concur in these appointments and elect them at this Convention.

HOWLAND WOOD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1907.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Gentlemen:

I herewith submit my statement of account with the Association, covering the period between January 1st, 1905 and September 1st, 1907.

Dr

To balance on hand...	$83.79
To Initiation Fees received from Secretary Wood.....	66.00
To cash received from Secretary Wood.....	5.00
Total receipts,	$154.79

Cr.

By vouchers in my hands for expenditures, Jan. 1905, Sept. 1907 ...	$31.15
Total balance in my hands September 1st, 1907	123.64

Vouchers and detailed statements on file with the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. F. HEATH, Treasurer.

Monroe, Sept. 1st, 1907

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The Librarian was called upon to give his report. This report which is very extensive, and is a catalogue of all the books and pamphlets in the library of the Association, will appear in a subsequent number of the Numismatist. Following the reading of these reports a motion was made and carried to embody all these reports in the minutes.

Pres. Frey then called upon the chairman of the committee on Improving the Coins in the Mint Collection. Dr. Wright the chairman, replied that Mr. Zerbe, one of the commitee, and in whose hands the matter had been placed on account of his facilities for seeing the Mint officials, would reply. Mr. Zerbe responded and stated that two years after the committee had been instructed in the matter, it had been placed in his hands, and that some time later he was asked by the American Numismatic Society of New York for a paper. He read one entitled "The Improvement of the Mint Cabinet," and the Society's good offices were solicited to that end Mr. Zerbe then went on to say, that he was sorry that the initial efforts did not come from the A. N. A., but that he was pleased to report that his paper read before the New York Society lead to the appointment of a committee by that society, and after preparing resolutions and recommendations, presented them to the President.

Mr. Elder as secretary of this committee being present was asked to give further information on the subject under the head of New Business to be taken up next day.

Dr. Wright moved that the old committee appointed by the A. N. A. at St. Louis be discharged. The motion was seconded and carried.

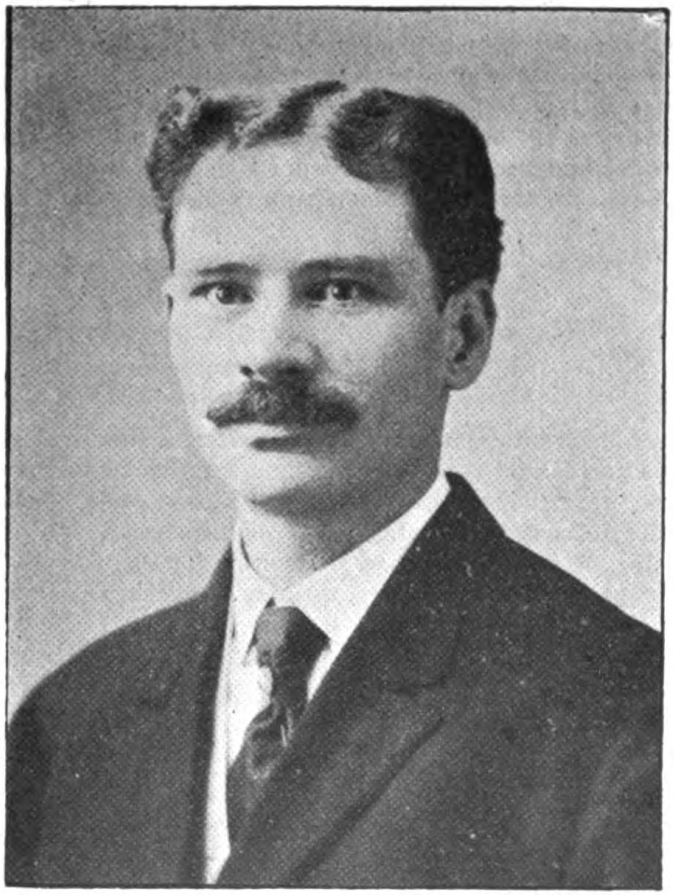
Pres. Frey then read the following proposals for Honorary Members together with the names of the proposers.

Fitting recognition should long ago have been taken in this country of some of those workers in what were once unknown fields, but which are now, owing to their tireless efforts, charted and comprehensible. Students of early Canadian & West Indian numismatics are under a great debt to the author of L'Histoire monetaire des Colonies Franchises, the veteran numismatist, *Ernest Elias Zay* of Paris, France, and we the undersigned, with great pleasure propose his name for Honorary Membership in our Association. Mr. Zay stands alone as the great authority on French Colonial coins. Though an old man, he is to day as ardent a worker as he ever was, and is still adding to the world's knowledge many new facts about colonial coins, especially those very complex ones the counterstamped West Indian pieces.

Howland Wood,	A. R. Frey,	Wm. F. Beller,
Henry C. Miller,	S. Oettinger.	B. P. Wright.
Farrran Zerbe.		

Mr. Zay is not the only European that has done our work for us, for we consider the study of all this hemisphere's coins our work. Other faithful workers across the ocean have made exhaustive studies of American Numismatics. There have appeared from time to time during the past few year

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DR. J. M. HENDERSON.
Secretary Columbus Numismatic Society.

several volumes of scholarly and painstaking research on the coinages of Brazil, both as a Portuguese Colony and as an independent nation: volumes so vast in their scheme, so perfect in their technical makeup and their printing that any nation would be proud to claim them as a monument to their coinage.

We the undersigned are glad to present to you for Honorary Membership in this society *Julio Meili* of Zurich, Switzerland, the author of the Coinages of Brazil.

Howland Wood,	Josiah B. Chase, Jr.,	A. R. Frey
Wm. F. Beller,	Henry C. Miller,	S. Oettinger
B. P. Wright	Farran Zerbe.	

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A book so well written and so exhaustive that no second volume of the same subject has ever appeared, or is likely to appear in the future, so little could be added to the original material, is one that gives evidence to the author's diligent study. Thirty odd years have gone by and "The Early Coins of America" still stands forth today as the standard reference book for our Colonial coins.

We the undersigned respectfully submit the name of Sylvester S. Crosby of Cambridge, Mass., for Honorary Membership in the American Numismatic Association.

Howland Wood,	Josiah B. Chase Jr.,	H. E. Morey
A. R. Frey,	Wm. F. Beller,	Henry C. Miller
Thomas L. Elder,	S. Oettenger,	E. Smith
B. P. Wright,	Farran Zerbe.	

Though not a collector, but what is far greater, a numismatist, one who for years has steadfastly kept the standard of numismatics in this country on a high scholarly plane, often alone in his fight for the higher ideals of our science, we think the editor of the American Journal of Numismatics, *William T. R. Marvin* of Brookline, Mass., is worthy of recognition for the work he has done, and we heartily propose him as a Honorary member of our organization.

Howland Wood,	Josiah B. Chase, Jr.,	H. E. Morey,
A. R. Frey,	Wm. F. Beller,	Henry C. Miller,
Thomas L. Elder,	S. Oettinger,	E. Smith,
B. P. Wright,	Farran Zerbe.	

In as much as
Carl C. Wiebe,
of Hamburg, 23,
Germany,

Has, for years been a faithful worker for the upbuilding of the science of numismatics, particularly the branch relative to Masonics, it is but fitting that our association recognize such painstaking and scholarly research, therefore, we, the undersigned are pleased to present to you the name of Carl C. Wiebe as an Honorary Member of the Association.

B. P. Wright,	Geo. F. Heath,	A. R. Frey
Howland Wood,	Farran Zerbe,	F. G. Duffield
A. C. Gies		

In view of the fact that Mr. Robt. T. King has for the greater part of his life been a faithful worker in our science, we, as an Association, desire to express our appreciation of such long continued efforts, and beg him to accept an Honorary Membership in this Association.

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B. P. Wright, Farran Zerbe, A. R. Frey
Howland Wood, Geo. F. Heath

All the above proposals were voted upon and made unanimous. The Corresponding Secretary was appointed to notify these new Honorary Members.

Mr. Robert T. King who was present arose and thanked the Association and those present for the honor conferred upon him.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee on the Care and Preservation of Coins. The motion was seconded and carried, the appointments to be taken up under new business. Discussion of other committees was taken up also, the details of which were voted to be put under new business.

A vote of thanks was then extended to Dr. J. M. Henderson, the Ohio State Numismatic Society and the Columbus Numismatic Society. The motion was made and unanimously adopted.

The Roll was then called and 28 members were found to be present. The meeting was then adjourned and the members proceeded to the State House where the Convention photograph was taken.

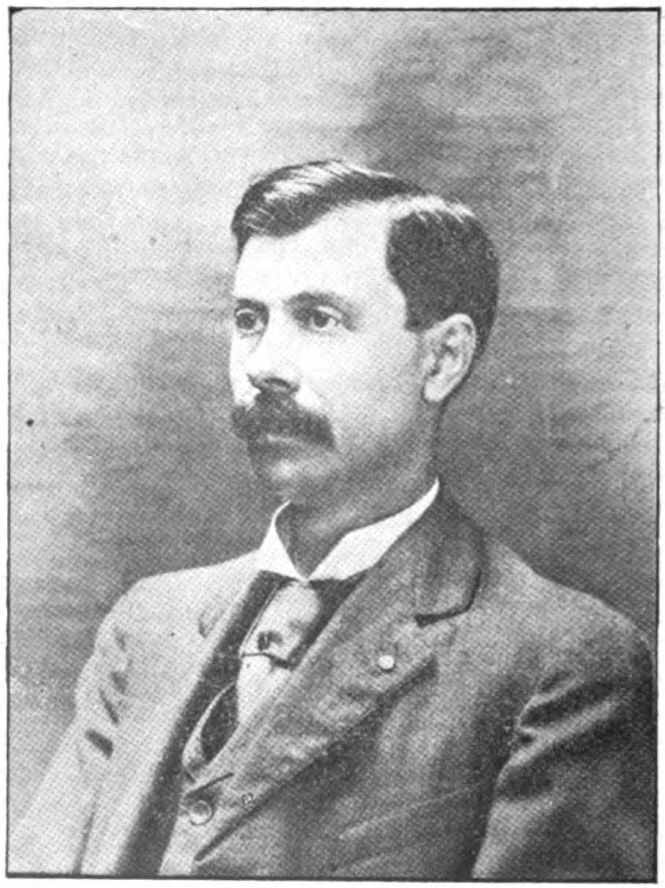
Public Exhibition.

The afternoon of Tuesday Sept. 3, was given over to the public. The program included an exhibition of coins by the members, the Columbus Society having provided a number of cases for the display of coins, and an educational lecture by Mr. Zerbe. The public availed themselves of the opportunity of attending this public session and the convention room was crowded during the afternoon.

The exhibitors were as follows:

Dr. Ben G. Green, Collection of encased postage stamps.
Mr. A. R. Frey, Obsidional coins.
Dr. B. P. Wright, Masonic badges, jewels and medals.
Mr A. C. Gies, half dollars and cents.
Mr. H. O. Granberg, Pioneer gold, conceded by all to be the best exhibit shown.
Mr. Howland Wood, Odd Oriental and West Indian coins.
Mr. S. H. Chapman, Fine specimens of Greek and United States' coins.
Mr. Henry Chapman, Fine specimens from all countries.
Mr. Thos. L. Elder, Collection showing the superiority of foreign coins over our own coinage.
Mr. Chas. M. Clark, Fractional currency.
Mr. Theo. E. Leon, Swedish plate money.
Mr. S. C. Stevens, Fractional currency.
Mr. A. B. Coover, Notes of odd denomination.
Mr. B. Max Mehl, Territorial gold.
Mr. Robt. T. King, Various coins, tokens, and rubber money.
Mr. Farran Zerbe, Coins and paper money illustrating the money of the world, from earliest time to present day, also a collection of miniatures and an elaborately 18th. Cent. gold watch.

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PROF. A. B. COOVER.
Curator Ohio State Numismatic Society.

Mr. Zerbe's lecture on "The Appreciation of Money" took up the following points. Why we appreciate money and what causes that apppeciation. Money may be of any material, in any form, with or without inscription, and, it is good money just as soon and as long as it is appreciated at an established value, by a sufficient number within a given territory. Mr. Zerbe then sketched briefly the development of money from its origin, through each stage to the present day, and then concluded with the aims, purpose and achievements of the numismatic student.

In the evening Dr. Ben G. Green of Chicago held his 32nd auction sale in the Convention rooms.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The second regular meeting of the Convention was called to order at 10:30 in the Convention rooms. Pres. Frey in the chair. Twenty-five members were present.

The following committees were appointed.

On Revision of the Constitution and By-laws.

Mr. H. Wood, Chairman.

Mr. Farran Zerbe.

The committee to have power to appoint a third member.

On Care and Preservation of Coins.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman.

Mr. Henry Chapman.

Mr. A. G. Heaton.

The committee to have power to appoint two more members.

On Badge.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman.

Mr. Henry Chapman.

Mr. A. C. Gies.

The committee to have power to appoint two more members.

The matter of a badge was then discussed and the following suggestions were made:—To have bars attached to the badge for each convention the wearer has attended. To use some other design than the lamp now on the seal. To make use of the design on some Greek or American Colonial coin. To have an enamel or medallic badge.

On a Uniform Standard for Classifying the Condition of Coins.

This committee to carry on and perfect the scheme Mr. Wood advanced on the previous evening.

Mr. Henry Chapman, Chairman.

Messrs. S. H. Chapman, Thos. L. Elder, Howland Wood, D. A. Williams, W. F. Dunham, Virgil M. Brand, H. O. Granberg and Dr. B. P. Wright.

Mr. Elder then spoke on the subject of new coinage, this matter having been put over from the previous day. His remarks in brief were as follows:—The American Numismatic Society of New York has already taken action on the subject of suggesting the artistic improvement of the United States coinage, and has sent its resolutions to the President, which resolutions the President has acknowledged, and had stated that he had asked for a report from the Treasury Dept. which has been submitted. This report together with an additional letter from the President asking for further comment has been received by the committee of the New York Society. Mr. Elder then went on to say that the A. N. A. should not be behind the other societies, and that it should take the matter up as well, for probably a new coinage of silver will be but a question of time. Mr. Elder concluded his remarks by praising the New York Sun, as being the greatest collectors' newspaper in the United States, and paid a tribute to its numismatic expert, Mr. E. H. Adams.

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Dr. Wright then brought forward a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the proper government officials, relative to making an improvement in our national coinage.

The committee on the Improvement of the Design on Our National Coinage.

Mr. Thos. L. Elder, Chairman.

Mrs. S. H. Chapman, Secretary.

Dr. J. E. Waitt, Messrs. Theo. E. Leon, A. G. Heaton, and E. H. Adams.

This committee to have power to appoint two more members.

The following resolution was then made: Resolved that the American Numismatic Association hereby tender their sincere thanks to the Columbus Board of Trade for the kind and courteous interest manifested in the aims of our organization. A vote of thanks was then made to the janitors of the building and a collection was taken up for them.

Mr. Henry Chapman proposed that the next convention be held in a year's time at Philadelphia. Discussion then arose as to whether the present Board of Governors had the power to fix the date and the place of the next convention. The question was determined in the affirmative and a majority of the Board being present, Philadelphia was determined upon for the next convention. The approximate date to be either the latter part of September or the first part of October, 1908, the exact date to be decided upon later.

Motion was then made to adjourn until 3:30 the same afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The final session of the A. N. A. Convention was called to order in the Convention room at 3:45 p. m.. Pres. A. R. Frey in the chair.

Mr. Mitchelson made the following resolution:

"Resolved: That we, the members of the American Numismatic Association do all that we are able to get our Congressmen to use their influence to increase the appropriation for the enlarging and upbuilding of the national collection in the Mint at Philadelphia." This motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. E. H. Adams made a motion to thank the exhibitors of the coins shown the previous afternoon, for their forethought and generosity in assemblying the greatest collection of coins ever shown at one time in the United States. This motion was seconded and carried.

The chairman of the committee on Credentials was then asked to make his report. The voting for officers for the coming year then took place.

The following officers were elected:

Mr. Farran Zerbe, President.

Mr. Henri E. Buck; First Vice President.

Mr. P. O. Tremblay, Second Vice President.

Mr. Howland Wood, Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. George F. Heath, Treasurer.

Dr. Ben G. Green, Librarian.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

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Board of Governors: Mr. H. O. Granberg, Dr. J. E. Waitt, Mr. D. A. Williams.

Local Secretaries: Mr. J. B Chase, Jr., C. H. Imhoff, Mr. Milton P. Lyons, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Mr. Theophile E. Leon, Dr. F. A. Hassler, B. Max Mehl, Dr. Eugene G Courteau. Mr. S. S. Heal, Mr. S. H. Hamer.

Mr. S. H. Chapman then read a paper entitled "Portraits of Distinguished Men on the Coins of the Roman Republic Before the Time of the Triumvirs." "The list comprised twenty-one portraits, represented on nineteen coins, which is all of those known. A specimen of each of these coins was exhibited during the reading of the paper The portraits were as follows: Kings Romulus, Tatius, Sabinus, Numa Pompilius and Ancus Martius. L. Junius Brutus, Servillius Ahala, Cnaeus Ahenobarbus, Philip King of Greece, Scipio Africanus, Marcellus Numonius Vaala, C. Coelius Caldus, M. Arrius Servius, Sulpicius Rufus, Rufus the Consul, Sulla, Antius Restius, L. Sabinius Regulus, Aulus Postumius Albinus, Atius Balbus, and Vercingetoris, King of the Gauls.

Mr. Henry Chapman moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the President, Mr. A. R. Frey for the efficient manner in which he conducted the meeting. Mr. Chapman also moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary, Mr. Wood for the good work he had done during the past three years. Also a vote of thanks was tendered to the First Vice President, Mr. Farran Zerbe for his numismatic exhibition and public lecture. The above motions were seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Zerbe arose and made the following remarks.

I have waited two years for this opportunity. Since our last convention numismatics have been recognized in this country as never before. I was officially associated with the St. Louis Exposition, 1905, but as an attache I could not make an exhibit for an award. My position with the Portland Exhibition of 1905, permitted this, and I personally made a considerable numismatic exhibit under the auspices of the American Numismatic Association, which exhibit was described in the columns of the Numismatist at the time. That exhibition proved an attraction, it was pictured and featured by the Exposition's publicity department, and at the close received the highest award granted by the Exposition – a diploma and gold medal.

At the time that I received this medal, I decided to preserve it for presentation to the presiding officer of our next convention. In keeping with this purpose I take pleasure in presenting this, the first award granted numismatics in this country by an exposition, to our President, Mr. A. R. Frey.

It may be of information to some if I state that while Exposition award medals are mentioned as in the precious metals, those presented are all in the same base metal, usually bronze, regardless of the grade of the award. The merit of the award is evidenced in the diploma, gold, silver, etc., and only those with a diploma so stating are privileged to purchase, at the price of the bulllion, a medal in the precious metals. Those receiving a diploma, and only those, are privileged to purchase, a duplicate of their award medal. I purchased a duplicate of this, and at some future time should the A. N. A. have a cabinet or

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some established repositors of the evidences of its history, this duplicate is its property.

The obtaining of this first Exposition recognition for our subject has been a personal pleasure to me as it was under the auspices of the A. N. A. I believe it fitting that this evidence of it should go to the one under whose administration it was granted. The obverse of this medal shows Liberty leading the explorers Lewis and Clark. The piece was designed, engraved and struck in Portland, Oregon."

Pres. Frey thereupon responded:

"Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen. Of course you expect a speech and yet you little realize how difficult it is for me to make one at this moment. You have taken me completely by surprise and my gratitude for the beautiful medal that you present me with is so deeply felt, that I am at a loss to find proper expression for my feelings now.

"This much, however, I will say. When I join the 'silent majority' my collection will probably be donated to some institution. There is one section, however, which will be retained by my daughter, as it contains personal mementos of her father. This section consists of a drawer, divided into two compartments, and the central ornament of one of them is the celebrated "number 50" designed and made by my friend Howland Wood. a copy of which you have seen on exhibition yesterday.

"The other compartment lacks a corresponding central ornament, and I know of nothing that can supply the deficiency better than the exquisite souvenir with which you have honored me today.

"Let me again thank you personally, Mr. Zerbe, and you gentlemen all, my fellow members, for this recognition."

The Secretary was appointed to have the medal suitably engraved and gold plated.

The members were requested to meet at 7 p. m that evening at the Franklin Club to an informal banquet tendered by the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

Motion was made to adjourn sine die.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass. Oct., 1, 1907.

The Unofficial Story of the Columbus Convention.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The city was in gala attire as the boys began to arrive. Bunting and flags draped the various buildings; electrical arches spanned High Street as far as the eye could see. Some said it was for the Buckeye Old Homecoming Week, but the boys said it was for the A. N. A. Convention. Be this as it may the bunting and the arches were there waiting for us when we arrived.

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Dr. Henderson, the man of the hour, was at the railroad station to meet every incoming train and greeted the boys with a "welcome to our noble city." Sunday the boys began to pour into Columbs. Mr. Leon was about the first of the out of town members to put in an appearance, and by the time the rest began to arrive, he had gobbled up a few corner lots, visited all the banks and scooped up from under the eyes of the local fraternity a few choice slugs and other private gold.

President Frey, Mr. Duffield and Mr. Charles Clark hove in sight Sunday morning. Mr. Frey being several hours late due to one of his choicest elephants blocking the track at Altoona. Sec'y. Wood and "Doc" Wright, the long and short of it, landed about noon.

Most of the members put up at the Neil House, which was the rendezvous for all the other members. Mr. Tom Elder lived in solitary state across the square. As Sunday drew to a close, Dr. Henderson, the ever watchful, with the assistance of Mr. A. B. Coover, got all those already on hand together and presented them with a surprise in the shape of a supper at his home. A most enjoyable evening was spent there Mrs. Henderson did the honors grandly and all down the street were sung her praises as the guests left later in the evening. It goes without saying that coins formed the chief topic both at the table and later on piazza. Mr. Leon, however, varied the subject by teaching the rest of the boys a little politics, in the art of politics he excelled although he claimed to be but a novice.

When the bunch got back to the Neil House that evening two more had arrived. "the twins": "Charlies Gies" and "Uncle Joe." Then things began to happen and instead of getting to bed at a proper time, it was not until sometime the next day. One of the treasures Mr. Gies brought along was a 1816 half dollar. This later changed ownership for some unknown sum. Presumably Mr. Mitchelson took a notion to add it to his varied collection of trade dollars.

Monday morning brought Mr. Granberg and Dr. Ben Green and joyous was their welcome. No sooner had quiet settled down than a cheer was heard and Mr. Farran Zerbe and Mr. Tom Elder were seen depositing their grips in the lobby. Towards noon the genial figure of Dr. Heath loomed up and the convention was already to begin. In the afternoon a meeting of the Board of Governors was called, and by the length of their session momentious things must have been transacted.

Messrs. "Harry" and Hudson Chapman, Mr. Marcuson and Mr. Misner, the large handed, had arrived during the day, groups and parties began to be formed, the short men picking out their running mates. At supper in the hotel that evening Mr. Elder exhibited a couple of "stellas" that he just picked up under the noses of the Columbus collectors, much to their chagrin. We do not know what disposition he has made of them. One was much better than the other.

In the evening a meeting under the auspices of the Columbus Society was held at the convention hall in the Board of Trade building. Mr. Buck set the ball rolling with an address of welcome. Pres. Frey responded. The veteran

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collector, Mr. Robert T. King, did more welcoming. Dr. Heath told about the A. N. A. as an infant. Being afraid this might be considered too serious he regaled the meeting in his best oratorical manner with a selection of Limericks on the various collectors present. The origin of these verses is unknown, they being surreptitiously placed in the Doctor's pocket during the day. Mr. Wood then brought up for discussion a pet subject of his, and he turned loose a hornets nest all right as the discussion waxed strorg between collector and dealer. Mr. Zerbe soothed matters over by rattling off all sorts of definitions answering, "What is Money, Anyhow?" A lot more of members turned up at this meeting; Messrs. Whitsett, Schwartz, D. A. Williams and Yawger being among those from out of town.

At the meeting Tuesday morning President Frey let fall a bombshell by announcing that he was not a candidate for re-election. Various gentlemen on this side as well as on the other side of the ocean were elected honorary members. Much applause was shown when Robert T. King of Columbus was elected an honorary member.

About noon the members walked across the street to have the group picture taken. The picture, which we trust will be published, shows what a representative gathering of coin collectors look like. The small lad beside Mr. Gies is not a collector, bnt Mr. Gies can tell you all about him. The valise Mr. Leon is carrying is to balance the small boy on the other side of the picture. President Frey has his eye on Mr. King's watch chain, but nobody could find out what Mr. Whitsett and Mr. Clark were looking at.

The afternoon was given over to a public exhibition of coins. Mr. Granberg and the Messrs. Chapman had the finest exhibits. Mr. Granberg's private gold made those present do a little thinking. It is estimated that there were $125,000 worth of coins shown that day. One side of the room contained Mr. Zerbe's exhibit that illustrated his lecture on coins and money. Later in the afternoon he gave a general talk on the subject, and made a strong hit with the ladies present. Mr. E. H. Adams arrived about this time and was given an enthusiastic reception. The only criticism heard expressed of the afternoon's exhibition, was the short duration the coins were displayed. Many of the members got but a scant chance to examine carefully one anothers pieces The place was crowded, and the non-collecting curious flooded the hall, some bringing battered cents and old Spanish dollars to sell for fabulous sums. It is safe to say that but few of these treasures were gobbled up. During the exhibition, Mrs. Henderson was the recipient of a slight token of appreciation, contributed by the members entertained Sunday night. Anyone desirous of fuller information can ask Mr. Mitchelson. Later in the day those not present at the Henderson home Sunday night were entertained at another royal banquet.

The real fun of the convention was Wednesday night. Dr. Ben Green's far-famed auction sale came off, and all the latent hilarity pent up in the members burst forth to make this evening one grand time. The coins brought good prices and every one did their best to buy something in sight. If one man did not want a lot he boosted it off onto the next man. Leon and the "Iceman" bought

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until they were hoarse. But the treat of the evening was the auctioneer, Col. Perry, who up to date had sold everything from horses to second-hand furniture. He was told not to dwell too long on any one lot but to keep things moving, and he certainly did, also himself. Never in the history of coin auction sales has so much emotion and gymnastics been seen issuing forth from anyone, let alone an auctioneer. It made some of the old timers and dealers hold their breath, and without doubt in the future, coin sales will be auctioned off by more lively auctioneers Here's to Col. Perry, who taught the boys a few things,

Wednesday the crowd got together again in the convention hall and voted on various Committees. In the afternoon the election of officers was held. The only contest was over the Chairman of the Board of Governors. Mr. Leon of Chicago put up a big fight for his man, but lost by a small margin. The balloting for the Board of Governors also caused some excitement, as there were a number of popular candidates running.

In the evening about twenty sat down to a farewell dinner given by Mr. Buck at the Franklin Club. This function really brought the convention to a close. Several of the members left for their homes during the afternoon the handshakes and the farewells gave a true index of the popularity of the convention. There was almost a touch of sadness in the last hours of the afternoon session, as one member after another on leaving for home, passed in and out among the members bidding them farewell, and telling all how glad they were they were they had to come and how in the future they would attend all the conventions.

All present voted this convention the best and most popular ever held Everyone was glad he came, and each one thoroughly enjoyed himself. If any one is in doubt ask Schwartz. So great was the enthusiasm, that without doubt conventions will be held yearly after this. The next one was voted for Philadelphia next September or October.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

623, W. O. Staab; 896, Charles Blumenschein; 897, Harry F. Williams:
898, Joseph Brennemann, M. D.; 899, W. W. C. Wilson; 600, W. R. Perry;
901, F. L. Eddy; 902, C. F. Wingfield; 903 L. Payne:
904, J. Milnor Brown; 905, Albert Christoffersen: 906 Frederick Stevens;
907, Anton Heitmuller; 908, George Burton; 909, George B. Ward:
910, Howard C. Laible, 911 N. P. Gifford; 912, J. W. Lyday; 913, B. F. Dutton:
914, Dr. C. H. Hoffhine; 915, Robert B. Whitsett; 916, Felix Spyers;
917, Mitchel Baker; 918, Walter S. Chattin; 919, W. J. Blacklock; 920, Geo. P. Gray; 921. H. Saxton.

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A Correction.

Several mistakes unavoidably crept into last month's report and are herewith corrected.

F. L. Eddy's address should be Lock Box 592, Aberdeen, So. Dakota.

B. H. Saxton (not Santon) Box 523, Des Moines, Iowa.

Howard C. Laible's address should be 1665 Russell St. Detroit, Mich.

N. P. Gifford's vouchers were Dr. J. M. Henderson & A. B. Coover.

J. W. Lyday's vouchers were Dr. J. M. Henderson, R. T. King & A. B. Coover.

Both Mr. Lyday's & Mr. Gifford's addresses are 153 So. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

The vouchers of the following were given as "the Convention," they should be as follows:

Robert B. Whitsett (not Whitselt) Logansport, Ind.
Vochers: Henry Chapman & H. Wood.

Felix Spyers (non Shyers) Braddock, Pa.
Vouchers: Chas. M. Clark & H. Wood.

Mitchel Baker, 4108 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Walter S. Chattin, 13 So. 17th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. J. Blacklock, 7016 Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.

George P. Gray, Sabina, Ohio.
Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson, R. T. King & Chas. T. Keech.

Honorary Members.

The following gentlemen were elected Honorary Members at the Columbus Convention.

Ernest Elias Zay, rue Montholon, 3, Paris, France.

Julio Meili, Alpenquai, 26, Zurich, Switzerland.

Sylvester S Crosby, Sacramento St. Cambridge, Mass.

William T. R. Marvin, Brookline, Mass.

Carl C. Wiebe, Hamburg, 23, Germany.

Robert T. King, 753 So. Front St. Columbus, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following names have been received by the Corresponding Sectretary. If no objections are received prior to Oct. 30, 1907, they will be declared elected to membership.

William D. Young, National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.

Jay N. Patmor, Pittsburg, Kansas.

H. B. Kumm, Box, 372 Pittsburg, Kansas.
Vouchers: Homer J. Hendricks & Theo. E. Leon.

G. H. Blake, Highland Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Vouchers: Thos. L. Elder & Farran Zerbe.

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Simon Schermerhorn, R. F. D. No. 3, Schenectady, N. Y.
Vouchers: Dr. B. P. Wright & Dr. George F. Heath.
C. E. Gilhousen, 2603 Central Av., Los Angeles, Cal.
Vouchers: J. Milnor Brown & F. R. Fancher.
Dr. Paul Roach, Quaker Street, Schenectady Co. N. Y.
Vouchers: L. B. Moore & Heath.
John N. Brooks, Torrington, Con.
Vouchers: Mitchelson and Heath.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

81, Thomas W. Voetter, U. S. Consul, Saltillo, Mexico.
83, Dr. R. M. Bateman, 292 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont.
528, Milton P. Lyons, 721 Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
753, W. M. Travis, Fairbury, Ill.
784, Miss E. C. Spader, 175 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.
805, Jacob Alvarez, 435 East 70th St. New York, N. Y.
858, William Herzstock, 934 Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
866, Henry C. Drumm, Care H. Hewlett, 1442 W. Jefferson St., Los Angeles, Cal.
427, S. D. Kiger, 721 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Epilogue.

Dame Rumor attended the convention and she says:

That room 145 at the Neil House was the headquarters for the grave and gay.

That the Association ought to have a poet-laureate.

That Duffield and Williams were the two noisiest members present.

That the photographer should have put King, Leon, Green, Wright, and the Chapmans in the front row, to show off the whiskers in the Association.

That one member wears embroidered night-shirts, and another one had hair-pins in his valise.

That "honest Joe" and "the ice-man" did nothing but quarrel during their entire stay in Columbus.

That Frey does not know how to conduct a convention.

That Wood makes the longest speeches.

That Buck's silver dollar was "very good."

That Elder found greater attractions in other parts of the city.

That Gies has sent an application blank to the mascot.

That King, Henderson, and Coover are "all right."

That three of the workers, Frey, Gibbs, and Duffield "got it in the neck."

That Philadelphia will have to work hard if she wants to beat Columbus.

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McKinley Memorial Medal.

FARRAN ZERBE.



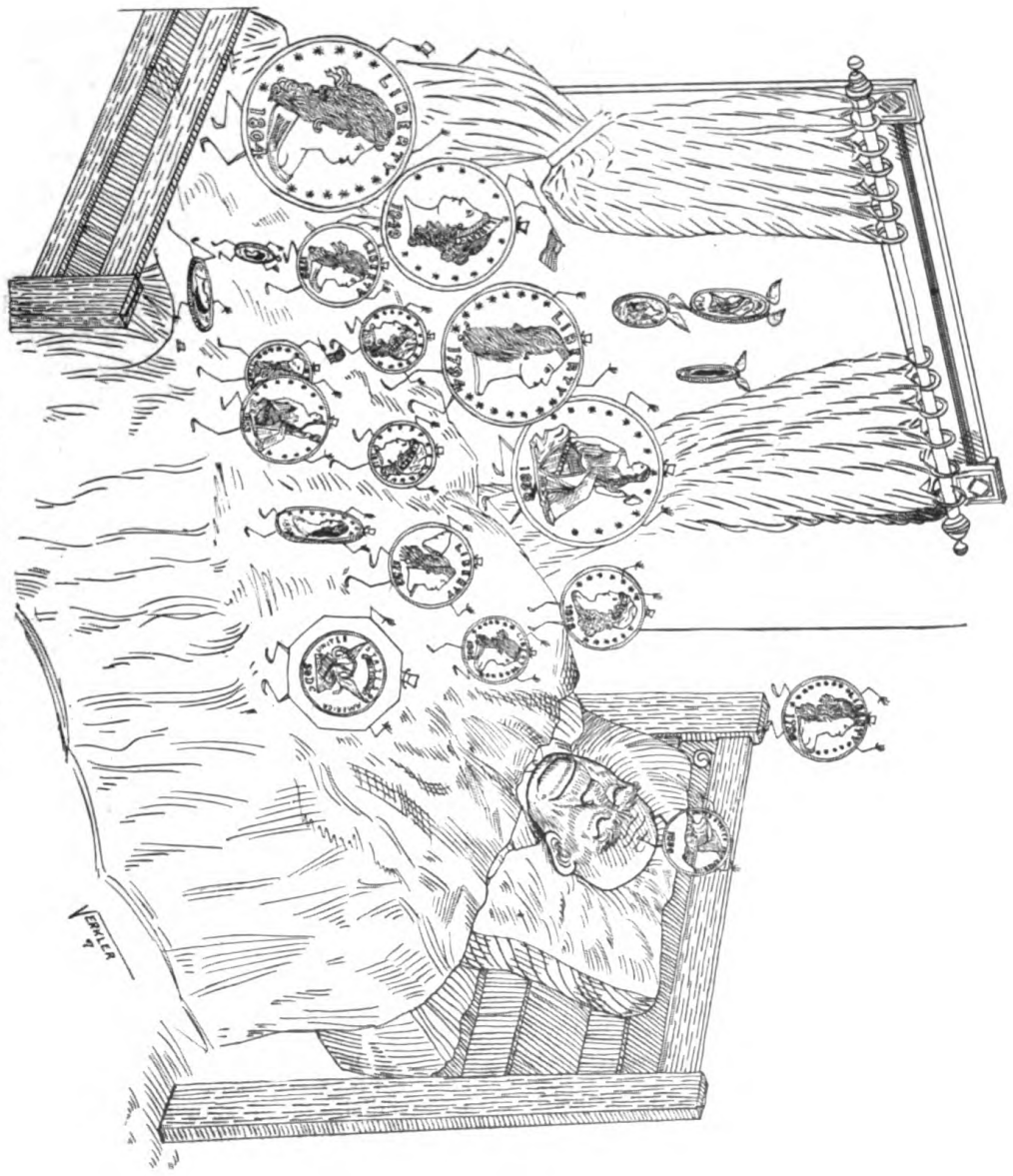
A medal, appropriate in design and approaching perfection in mechanical execution, has been issued by the McKinley National Memorial Association to commemorate the dedication of the McKinley Memorial. This monument representing six years of effort in behalf of this association, will forever be the tomb of our nation's revered executive diplomat, statesman, and scholar. The peoples tribute to one whose efforts and achievements were for their good; and who was robbed of life in the day of his greatest work and worth.

This monument will henceforth be mentioned synonomous with Grant's Tomb in New York. In design, material and production, its builders have not been limited as to expense. A grand tribute from a great people to the memory of a great man. The peoples gift; it was their mites-mostly dime contributions—that is represented in this monument, and perhaps no greater number in any nation, have contributed to a national monument.

The McKinlev memorial. wherein repose the remains of the late President and his family, was dedicated with appropriate national ceremonies September 30th, 1907. President|Roosevelt and dignitaries of church and state participated.

The committee authorizing the McKinley Memorial Medal is composed of Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; Mr. Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court; and Hon Franklin B. Murphy, Governor of New Jersey. It was designed by Frederick S. Hartzsell, Assistant Secretary to the McKinley National Memorial Association, Canton, Ohio. The dies were engraved by Henry Ryder, of Newark, N. J. All the medals were struck in brass, and finished in dull oxidized silver plate. Issue 10,400. Six millimeters in thickness, 62 in circumference. The few not distributed, preceding and during the dedicatory exercises, are offered for sale at fifty cents each. Any of our readers desiring a copy may obtain one by order-of J. S. Mather, Canton, Ohio.

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THE NUMISMATIST'S DREAM.

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The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 44th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Sooiety was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Sept. 6th, Vice President E. C. Verkler presiding. The following members were present: Mr. Verkler, Mr. Brand, Mr. Excell, Mr. Leon, Mr. Blumenschein, Dr. Merrill, Mr. Chester Dunham, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Williams and Mr. Green.

Mr. H. T. Folger and Mr. Geo. E. Roberts were elected to membership.

Eessrs. Leon and Green having attended the Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Columbus, Ohio earlier in the week, told of the proceedings of that body.

Exhibits for the evening were not numerous but very interesting, bringing out the usual spirited numismatic discussion.

Books received were Coins and medals in the British Museum by Head; A list of Confederate Currency by Massamore: and the United States Mint Report for 1906; also a priced catalog of the Stickney Sale.

Adjourned to meet Oct. 4th, 1907.

The 45th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Mr. W. F. Dunham presiding. The following members were present: Mr. Jerrems, Mr. Verkler, Mr. Carey, Mr. W. F. Dunham, Mr. Brand, Mr. Jeager, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Excell, Mr. Leon, Mr. Blumenschein, Dr. Merrill, Mr. Chester Dunham, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Baker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Adams and Mr. Green.

Mr. E H. Adams, Mr. E. W. Hoague and Mr. F. J. Loer were elected to membership.

Two commemorative cards were received from Mr. T. L. Elder.

A motion was carried authorizing the Society to recommend an Indian head for the contemplated new United States cent. Models were shown, which are to be submitted to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Brand distributed the Pike Centennial medals in bronze and silver to those present at cost Many interesting exhibits were made including a set of U. S. cents by Mr. Holmes, and a set of Swedish plate money by Mr. Leon.

Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Green, The St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and Adolph Hess Nachfolger.

Mr. Leon presented the Society with a pair of mounted owls. The rooms have been greatly improved in appearance and convenience by the new book cases and exhibit cases.

Adjourned to meet Nov. 1. 1907.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

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That Smoker.

Our correspondent has briefly referred to the "Smoker" given on the eve of our convention. The idea was a grand one for various reasons, but more particularly as it brought home to each one the fact that he was personally responsible for one at least. That we were the guests of a state, a city, and a state and local organization at one and the same time.

There had been rumors of impending trouble for some time. Conspiracy and seccession had even been in the air, but under the soothing somnolent influences of the hazy god, those who had come to "get even" or "have their innings" forgot what they had come for, and there was a love feast from this time on, and if the spirit of Isaiah XI, 6, has ever been better exemplified we know not of it.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Opha Moore, confidential clerk to Governor Harris, and who we believe is president of the Columbus Collector's Club, in behalf of the state: by president H. E. Buck, of the State Numismatic Society; Robert T. King, President of the Columbus Society, and Dr. Henderson, secretary of the same local organization, which were all heartily applauded.

PRESIDENT FREY'S RESPONSE.

Gentlemen:—Let me thank you on behalf of the American Numismatic Association for the courtesies you have extended to us during our stay in your city. The present convention, unlike any of its predecessors, is held at a time when no public exposition is taking place, and nevertheless the attractiveness of our pursuit brings a goodly number of us together. The representation of collectors which I see around me augurs well for the success of our meeting.

Since our last convention at St. Louis, three years ago, considerable progress has been made, as you will see from the various reports which will be read tomorrow. One of the fields which had been heretofore neglected and which I have taken up in my section of the country, is the introduction of numismatic literature into public libraries. From my conversation with collectors I learned that many of them could not afford to buy the expensive works of Head, Stevenson, Crosby, etc. and I have induced several libraries to purchase these and similar publications.

I would suggest that this work be carried on uninterruptedly. Probably the majority of you are personally acquainted with some of the trustees of your local libraries and can suggest to them to purchase works of this character and thus create additional interest in our science.

Another feature that has developed during the past three years is the increasing periodical numismatic literature. When we last met there were but two publications of this nature in the United States,—our own "Numismatist" and the quarterly Boston magazine. To these can now be added Mr. Elder's monthly publication and the gossipy columns of the New York "Sun," which I believe are conducted under the auspices of Mr. Adams, who is with us here tonight.

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Now gentlemen, it had not been my intention to make a long speech to you this evening and what follows will be in the nature of a metaphor.

Some twenty years ago a ship was launched in a certain part of Michigan, and this vessel made monthly voyages to both this country and to Europe, and has continued to do so to the present day. Her cargo, though varried from month to month, consisted generally of certain products of the metallic art. Her hull has also undergone some changes of color; it has been buff, brown, and slate blue at different times. She had had an assortment of captains, mates, pursers and other officers, but one of her commanders she has retained to this time. I refer to her pilot, who has so successfully steered her for a score of years, and as he is with us to-night, I think I will ask him to address you next.

Doctor Heath's Address.

Mr. President:—I thank you for your most kind reference to me and my work. If there is one thing I am more proud of in my connection with numismatics above all others, it is that I was in at the launching of the Numismatist, and later, The American Numismatic Association, the latter the direct and inevitable result of the former; and if I say anything here tonight it seems to me that a few words along that line might be appropriate and opportune. Of the Numismatist you are all more or less familiar so I shall confine myself to a few remarks on

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen:—Few of you, and me might say few of our hundreds of members, are familiar with the origin of our Association. About sixteen years ago, or to be exact, on the 7th of October 1891. The American Numismatic Association came into existence. It was born of necessity, and Chicago, Illinois, was the place of its birth.

Previous to this time a few local societies existed or had existed in some of our eastern cities. Only one of these at this period was active and none of them pretended to have influence beyond their own immediate environment, that is, their work and influence was almost entirely local and few collectors outside even know of their existence.

The science of numismatics always has and always will appeal to the intelligent collector and many of these were scattered throughout our land. These isolated collectors unknown to one another, unknown to numismatic literature, unknown to general sources of supply, exchange or sale, plodded along without order, system, knowledge or inspiration. Under these most disadvantageous circumstances is it any wonder they could not grow in their collecting or in the intelligent knowledge of it. We speak personally; for seventeen years, or between 1864 and 1881, I trailed intermittently along these lines. Then an auction sale catalogue came across my pathway and a little later a copy of the Coin Collector's Journal, and then the numismatic world began to gradually open up to me. Why had I been kept in darkness all these years? Was it because a few parties had profitably found it to their interests to keep me un-

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knowing and unknown? My position was similar to hundreds of others as I found out later on.

To remedy this condition of things, and with the idea of popularizing numismatics, I began the publication of THE NUMISMATIST in 1888. The American Numismatic Association was the natural outgrowth of this small and modest publication. In its issue for February 1891 the question was asked, "What is the matter with having an American Numismatic Association? Would it be profitable? Would it be practicable?" In the March issue a further plea was made for an Association established on a broad and inexpensive basis for the bringing in touch of the great mass of collectors. This appeal concluded as follows: 'The time is ripe for organization of the American Numismatic Association. It has already been delayed too long. An Association of this kind built on broad and liberal lines has got to come and soon. Will you be one to put your shoulders to the wheel and help?' The idea was received with universal favor. The response was unanimous, and in the July issue appeared the names of the temporary officers of the embryonic Association as follows;

President: William G. Jerrems, Jr. of Chicago.

Vice President: Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

Secretary: Charles T. Tatman, Worcester, Mass.

Treasurer: David Harlowe, Milwaukee, Wis.

Board of Trustees: C. W. Stutesman, Ind., W. Kelsey Hall, Peterboro, Ont.; and John F. Jones, Jamestown, N. Y.

Board of Temporary Organization: Geo. W. Rode, Pa.; John A. Heckelman, Ill, and F. J. Grenny, Ontario, with the following remarks: 'With the firm belief that the proper way to do a thing is to do it, and being one of the first to agitate an association of numismatists; and realizing the necessity of such an organization, and with an abounding faith in its success; we do herewith nominate the above officers of the American Numismatic Association, to hold until permanent officers can be properly selected, and to the aid of such officers and Association we pledge our best efforts.'

In the August issue of the Numismatist followed a lengthier article which, after referring to similar organizations in the several fields of the worlds workers; religious, scientific, labor, business, social, fad etc. and their necessities; the range of study in numismatics; the demand for a communion of interests in our science, etc. This article concluded as follows:

'To these varied classes will the Association appeal, and while we ask those below to come up higher and occupy vantage ground, at the same time would we ask those already upon the heights to lend their aid and influence in helping their brothers lower down. To the collector who has sipped from this living fountain and basked in the sunlight reflected from the Elysian Fields, Association is particularly for you. To you, also would beckon to come up higher and get a broader view and grow stronger as you drink deeper. To weld together these classes will be the work of the American Numismatic Association. A communion of interests will form a communion of souls. In separation is weakness, in union, strength. There is nothing like the alliance of kindred pursuits

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to stimulate interest and growth. Realizing the necessity of an association of numismatists, steps are being taken to perfect such an organization. We propose to begin at the bottom and to *grow*. We propose to have our official organ, our library, and our conventions, all in due time.

Our fortress is being built on a broad and sure foundation and is being garisoned. Behind its ramparts we propose to form new acquaintances, new ties of friendship, and our strength renew. This shall be our harbor of refuge; and from this outpost will missionaries be sent out, and within it, shall new con verts be gathered, homed and protected. From these walls our tocsin sound, our flag unfurl, and our cause 'gaily bourgeon and broadly grow.' To the furthcrance of this work do we invite most heartily all who love to look upon the coin when it is read or proof; when it giveth its color in our cabinets, and moveth the heart aright.

In the meanwhile Association matters were moving. Twenty-five names had been enrolled by the first of July, and a convention had been called to meet in Chicago on the seventh of October.

On October 7th and 8th, 1891 the first convention of the Association was held at the Commercial Hotel in Chicago. Thirty one members were represented in person or by proxy. Twenty, for one reason or another, had failed to be represented, and nine were voted in at the time. The temporary officers were made permanent, or elected for the year. A Constitution and By-Laws was adopted, which though slightly modified since to provide for later conditions, is much the same as we have today. "Plain Talk" of New York was voted for official organ This publication had an admirable numismatic department presided over by Mr Tatman.

Of the sixty charter members the following are still with us. S. H. Chapman, Henry Chapman, H. E. Deats, Geo. F. Heath, Joseph Hooper, W. G. Jerrems, John F. Jones, Clarence Mathis, John E. Morse, E. S. Norris, and W. Von Bergen. These have died: F. C. Browne, John A. Brudin, Ed. Frossard, O. W. Page, Cicero Peregrino and Geo. W. Rode. The balance have fallen by the wayside.

The next convention was called to meet at Niagara Falls on August 16th and 17th, 1892. In the meanwhile, Secretary Tatman had gone to Europe and it became necessary to appoint a new secretary and official organ. President Jerrems selected O. W. Page of Waltham, Mass., for the former position and the committee on official organ, The Numismatist.

Only about thirty of the members were represented at Niagara Falls and the convention was adjourned to the call of the President.

At the called session, held in Pittsburg on October 1st of that year, thirty six members were represented in person or by proxy. The following officers were elected, President, Dr. Geo. F. Heath; Vice President, Joseph Hooper; Secretary, O. W. Page; Treasurer, David Harlowe. At this time 126 members had been enrolled. It was voted to hold the next convention at Chicago in the fall of 1893 during the Columbian Exposition.

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On the first of January 1893 the president issued the following to the members:

Brothers: The reports of our officers can but be gratifying to us all, showing as they do a healthy growth and good financial condition, all proving that our Association can be successfully and economically maintained at a minimum of expense and with great benefit to us all.

That there is need for such an organization, national in character, there can no longer be any doubt. That this Association, of which we are the pioneer members, will be permanent we firmly believe. Changes will come, the clay will be remodelled until the potter will scarcely recognize the original model, but the bowl will be finished. The American Numismatic Association has come to stay. We recognize many diffculties in the way; it will meet apathy in our ranks and hesitation and indifference outside; it will go down into the Valley of Despond, but the Delectable Hills are ahead, and just so sure as day follows night and our science worthy our efforts shall we succeed. If, perchance some fall by the way, it only brings the faithful nearer together and into closer communion. At this time I wish to remind you how you can materially aid in the growth and prosperity of the Association.

First: By remaining faithful yourselves.

Second: By individual effort among your collecting friends, acquaintances, and correspondents. Tell them of the Association; its aims and objects; of the benefits to be derived by the associating together of persons of common interests scattered over this broad continent; that there is an organization whose object is to bring them into friendly communication with others in their chosen field of study and research, that they may be the better able to derive the greatest good possible. Tell them of our low fees and of our official organ.

Third: Aid us in Convention work; by attending and contributing papers of general interest on numismatic subjects None of us can know too much, and none too little, but that they can aid us in this most interesting portion of our work. As in ancient times the voice came over from Macedonia, so do we now cry out, in the name of our Association, in the name of our science, "Come over and help us!" Help us place our Association upon higher ground, on a plane that will give us name and fame throughout the world. Our opportunity is at hand. Are we equal to the occasion?

Finally: Stand by the guns: If by any possibility our ship go down, let into be like the Cumberland with our guns trained and booming and our flag flying. We have set our mark high. If we fail to realize all our ambitions and hopes, let us still be found fighting in a worthy cause. If success crown our efforts, and we expect nothing else, to our science and Association give the glory.'

The Third Convention was held in Chicago on the 25th of August, 1903, in Douglass Hall, and in spite of the World's Fair as a counter attraction, brought out a good attendance. The programme included an even dozen of interesting papers on numismatic subjects and all were highly appreciated and enjoyed. The old officers, with the single exception of David Harlowe, Treasurer, who

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had resigned, were re-elected. Dr. A. L. Fisher of Elkhart, Ind., was elected to the vacancy. At this time the Association had a membership of 177. Detroit was voted as next Convention seat.

It would be interesting and pleasant for me to continue on in this line, but I must remember that my subject is The Beginnings of our Association, that portion of our history which is inaccessable to the great majority of our members. I realize that this is far from complete even for the two brief years I have attempted, but as it is I fear I have already trespassed upon your patience.

In conclusion I desire to leave with you these two thoughts.

In the light of the years that have passed, did the founders of our Association build wiser than they knew?

Bearing in mind the success that has been with us all these years, what is to be our future?

At this juncture the following "bouquet" was hurled into the audience and read. It produced considerable consternation on the "hit", and jubilation on the part of the "unhit." All agreed that the author was "Bug-house." The "Bard" as yet has not been apprehended.

COIN COLLECTING CAROLS
or
PITHY POEMS FOR POCKET-PIECE PURSUERS
By the Bug-house Bard.

A stout man, named Heath in Monroe,
Prints papers, in order to show,
Things that Coin-men in doubt,
Cannot elsewhere find out,
And that things that they think are not so.

Now, a gent Bureaucratic is Frey,
On parchments, his stylus doth fly,
At his desk, see him bent,
Uncle Sam's work intent,
(Counting Elephant coins on the sly.)

A rare-coin detector called Low,
Had a Sale-which you would'nt call slow,
Cried he, forty-five, FIFTY,
Fifty-five—GONE at sixty,
Put it down at two dollars to "O."

Anarchistic in aspect in Proskey, Broadway,
But a candour excessive compels me to say,
That his heart overflows,
For each coin-dealer's woes,
And he loves them all in his own way.

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A man who sells coppers is Brown,
At the post-office end of the town,
Through his hall you may grope,
But the odor of soap,
Leads you quickly to where he is found.

A wizard, the famous Doc Wright,
Dreams funny dope dreams every night,
About Thotmes the third,
Or some other old bird,
They're "unusual specimens"—quite.

In Pittsburg there lives Mr. Gies,
Though fat is awfully nice;
One day he met Joe
Who we cannot call slow,
And now they're as thick as two lice.

It is one of Tom Elder's great joys,
To sell tokens to bright little boys,
He will tell 'em, "they're *rare*,"
Whether fine, good or fair,
And he buys them by avoirdupois.

A zealot, gigantic of frame,
He is called Farren Zerbe, by name,
Says of Souvenir Dollars,
"The more that yer hollers,
The more yer kin make at the game."

The political exile Podhadjsky,
From Siberia, *via* Alasky,
Will sell you old spoons,
Which he's bartered with Coons,
Rare coins and all other such trashky.

The Chapmans for "brotherly love" are a pair,
They come from the place where it grows,
They "affirm" that for coin-sales,
(For friends will not Swear,)
That when they get left-well, it snows.

Fall River's great Sage is called Sears,
He is ready to bet you the Beers,
That his proof coins so rare,
Are so bright that they glare.
But if tarnished, he bursts into tears.

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One Higgins from "over the drink"
Who on coins has spilled torrents of ink,
Is of Crowns, good or poor,
Such a great Common-sewer,
That I merely might say, he's a sink.

Dr. Fisher, who lives in Elkhart,
Is, on old Roman coins, pretty smart,
"In the days of Aes Graves,"
He will tell, "to buy slaves,
You'd have carried your change in a cart."

Chirped the lady, My *dear* Mr. Morey
I never would tell you a story,
The Nickel lacks "cents",
But for trifling expense,
You can by it and get all the glory.

A man down in Texas named Mehl,
Cried, these Chinese coin-legends are h—l,
I can make out the dates,
And the dragons on skates,
But the words are so darned hard to spell.

As Ellis retired to rest,
On his wife he intently impressed,
"There's a French *Louis d'Or*,
Which has rolled on the floor,
Or has gone through this hole in my vest."

Duffield wrote a great long list
Of the Tokens of Baltimore;
Though devoid of second sight
We believe he did right
But made some members sore.

In Boston, they say Howland Wood,
Can tell bogus Hat money from good,
He has oft had a chat,
With the Swami of Swat,
In a tongue that they both understood.

A blue-nose, up north, named Sam Heal,
Said, a Leslie Twopence makes me feel,
More a demon for joy,
Than I've been since a boy,
And instead of brain, I've a wheel

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There's Joe of the old Nutmeg state,
Of his dreams it is sad to relate,
If you'll just "take a look"
At the cartoon in this book,
Note the conditions that govern his fate.

When Jerry Gibbs has got the blues,
He's spent all day among the Jews,
And though they've lots of other stuff,
If no brass Sous,
That's quite enough.

Jerrems had an ancient coin,
Two thousand twelve months old,
He put it in his acid pot,
And found it was'nt Gold,
He tried it with a great big file,
Then gave it such a swipe—
Upon the floor, it fell in halves,
A blamed Electrotype.

Said Tracy, speaking of the War,
The Japs have licked the Russ,
Twill cost the latter lots of coins,
To settle all this fuss,
The Jap Mikado may acquire,
Their silver and their gold,
I don't care if he gets the *new*,
If I can get the *old*.

To see Von Bergen write a book,
Is an inspiring treat,
The way he hands you out hot facts,
Could really not be beat,
Though Barclay Head and Hazlitt too,
Sir John and all the lot,
Have done for them, extremely well,
Von Bergen takes the pot.

Mr. Wood brought forward for discussion a scheme for a Uniform Standard of Classifying the Condition of Coins. A discussion then took place and many suggestions were made. On motion, the subject was then held over for one of the regular meetings.

Mr. Zerbe was then called upon, and gave a short introduction to his speech for the Tuesday P. M. session. The meeting then closed with a collection of definitions collected by Mr. Zerbe, and entitled: "What Are Coins Anyhow?" During the evening, cigars, the compliments of the Columbus Society, were passed around.

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A very cheap and enjoyable trip! THE NUMISMATIST to 1909 for a dollar. If not already booked better engage your passage now.

Mr. Leon writes, "all well with us in Chicago. We are just rushed with work. Fall season and future looks very bright in the coin business."

From an up a tree point of view it looks like this issue of THE NUMISMATIST would be full of Convention matter to the exclusion of most else. We shall get down to routine work in subsequent issues.

The younger collectors and the beginners in coin collecting will not be neglected by this magazine the coming year. Mr. Zerbe has promised us that he would give our readers a series of articles, beginning with the January number, entitled "Talks with or to Beginners" that we feel confident will not only interest our new collectors but the more advanced as well.

The success of our Convention was mainly due to our Ohio brethren Mr. Coover, Mr. Buck, Dr. Henderson, and his charming wife particularly, could not do too much to make the sessions pleasant and enjoyable, or for the individual comfort and entertainment of the delegates. Up to this time, the Detroit convention of 1894 had represented the ideal of gatherings of this kind; hereafter numismatic time will be reckoned from September 1907.

Brother Schwartz of Wooster went home from the Convention strongly impregnated with the numismatic spirit and at once went to work on a coin exhibit for his Wayne County Fair and in rounding up coin collectors in his locality. He says his only regret is that he "did not join the Association years ago," and that "even a small collector can be profited and derive much pleasure in being a member."

It is a mistaken notion with some that our Association is for advanced collectors alone. Of course all the active more advanced collectors see the great benefits to be derived in membership and are easily interested, but as Mr. Schwartz says, "the small collectors can be greatly profited" in membership, and we hold much more so, for with them they have the more to learn and the less of numismatic literature in their possession to study or consult.

President Frey presided over the convention with affability and dignity He has made an ideal presiding officer and under his administration the Association will have taken in about 300 new members, or an average of about a hundred a year. This record has never been beaten and will hardly be excelled in the future.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Zerbe was the logical man for President of Association. When he was elected First Vice-President three years ago at St. Louis, his promotion was implied if not directly promised. There is no man among us who enjoys a wider acquaintance with collectors, within and without the Association, than he. That he is vitally interested in our science there can be no question and we bespeak for him the hearty co-operation of every member, and with this assured, feel confident that 1908 will be one of the banner years of our history.

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Brother Thos. W. Voetter, who joined with us in 1892, and who had been long absent, returns to the Association. He has been appointed U. S. Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, and will enter upon his duties about November 1st. Ex-President Heaton has returned to his home in Washington after his summer spent in Europe and Skyland. We shall finish the publication of his articles on "California Private Mint Gold Dollars" before the end of the year. Other articles have of late crowded out his interesting installments.

On account of ill health, Brother Jos. N. T. Leavick has been spending the heated season among the highlands of the Hudson at Tannersville, N. Y. We are pleased to learn that he returns to the city much improved in health.

A young collector who has been an accumulator for some seven years, and a member of the Association less than half that time, and who is gradually adding a back volume of this magazine to his library, writes us that every time he goes over his unknowns, he from information obtained in this manner is gradually classifying his belongings and beginning to better understand and appreciate them. Some five years ago he obtained several lots of Italian coins at a Low sale nearly all of which were unintelligible to him, they not being classified. In looking them over lately he found one that looked like some of the cuts lately given in Dr. Hassler's series of articles on German coins, and sent us on the piece for identification. It was a good denier of Louis I, of the Carlovingian coinage, not like any of those illustrated, but nevertheless a Louis I, denier worth a dollar and a quarter and this had cost him just four cents. A coin is nothing to a collector if he knows nothing about it, but when he studies and gets on speaking terms with it, then what a wealth of information it may unfold.

Brother Zerbe is inclined to insist that the best volumes of the Numismatist were issued in the nineties and early naughts. This we take as complimentary to the editor for he was more in it and identified with it than later. The fact is he had to be. He was president, and later secretary of the Association. In these building up days he had to do more work himself for there was far less grist coming to mill then than now. They were good volumes and we are proud of them considering the time and difficulties under which we then labored. At the same time we must take issue with Mr. Zerbe that they were better than the present volumes. To our mind we have never issued better volumes than those of 1904, 5, 6 and 7, and the fact that we have none for sale for love or money, though we have issued larger editions of these years, must go a long way to prove our contention.

The gentleman at the extreme left in the Convention picture is not the proud father of the little boy at his side. No! The photographer after shooing away the crowd from the State Capitol steps, so that this brilliant body might be photographed alone in all its exclusive effulgence, found one little fellow reluctant to yield, and Mr. Gies insisting that he would feel more at home—that he would look more natural like-with a child about him, gathered the child under his protecting wing. After the little bird had done its duty Mr. Gies took the little ones name (Isaac Einberg) and address, and the picture done, he call-

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ed at the home and presented a copy to Isaac and received a very hospitable reception by the lad's mother who remarked, "it was such a lovely picture of Ikey and such fine looking gentlemen? O! if Jakey and the twins had only been there too."

While at Columbus a few of us caught the "Wizard of Unusual Specimens" in convivial mood and extracted a promise that he would again visit "Thotmes III and other old birds" to see, if perchance, some long forgotten coin-lore could be recovered from the musty past. Our Wizard has "come back again" not transfixed by a yard of cold steel, but laden down with strange Numismatic oddities and wonders that have proven hard nuts for some of us to crack.

As the columns of the Numismatist will be filled to overflowing until the New Year "Ye Editor" cannot begin to put the "Wizards" Mss. into type until the January number, but we have selected the following numismatic puzzles from his Mss. for your consideration, until his gleanings can appear in proper form.

All ye, good at guessing, try your hand at the following:

What is the "Isabella Color?" What would become of John Chinaman if it were universally adopted?

What numismatic specimen contains the legend "It is hard to kick against the pricks?"

What is meant by the "Defection of Henry IV?"

Whose head did the Duke of Cumberland take "post-chaise to London?"

What Spanish king had for his motto "One world does not suffice?"

Can you name an island that was said to have been "sold for French Gold?"

What two opposing Naval Commanders were said to have,

"Engaged in a terrible fight,"
and "both ran away before night?"

What French Count was informed that he would be "taught English" as a probable result of a naval battle?

What is the point in the simile "As brave as the Admiral's cock?"

Had wisdom been measured by the length of the beard, what ruler might have had a "billie-goat" sent him?

Can you name the "plagues of England," locate the "Isle of Skye," and tell who Dryden meant by "Corah and Agag?"

Our readers who have taken in "Jamestown" cannot fail to have noticed, if they have visited the Art Building, the 5x10 feet painting "Baron Steuben at Valley Forge" from the brush of Ex-President Heaton. The Art Director has expressed himself regarding it as follows: We are all delighted with the picture. It is one of the best in the building."

Brother B. P. Wright believes that the Association should honor those for office who show some evidence that they have the growth and upbuilding of the Association at heart and these are the tests:

1. Getting new members.
2. Numismatic Contributions.
3. Attendance at our Convention.

These are the "planks" in his platform and there are many who will heartily subscribe to these qualifications for honor at the hands of our Association.

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Want Native Face on Coin.

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 19th.—The Independent Order of Americans in annual convention here has adopted a protest against the proposed placing of the face of Miss Mary Cunningham, the Irish-born girl, upon the United States gold coins, and has authorized the State Councilor to forward the protest to the United States Government at Washington.

The new coins were designed by St. Gaudens, who modeled the face thereon from Miss Cunningham, a pretty Irish waitress.

Mary Cunningham, whose face is to appear on the coins designed by Saint Gaudens, is a waitress in the little town of Cornish, near Windsor, Vt. She was born in Ireland about twenty-six years ago, and she has not been very long in this country. Before going to Vermont she served as a waitress in Boston.

About a year and a half ago the United States Government decided that it needed some new coins, and St. Gaudens was the sculptor selected to design them. He had considerable difficulty in finding a model to meet his requirements, and many beautiful girls were rejected by him before he met the Irish waitress, Mary Cunningham. He was spending the summer at Cornish when he saw her.

She waited on him at table, and he almost immediately decided that hers was the face for the new coins. She demurred, and it was only after great persuasion that he succeeded in getting her to pose. She had never done anything of the kind before and has no ambitions to be an artist's model now. She simply let him copy her face because he was so very much in earnest, she said.

Mary Cunningham's classic face will appear on three coins, the one-cent piece, the ten-dollar gold piece, and the twenty-dollar gold piece.

The oldest bank in Maine is the Lincoln National, in Bath. It was started as a state bank in 1813, was incorporated as a national bank in 1864, and has conducted business for almost a century.

There is a tradition in Germany that it was customary in the middle ages to put an elderberry plant over buried treasure. A farmer at Oelsdorf while plowing close to such a bush unearthed a vessel containing 2,300 silver coins of the eleventh century.

The auction season is on with a vengeance. All the dealers in this country are active and have held sales of late, and from across the water some attractive catalogues have reached us. On the 11th to 15th of November two valuable collection of Greek and Roman coins will be sold by Dr. Hirsch, the Munich dealer, whose offerings in these lines always attract the attention of lovers of the exquisite; and J. Schulman of Amsterdam will sell on the 19th of November several collections of Oriental coins, in all some 2,100 lots. Messrs. Zschiesche & Koder of Leipzig also send us a catalogue of 6,371 lots of coins, mostly German, for sale at fixed prices.

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Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED—1 and 3 dollar gold pieces, will give fractional currency in other coins, S. K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—North Bridgewater, Mass. state bank bills Frank C. Davis, Riverside Cal.

WANTED—Will pay good prices for any of the following in fine condition. Confederate state notes Sept. 2, 1861 $10 Female and Eagle. Confederate State note Sept. 2, 1861 $5 Indian Princess. Florida Treasury, $500 Ceres seated, in red Virginia Treasury, $50, bust of John Tyler. Virginia Treasury, $100, bust of Washington. Any quantity wanted for cash or will give coins and rare notes in exchange. Also want any Texas Treasury notes or broken bank bills issued by northern or western banks. Chas. A. Powell, Box 197, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Medals of Marshalls Ney and Macdonald. Harold Banning, 200 West High St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—The names of all collectors in the United States who are interested in the issues of Paper Money prior to 1862: I am not a dealer and have nothing to sell, so send me your name with the number of pieces of paper money in your collection. Address Arthur B. Coover, 194 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, O.

WANTED—Gold, silver and copper coins. Venetian especially Ocellas—any of the early Popes—Florence of Tuscany during Gen falonieri and Medici periods. None but very fine or fine condition coins wanted. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon $5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hope that you will continue many years to give the numismatic world the benefit of your monthly budget of news." S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers and collectors having U. S. coins or fractional currency for sale. C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—U. S. cents in very fine or uncirculated condition. All dates. To exchange: Gold dollars, 1888, in uncirculated condition for others not in my collection. J. M. Henderson, 13½ N. State St.. Columbus, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: 1. 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich. Uncirculated, unsigned and uncut: for others not iu my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE:—A nice line of Confederate Bonds, many denominations and issues, for Lincoln Medals or anything pretaining to Lincoln; ribbon badges especially desired. Will also pay cash for any on the above. Robert R. King, L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, Pa.

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WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED.—"Pine tree" silver coins all varieties. state condition and price which must be reasonable. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—Massachussetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—Confederate and Georgia State bills, crisp to fine, singly or whole sale and C. S. A. stamps, also a Mexican gold dollar, and a Spanish Doubloon Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED—Rare U. S. coins in exchange for rare U. S. and Foreign stamps. I especially want U. S. half cents and gold dollars. Have a 90c-1869, Lincoln for some one. Erle C. Farra, Box 36, Lancaster, Kentucky.

WANTED—Indiana paper money also Colonial paper money. Will pay best cash price. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

"I expect to take the Numismatist as long as you publish same." E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from collectors especially interested in the Vermont coinage, or having any of the rarer varieties or particularly fine specimens for sale. H. C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.

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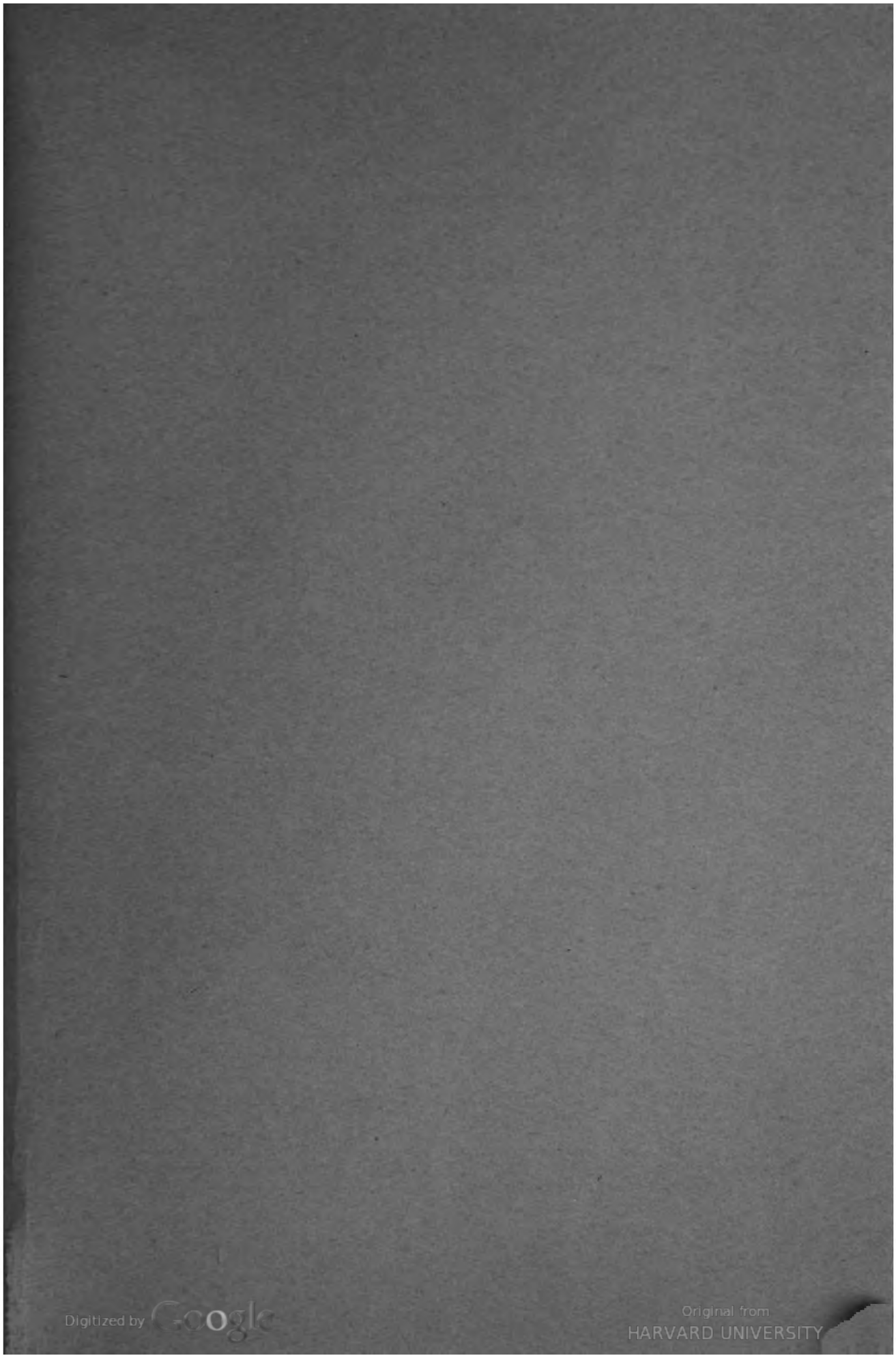
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THE NUMISMATIST

December
1907

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics

Geo. F. Heath, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XX No. 12

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The Numismatist.

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And Official Bulletin Of

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XX. MONROE, MICH., DECEMBER 1907. NO. 12

California Private Mint Gold Dollars

By A. G. Heaton.

(*Continued.*)

1855.

No. Octagon. Obverse. The small Grecian Head of No 5, 1853, and No. 1 '54 surrounded by *ten* large stars, similarly located milled or dotted.

Reverse—Also similar to coins noted. Border narrower. "I DOLLAR 1855" in a small dotted circle. The date is small and blurred and the last 5 is too large. The "AR" of "dollar" is crooked. About the circle is "CALIFORNIA *GOLD F D," the star being very large, the word "GOLD" irregular and "F D" high.

No. 2. Octagon. Obverse—Head of No. 6, 1853 and No 5, '54 with *thirteen* stars spread as on the latter piece, with one central above.

Reverse:—I DOLLAR 1855 "(first 1 medium size) is inclosed by a new wreath design, the third of the series, with *ten* high stemmed berries on each delicate branch. The branches are far apart above and tied below by a ribbon with small depressed bow and straight divergent ends.

"CALIFORNIA GOLD N R circles the wreath and a cluster of four dots is each side of the ribbon ends.

No 3. A round piece exists of 1855 date, inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and said to have been coined in California.

1856.

Octagon: Obverse—Head of No. 5, 1853 and No. 1, '54, a shade further to the left with *ten* much larger stars than on those pieces and resembling stars of No 1, '55.

Reverse:—I DOLLAR 1856 (the I very small, DOLLAR clumsy, date small with '56' so minute as to be hardly discernable) in a dotted circle larger than on pieces mentioned but not as large as that of the Nos. 1-4 of 1853. Outside of circle is "CALIFORNIA *GOLD*" small and clumsily engraved. Border very slight.

1857.

An octagon piece is said to exist with Liberty Head and *eight* stars on obverse, on reverse "CALIFORNIA GOLD DERI, I DOLLAR 1857 in a dotted

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circle, but we believe this to be altered from an 1853 DERI, especially the variety in which the curve of the 3 touches the circle. No piece of 1858 has yet been heard of by the writer.

1859

OCTAGON: Obverse—Grecian Head, *ten* stars.

Reverse—"CALIFORNIA *GOLD* F D," and in the wreath "I DOLLAR 1859". (This reported piece we have not seen and cannot describe more fully.

1860.

No. 1. OCTAGON: Obverse—Grecian Head (Fourth variety), a close imitation of No 5, 1853 and No 1, '54 and No. 1, '55 but with difference in back hair and neck curls. The point of bust is nearer the left star. *Eleven* stars are large and strong.

Reverse—"I DOLLAR 1860" (small high I and small date) between two short branches far apart at top with short tied ends below and a high loop of ribbon. There are *ten* well detached berries, mostly in opposite pairs, on the right branch and *nine* on the left.

"CALIFORNIA" is on left side "GOLD" on right, without either stars or period. The border is very light.

No. 2. OCTAGON: Obverse—Grecian variety—another imitation of No 5, 1853 but smaller (among the smallest heads of the series) and with slight differences in hair. The point of bust nearly touches a star. There are *thirteen* small but strongly struck stars. The Reverse is similar in all respect to the preceding piece.

No pieces seem to have been struck in the period from 1860 to 1868.

1868.

No. 1. OCTAGON: Obverse—A new Grecian Head (the sixth variety) of inferior execution somewhat like No. 1, 1853 but smaller, with narrower coronet, scrawly back hair, a long thick neck with a string of beads, and hardly any bust. *Thirteen* stars surround it, those to the right being in three pair. A small "G" is under the neck.

Reverse—Two slight lumpy branches, (Fifth variety) with tied short ends and a wide concave ribbon loop above their intersection, curve on each side with eight or nine extremely small berries on each and tapering ends an eighth inch apart at the top. Above the wreath is "CALIFORNIA" and within it is "GOLD—I—DOLLAR 1863 in perpendicular arrangement, the 'I' peing very small.

1869.

No. 1. OCTAGON: Obverse—In all respects similar to the obverse of '68 and with the same sniff of the nostrils in the face.

Reverse—Two slight branches (sixth variety) are tied below by a ribbon with double flat loops on each side and have long out turned ends, wide at the extremities. The branches curve up with regular bunches of leaves and have each a berry near the ribbon, four pair beyond and one at the widely parted top—in all ten berries apiece.

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"CALIFORNIA GOLD—I—DOLLAR 1869" is arranged as in the preceding date but "GOLD" is nearly between the branch ends instead of being quite below them

(To be continued)

A Monument to the Father of Advanced Collectors in America, Matthew Adam Stickney.

FARRAN ZERBE.

A monument to the father of advanced collectors in Americs has been erected and unveiled. The material making this honorarium possible, required more than a half century's sentimental endeavor in its acquirement, and may, in the collective quantity and richness of quality of material never again be approached for comparative purposes. The requirement of this material may well be said to have been favored with the factors time and condition making it comparatively easy, while today, it would be an endeavor for the unattainable. The assembling of this material in monumental form for the progress of numismatic history, had a dilligent and painstaking sculptor in the person of a youthful cataloguer, Mr. Henry Chapman. His efforts for a great achievement was made possible by the present great and growing interest in this country in the acquirement of numismatic collections; the prosperity of the day, and the main factor, that, among our numismatic devotees are some who have been favored by fortune to leave price no consideration when the reward is to be the possession of a much sought rare specimen. So it may be said the conditions attending the erection of this monument were as propitious as were the future for acquirement of the material. The unveiling was with ceremony and was attended with interest from all portions of the numismatic world. And now what was the life pleasure and selfishly guarded treasure of Matthew A. Stickney has been widely scattered under conditions and by prices that will contribute to the pages of history a numismatic monument to the name of Stickney.

Matthew Adam Stickney was born at Rowley, Mass., September 23, 1805. He became a collector of coins as a young man, about 1823. A gentlemen of culture and attainments, he had, during his active days of numismatic endeavor the favor, not only friendly relations with the fathers of the Mint cabinet, Messrs. Eckfeldt and Dubois, but had the advantage of close relations with money changers, bankers and brokers whose cash piles were at his command for selections. Mr. Stickney had not been an active collector since about 1873. but his name has been one familiar to every advanced collector, not only on account of his great collection, but largely through his identity with the 1804 dollar. The history of this coin, so problematical yet interesting on account of the

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problem, so far has been developed is only recorded, acceptably, as dating from the Stickney exchange in 1843. In that year he received from Mr. Dubois of the Mint the 1804 dollar that graced his collection in exchange for other coins among which was the first gold coin issued in the United States, the 'Immune Columbia' dated 1785 and which has since proved to be unique. While it is not definitely recorded, it is believed that Mr. Stickney contributed valuable aid both in knowledge and specimens to those who fathered and what is to-day our nationa collection:—The Mint cabinet at Philadelphia. He contributed a service of great value to numismatic literature by the assistance he gave the late Mr. S. S. Crosby, in his monumental work, "The Colonial Coins of America."

Mr. Stickney selfishly guarded his collections durlng the last years of his life, and fortunate were those who were priviledged to inspect it. He died at Salem, Mass., August 11, 1894, having resided there since 1838.

The tale is told of the various endeavors and strategy employed by many to purchase or gain control of this collection since Mr. Stickney's death offer material for an interesting story, but it fell to the fortune of Mr. Henry Chapman to purchase it outright and entire from the Stickney heirs, who live in Salem. Mr. Chapman has not stated the price paid, but it certainly was a good round sum, believed to be the greatest amount entering into a private coin sale in the country. The great prices realized certainly make Mr. Chapman's profit a handsome one. It was whispered that there were cases of heart failure in Salem when a report of the sale reached there. The fine catalogue issued by Mr. Chapman is a contribution to numismatic literature evidencing knowledge, time and care in its preparation. While Mr. Stickney may not have been the first coin collector in America, he is the earliest of which we have knowledge who pursued the matter intelligently to the acquirement of one of the greatest of collections, and he may well be termined "the father of advanced collectors in America," and it is delightfully fitting, that the disposition of his collection, the last of the "Old School" that will be offered for public competition, should have been attended with conditions and prices creating memories and records that will live for years to come a monument to his name and cherished pursuit.

Ocean View, Va. July 5th. 1907.

THE SALE OF THE STROZZI COLLECTION.

(Translated from the Rivista Italiana di Numismatic for The Numismatist).

(The following statement by Giovanni Pansa concerning the celebrated collection of antique coins recently sold in Rome and his reflections on the remissness of the Italian Government in allowing the dispersal of such a valuable collection should be of considerable interest to American collectors. Besides giving an interesting sketch of the activities of one of the most enthusiastic

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and accomplished of European coin collectors Signore Pansa touches on certain questions now more frequently and seriously considered by the owners of large collections on this side of the Atlantic, namely, what is to be the fate of the treasures they have spent many years of patient effort and large sums of money in bringing together? And secondly what is the duty of their Government where a collection of important objects of no slight national interest is about to be broken up and dispersed? Shall the existing fine collections follow their predecessors to the auction block? And finally shall the Government continue its course of, perhaps unintentional, neglect?)

In the latter part of April there took place at Rome in the Sangiorgi auction rooms the sale at public auction, under the direction of M. Arturo Sambon, of the numismatic collection of the late Marquis Carlo Strozzi of Florence. Among all the coin sales that have been held in recent decades this one without doubt was the most noteworthy for the number and rarity of the specimens included, from the Etruscan and Italic *Aes grave* to the *Aes signatum*, and from the interesting and excellent types of Etruria and Magna Graecia to the splendid *Aurei* of the Imperial Roman series. Such an accumulation of rarities is readily explained by the personality of the original owner, a learned and wealthy Florentine Patrician, an enthusiast in numismatic pursuits; who in his time exercised an enormous influence on the movement toward scientific numismatics, to which he gave the first impulse and development. Indeed to Marquis Strozzi is due the publication of the first Periodico di Numismatica that appeared in Italy after the short-lived efforts in special lines by Olivieri and by Caucich. This Review * * * * appeared from 1868 to 1874 and had among others the eminent De Rossi and Garucci for collaborators. The *Rivista Italiana* has continued, under the editorship of the brothers Gnecchi and of Ambrosoli, the noble traditions of the Strozzi publication and now stands worthily at the head of the numismatic movement in Italy.

Marquis Strozzi while an industrious man of wealth and munificence, was also fortunate in his quest of coins. The most important hoards of coins discovered in his times finally came into his possession as for example the finds at Quingenta, Tarquinia, Volterra, Chiusa from which his Etruscan collection received splendid acessions and thus became one of the most valuable and richest in unique or exceedingly rare specimens.

The Marquis also found a special attraction in the coinages of Magna Grecia and in his aquisition of the coins of that region he displayed rare judgement and equisite artistic taste. As to the Roma series he was moved to undertake a collection of them by the celebrated discovery of *Aurei* at Cuma in 1868 and published in the *Periodico* by Riccio who did not hesitate to write that that hoard was up to that time "The richest in *fleur de coin* that had ever been seen."

The Strozzi collection has unfortunately experienced the fate common to al private collections that is, it has been scattered under the hammer of the auctioneer to the four corners of the globe and thus has been brought to naught the whole life of sacrifice spent upon it by the original proprietor. It is sad to think of this, especially for those that are striving to bring together a treasure

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which their death may destroy; but it is even more painful to reflect how on the other hand such an exceptional and extraordinary collection as that of the Marquis could have been saved, had the government displayed greater prudence and vigilance. Without any doubt that unique collection should have become a part of the heritage of the Italian people ond thus the competition of the foreigner whose museums have profited greatly from it would have been eliminated. I have no inclinalion to indulge in censure; but I do assert without hesitatien that in this fortunate contingency the Italian Government has not cut the best figure possible, and has shown but little or no tact although it was possible without great sacrifices to add to the scientific possessions of the nation a treasure of immense value. The Strozzi collection, which the last owner had inherited from his grandfather, was too well known in Florence and throughout Italy to escape the attention of anybody, much less that of the Government which exercises a material and moral control over everything of scientific value both public and private. The Government therefore, or rather its representatives were not ignorant of the fact of capital importance, that a sale was about to take place. Now in fact at the sitting May 10th of the Central Commission of Antiquities and the Fine Arts Prof. Milani, Director of the Etruscan Museum at Florence, laid before those present the latest phases of the history of the Strozzi collection, and added that in the interest of history and art he had approved the expressed wish of the owner to re-arrange it and prepare the material for a catalogue. Knowing then the exceptional importance of the collection soon afterward put up at auction and considering the above remarks of Prof. Milani it is hard to understand how and why the Government has pursued a course contrary to its own aims and interests. According to current report the collection would have been sold by the owner for a sum about equal to that granted by the Minister of Public Instruction to the Museums for the purchase of portions of the collection. This sum, amounting to the respectable figure of 60.000 Lire was subdivided among the Numismatic Cabinets of Milan, Rome, Naples, Florence, Syracuse and Tarentum, whose Directors attended the sale. Because of the exceptional prices to which many of the coins were run up, only about half of the grant was expended. It is true some very fine specimens were secured for the State, but many others and perhaps the most important, went to foreign lands.

* * * * * * * *

There remains the moral feature; for it is undeniable that private speculation utterly disregarded the public interest as represented by the State. There can be no doubt that had the government authorities been more vigilant the *State would have procured the whole of the Strozzi collection for the same amount as was granted for the purchase of a portion.* I repeat it was not my province to proclaim these facts to the public, the less so that I have been charged by the Direction of the RIVISTA with only the preparation of a simple account of the sale. But I cite the facts as a basis for the observation that from the moment that we act with such remissness, not to employ a stronger term, and

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that foreign museums are favored with the chance to enrich themselves through our connivance, it is useless to raise a hue and cry when there is at stake respect for the law regarding the exporation of national monuments in the case of the perhaps silly clause that concerns coins. It is clear enough that what is not permitted to go out through the door finds an exit through the window.

But let us now come to an account of the sale. Besides the representatives of the Italian museums the agents of the cabinets at London, Berlin, Paris and of numerous dealers and private collectors were present. Such an attendance could have but one effect, the coins sold at high prices, in fact far beyond the expectations of the shrewdest and most experienced dealers. The average of the prices ruled high and beyond the thousand lire mark for pieces not exceptionally rare, and there were many of that class.

The following are a few of the prices obtained:

Aureus of Messana, Attic standard	Lire	22,500
(Bought by Baron Pennisi di Florestella, outbidding J. Pierpont Morgan).		
Etruscan Double Stater, Persian standard	Lire	14,000
" 50 Litrae gold piece of Nepte (unique)	"	7,100
" 25 " " " (same types)	"	2,100
" ½ Litra, gold, unique	"	1,700
" Aureas, unique	"	3,100
Didrachm, Persian standard, of Populonia	"	6,600
Tetradrachm, Euboeic standard, "	"	2,300
Tetradrachm of Catania, transition period	"	2,700
" " " poor but rare	"	3,000
Dupondius of Chiusi, wheel and anchor	"	5,000
Quadrans of Firmum	"	4,000
Semis of Praeneste	"	710
" "	"	1,900
As of Sutrium	"	1,500

This succinct account of the sale (and the above is but a very small portion of the long list of prices given by Signor Pansa) is hardly enough to give an idea of the importance of the collection which the late Marquis brought together in over half a century. Coming now to some particular comments I would observe first of all that notwithstanding the rarity, finest and exceptional character of some of the specimens the prices, through caprice or manipulation, ruled far beyond their ordinary limits; they were *high* and at time so exagerated as to stupefy everybody present.

A friend remarked to me that through this sale the dealers had acquired much greater power and prestige. Frankly I do not share the opinion and I think that if for the present the Strozzi sale does serve as a basis of the valuation of coins the trade will find itself shut off from honest profits; for the prudent and cool headed collector will be much more careful and moderate in purchasing, if indeed he does not close his purse entirely against the invasion of such an irrational, yea insane criterion of prices as the Strozzi sale. C.

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GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS.

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D. Ph. D.

Continued from Page 250.

In the course of our studies we have used the word coin many times and it would be well to get a good idea of its meaning It comes to us from the French "*coin*, a wedge, a stamp", and the French derived it from the Latin word *cuneus*, a wedge, a name which seems to have been given to the die by means of which the piece of metal received its image or inscription. Metal, legal weight and type are the three essentials of all coins. Hard Times Tokens and such like are not coins. Ancient coins may have the date or may not, if they have not it is told by the year of the reign of the ruler under whom they were issued, or by some other equally indefinite manner, but about the year 1484 dates begin to appear in Arabic or Roman minerals. The earliest dated coin that the writer knows of is a Thaler, (Thaler, *Thal*, a valley from having been first coined in the valley of St. Joachim in Bohemia. Dan & Sw. Daler, L. German Dahler, H. German Thaler, our Dollar) coined by Duke Sigismond of the Tyrol in 1484.



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Many of the coins of the rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia are very base silver and the short sighted electors and kings filled their coffers at the expense of the people till now the amount owned by the imperial family is almost beyond belief. The minor coins as shown in our illustrations are not of pure metal; nor can they be called beautiful, but they have several points about them that may well attract our attention, and that which stands most prominently forward is the ever present eagle, not the double headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire and now of Austria; a strange leave-over from early days; for this eagle with two heads signified the Eastern and the Western Empires and the temporal and spiritual power of the rulers thereof. Why it was adopted by Russia and several other countries we leave to the researches of antiqnaries. But the eagle with one head has been a favorite figure on arms, flags and coins for ages and

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this particular Prussian (now German) eagle is often seen with a smaller one upon its breast, or, as is the case with some of the minor coins we are studying, the monogram of the ruler, this being especially noticable in the pfennings of Frederick William II. whose F. W. R. may be plainly seen on uncirculated specimens. We have already seen that on many coins issued by high officers of the church a globe surmounted by a cross was an important part of the work of the die engraver. This cross when on coins issued by archbishops was double and is like the one commonly carried before them, and cardinals, in religious processions even in our times. When studying the coins of Bamberg we noticed this patriarchial cross on a memorial piece of Archbishop Frederick Charles and it is found on many other coins. It must be remembered that these churchmen in early days were not celebrated for piety and the remark we made about Count von Zollern would well apply to many of them and a large number of them issued coins whether they had a right to or not. Nothing shows the character of many of these churchmen of the middle ages better than the remark made by one who had built a castle in a wild mountain region. When he was questioned as to his reasons for so doing he replied "Your Lordship has forgotten that four roads pass near my castle." Is it any wonder that coins issued by such men are often very base. This cross on a globe represents the power of Christianity over the world and on many of the coins of the Holy Roman Empire the eagle holds globe and cross in one talon and a sceptre in the other and what more natural than the appropriation of this design by the two principal countries that held the Empire together, Austria and Prussia, but Austria took both the double headed eagle and the cross surmounted globe, while Prussia was content with a more natural eagle. This design has figured in courts when the age of the paper on which wills were written became an important matter, for it was early used as a water mark in paper.

As the globe and cross indicated the power of Christianity so the sceptre showed the absolute power of the ruler who holds the people in his grasp as the eagle holds that emblem of authority. And that the eagle, ready to swoop down on all, is a symbol of this authority can be seen by studying coins from the time of ancient Egypt to this day. In Salmon's Geographical Grammar, published in 1778, we read that the title of the ruler of Germany was "Emperor of the Romans always August" and that the arms were "A shield, crested with an imperial crown closed, and raised like a mitre, having between the two points a diadem surmounted with a globe and cross. Or: the shield environed with a collar of the order of the Golden Fleece; is placed on the breast of an agle, displayed sable, membered Or, and beaked gules, holding a naked sword in right talon, and a sceptre in the left; the two heads signifying the eastern and western empires, and for the motto, Pax et Salus Europae". The Prussian arms differ from the above in that the eagle has but one head and the sceptre is transferred to the right talon while the left holds the globe and cross. The supporters are two wild men. The Imperial German Flag has not less than fourteen eagles, several crowns and crosses. The arms are well shown on the thaler of Frederick William II issued 1791-1797. Our illustrations of the six Kzr. piece of Francis

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Minor Coins of Prussia. (BASE.)



6 KR. FRANZ II ROM. K A I & C.

Illustration of the arms of the Holy Roman Empire. 1. Or gold. 2. The collar Body of Eagle sable (black.) Eagle displayed, or spread out. 3. Legs Or—gold beak, gules-red.

II. of the Holy Roman Empire shows the symobls as were commonly used on what are known as modern German coins (from the time of Charles the Great) till Napoleon broke up the Empire and Francis the Second of Germany became Francis the First of Austria in 1806.

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A friend having kindly favored the writer with drawings of several coins of Augsburg not seen in any of our illustrations they are reproduced here and it is hoped that other readers of this series of articles will follow his good example and help us in the same manner.



ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE COINS OF AUGSBURG.



AUGSBURG BREAD TOKEN. BRASS.

Numismatists are to be congratulated that copies of many ancient coins of which but one or two specimens are known, are to be made and placed in museums where they can be seen by the public. These and rare manuscripts are to be taken care of by the "International Congress" that held its first meeting in Liege in August 1905. Of course such specimens will be so marked that they cannot be mistaken for originals.

Corrections in September Number.

Page 246, Line 9 from bottom, read, during the latter part of his reign the end of the world," &c.

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Page 247, line 17 from bottom after "Wends" read and

Page 248, line 4 from top read Berlin-Kolln

Same page, line 14 read "to enter it."

Page 249 line 10 from bottom after "happiness" read, uses the words, and last line for "at" read et,

Page 250 fourth line from end, after 11 read Kreuzer having a shield with a T on one side and an O on the other, the value.

American Numismatic Association.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

922, William D. Young; 923, J. N. Patmor; 924, H. B. Kumm.
925, G. H. Blake; 926, Simon Shermerhorn; 927, C. E. Gilhousen;
928, Dr. Paul Roach; 929, John N. Brooks.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Corresponding Sectretary. If no objections are received prior to Dec. 20, 1907, they will be declared elect ed to membership.

William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, O.
Vouchers: Dr. Henderson, H. E. Buck and J. W. Lyday.

E. M. Parker, Pres. No. Side Savings Bank, Columbus, O.
Vouchers: Dr. Henderson, N. P. Gifford and A. B. Coover.

E. C. Bayha, 136 15th St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Vouchers: Dr. Heath and A. B. Ragan.

Horace Gunthorp, Edgeley, N. Dak.
Vouchers; Dr. Heath and Mr. Wood.

George W. Parent, 70 St. Famille St., Montreal, Can.

James Reid, 89 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.
Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay and John Dow.

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L. J. Kreiger, 17 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
F. J. Loer, 961 Warren Ave., Cnicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.
John H. Larcom, Beverly, Mass.
Vouchers: A. C. Lunt and H. P. Harris.
J. H. Ripstra, 688 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and W. F. Dunham.
Edward T. Newell, 454 Park Ave., Kenosha, Wis.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and H. Wood.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

62 W. H. Lathrop, R. F. D. 2, Arlington, Vt.
520 C. H. Windmiller 17 Lagrange St., Worcester, Mass.
679 Erastus Cornell, Box 254, Marshalltown, Iowa.

DECEASED.

Julius Meili; Zurich, Switzerland.

It is with regret that the Secretary has to announce the death of one of our Honorary Members. Dr. Julius Meili passed away at his home at Zurich on September 26 of this year, at the age of 69. Those who were fortunate enough to have known him personally or to have corresponded with him will appreciate the loss to the numismatic world by his death. His sympathy and kindness to collectors, beginners as well as those more advanced was well known. The numismatic world will feel his loss in its literature, although his great work on the Brazilian coinage was completed before his death, Mr. Meili was getting together material for other of the Portuguese possessions, especially the colonies in Asia.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Imhoff as Local Secretary for New York and New Jersey on account of long absences from New York, the office is temporarily filled by the Local Secretary for New England, Mr. J. B. Chase Jr.

Brookline, Mass., Nov. 16. 1907.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN, CHICAGO, SEPT. 1907.

To the officers and members of the A. N. A.

The following is a list of books, catalogs, etc., in library of the A. N. A. at this time.

Gold and silver coins and medals of the Caesars. Pedrusi 1694 to 1709, 5 volumes.

The Commemorative medals issued during the reign of Louis XV, 1702.

The Northumberland Cabinet of Roman Coins. Smyth. 1856.

Medals of Louis XV. Godennesche.

Medals of Holland M. Bizot, 3 vols. 1688 to 1690.

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English Money. Leake.
The Truth of Revelation. J. Murray.
Coins and Medals. Stanley Lane-Poole. 1894.
The Medals of Washington. Jas. Ross Snowden. 1861.
History of the U. S. Mint and coinage. Evans. 1883.
Coinages of the World. Geo. D. Matthews. 1876.
U. S. Mint and Coins. A. M. Smith.
The Coin Collectors Journal. Vol. V and Apr. of IX, Scott & Co.
Humphrey's Manual. 2 Vols.
New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins. Counterfeit Coins and Bullion; with Mint values. Jacob R. Eckfeldt and Wm. E. DuBois.
Ancient Coins in U. S. Mint Cabinet.
Green's Reference and Cheek Book.
Proskey's Coin Catalog.
Mint Report. 1884.
Cometallism. Nicholas Veeder.
Scott's Paper Money Catalog, 2nd Edition.
Scott's Copper Coin Catalog. 1878.
Scott's Silver and Gold Coin Catalog, 1882.
Varieties of U. S. Cents, 1794. Frossard & Hays.
Priced Cat. Coin Sales 1880.
Priced Cat. Coin Sales 1878-9.
Numismatist, 1895 except Dec. 1898 except Oct., Nov., Dec., 1897 complete 1898 except Dec. 1890 complete.
American Journal of Numismatics.
1893, Jan., Apr., July and Oct.
1894, " " " "
1895, " " " "
1896, " "
1901, Oct.
Catalog of Confederate Currency.—Geo. W. Massamore.
Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada. P. N. Breton.
Catalog of the Collection of Alexandrian Coins. 2 Vols. 1 of plates.
G. Dotari.
Spink's Numismatic Circular, 1894 and index, 1895 except May and index.
English Coins and Tokens. Jewitt & Head 1894.
Masonic Chapter Pennies. 2 Parts.
Chapman Sales, June 20th to 24, 1882, with prices.
" " June 9th to 14th, 1884, with prices.
" " Dec. 9th to 14th, 1890, with prices.
" " Dec. 16th and 17th, 1895, with prices.
Spink's Numismatic Magazine.
1893, 1894, 1895, except Sept 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 except May.
124 Priced Catalogs.

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462 Unpriced
183 Magazines and Pamphlets.
97 Price Lists Printed.
26 Lists Unpriced.

I received from S. C. Stevens $5.50, and have sold unpriced catalogs to the amount of $1.35. I have expended for moving the library from Mr. Stevens' office and for postage. $2.34, leaving a balance on hands, at this time, of $4.51. There are still a number of unpriced catalogs, which I am offering for sale at 5c each, the fund thus accumulated to be used, as I understand it, for the expenses of binding magazines, or for the purchase of other books. The library is not elaborate, but such books as we have are frequently consulted by resident members and others visiting Chicago, and a few of the members residing elsewhere have had books sent to them for reference. The library feature could be made of much more profit to the members if they would only avail themselves of the privilege. In the March, 1905 issue of the Numismatist was published a complete list of the literature in the library and the list was again sent to the publisher some five months ago, but it has not yet been published. Members are requested to contribute and also urged to avail themselves of the privileges of the library.

Respectfully Submitted,
BEN G. GREEN, Librarian.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 46th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Nov. 1st, Pres. W. F. Dunham presiding. The following members were present: Mr. Verkler, Mr. W. F. Dunham, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Brand, M. Jaeger, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Blumenschein, Dr. Merrill, Mr. Chester Dunham, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Williams and Mr. Green. Mr. J. W. Sears and Mr. J. H. Ripstra were elected to membership.

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Mr. W. F. Dunham made some interesting experiments with acid on various metals and explained its effects. A test of memory in regard to the U. S. cent of 1907 was made, the silver medal being won by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Williams showed his U. S. type collection, which is practically complete. Mr. Brand exhibited Belgian trial pieces in gold, silver, copper and lead; a very fine Cromwell 9 pence and some rare ancient gold and seige pieces. Dr. Merrill showed Peruvian gold; and Mr. Green, the Chicago Philatelic Society medal issued to commemorate their 50th meeting.

Donations to the cabinet were received from Mr. Leon and Dr. Fisher. Books received were: British Coinage by Ruding, 3 vols.; Coins of the Jews by Madden; Canadian Coin Cabinet by Le Roux; Vade Mecum by Le Roux; Scott's Copper and Nickel, and Silver and Gold catalogs, Copper Coins by Neumann, 3 vols.;Essays on Medals by Pinkerton, 2 vols.; Gibbons History of Rome, 6 vols. Magazines received were: Numismatist, Sept., Oct., and Nov., Numismatische Correspondent for Sept.; Spink's Numismatic Circular for Sept., Oct., and Nov.; Philatelic West, July. Aug., and Oct; snd Numismatischer Verkehr for Oct. Auction catalogs were received from Dr. Hirsch (2), Green, Mehl and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; also a catalog with fixed prices from Majer; and Arnold's Numismatic Guide as well as a miscellaneous lot of 97 catalogs, pamphlets, etc

Mr. Ripstra was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet Dec. 6th 1907.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

The Boston Numismatic Society.

The November meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held at the Society's rooms Nov. 8 at 3 p. m. Dr. S. A. Green, Pres. in the chair, The following members were present; Dr. Green, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Chase, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Wood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A committee was appointed by the president to revise the By-Laws of the society. Mr. Wood was appointed chairman and Dr. Storer and Mr. Chase chosen to act with him.

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Mr. Robinson exhibited several eastern medals the exact attribution of which has never been determined upon and presented to the society a photograph of the numismatic cabinet in the Essex Instiiute Salem.

Mr. Stearns showed a Clark Gruber $5 gold piece of 1861.

Mr. Chase exhibited a Columbia and Washington medal, a large pewter Dutch satirical medal and three silver jetons of Venice, all with ships on them.

Mr. Wood exhibited a rare gold coin of the Axumite dynasty in eastern Ethiopia the new Danish West India coins an example of the "spirit money" of Burmah a series of thirty Indian Rupees showing the different standards and patterns used in the last hundred years and a proof Piastre struck by Denmark for Greenland.

Mr. Trowbridge exhibited a mome-gin of Japan and a silver bar commemorating the opening of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Tunnel.

A general discussion then took place and the meeting was adjourned to meet the first week in December.

Bold Burglary. An Association Man The Victim.

Mr. Herbert E. Morey, the Boston dealer, is again a sufferer by burglary. The Boston papers of October 29th and 30th gave very full accounts of the latest attack on Mr. Morey. The following we extract from the *Transcript's* account of the affair.

"The yeggmen have reached Boston again and last night they did some extensive operating in the office building at 31 Exchange street. Three offices were broken into; Herbert E. Morey's safe was blown; $1000 worth of rare coins was taken and escape was made in such a manner as to leave the exterior of the building intact All in all, the case is full of mystery.

The break happened some time between 6;15 o'clock last night and 6:30 o'clock this morning. The offices entered were those of Herbert E. Morey, a dealer in old coins and stamps, on the second flooor; that of William J. Foley, secretary of the Children's Health fund on the third floor; and that of Charles A. Darling, whip manufacturer, on the fourth floor. In each instance the office door was forced.

From Mr. Darling nothing was taken. From the Foley office $13.75 in stamps and $11 in cash were stolen besides a lot of clothing belonging to the Children's Fund, which was carried to the floor below and piled on the Morey safe to deaden the noise of the explosion there.

And this ruse was successful in every respect. Though the old-fashioned safe was so shattered that the outer door is convexed three inches from the straight and though the inner door was blown completely off its hinges no material damage was done to the room; the windows in the small apartment and even the glass in the door just back of the safe were not even cracked and the noise was so muffled that the police were not attracted. A modern brace drill left behind showed that that the yeggs used up-to-date appliances in their

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work. Instead of the nitro-glycerine used in the Avon break night before last black powder was employed and the thieves evidently knew what they were about for it answered the purpose and did less damage than the more forcible explosive would have caused.

Mr. Morey was in Worcester last night. He returned to his office this forenoon to find his room in a dire state. It had been thoroughly rummaged and there was little left in the safe but empty trays. How much his loss is he will never know. Just what is gone he will never be able to tell. The safe contained a large and varied stock of rare coins which he had been long years in assembling, but he has no catalogue or inventory of the collection. Roughly estimated, he says, that what is missing was worth $1,000.

For those of a detective bent there is opportunity to puzzle over how the thieves got in and out of the building. There is only one entrance that at 31 Exchange street. The door was secured with a strong lock last evening. It was fastened with the same lock when the janitor opened the building this morning. It seems reasonably certain that some one has duplicate keys to the place

Mr. Morey takes his loss philosophically, but he feels the pecuniary affliction nevertheless, for this is the fourth time in a little more than a year that he has suffered from thieves. At least one successful attempt has been made before to blow the safe, and during the noon hour, while Mr. Morey was at luncheon one day last spring, someone broke into his office and helped deplete his coin collection."

The New Eagle.

At last it has come—Art in our new coinage. The new Eagle, the long-talked of ten dollar gold piece has been put into circulation. The obverse shows a grand statuesque head of Liberty crowned by an Indian war bonnet, on the band of which the word LIBERTY is inscribed. Around the edge in the upper half of the field are thirteen pointed stars, below the neck the date 1907. The placing of the head with a blank space in front is very artistic, and it is regretable that more designers do not realize the value of blank spaces, but rather deem it necessary to make use of every available space on a coin. At first glance the feathered bonnet looks too large but after the eye becomes reconciled to the new type no change would be wanted. The general pose of the head, its position on the coin, and the arrangement of the head-dress resembles very closely several of the old Greek coins. Symbolism occupied a prominent place on these ancient Greek pieces and evidences of it are marked on this, the position of the feathers and the stars suggest in their combination the stars and stripes in our flag.

The eager attentive face, full of expression and yet full of dignity and a certain amount of serenity is a long step ahead from the almost vacant stare of the faces depicted on our previous coins. Owing to the high relief which St.

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Gaudens prepared the model for this coin and the necessary modifidation of this relief to bring it down to the modern mechanical requirements the locks of the hair above the ear are not as well worked out as might be desired. A good deal of this effect may later be overcome.

The reverse of the coin shows a typical St. Gaudens eagle in a standing pose with partially drooping wings, its feet resting on a bundle of arrows and an olive branch. To the right of the eagle the motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM" is shown in horizontal lines, and above around the edge is the inscription "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," in exergue are the words "TEN DOLLARS."

The eagle occupies the central position on the reverse and with an impressive majesty dominates this side of the coin. The reverse as a whole shows a careful working out of type and inscription with a happy avoidance of overcrowding which cannot be said of so many of our other coins. A noticeable change from our other pieces is the treatment of the background, both on obverse and reverse. Instead of being flat there is a general hollowing in from the edge, or cup shaped depression from the mill to the center. This treatment of the sunken parts of the piece has been done on different European coins of recent date, especially the French.

A still greater deporture from old standards is noticed on the edge. Instead of the reeding as heretofore used, the edge on the present piece is composed of 40 raised stars, signifying the states of the Union.

The coin is a magnificent conception throughout, of a refined Greek character, simple in its aspect, but grand in its dignity, and will surely find a place in the front rank with the best coins of the age. H. W.

The following prices were realized Mr. Ben G. Green's auction sale on the 8th of November. Cent, 1794, Hays No. 39. Uncirculated, $50.00. Cent, 1797 uncirculated, $15.75. Cent 1799, good, 19.00. Cent 1804, broken dies, very good, $12.50. Cent 1811, perfect date, fine, $4.50. Cent 1821, small date, very fine, $5.90. Cent 1823 over 1822, very fine, $9.25. Half dollar 1815, fine, $4.20. Dollar 1836, flying eagle, good, $7.80. Encased postage stamp, 10 cents, John W. Norris, Chicago, very fine, $35.10. Encased stamps, 12 cents, Ayer's and 5 cents Drink Sands Ale, both perfect, $5.80 and $8.75.

"Has it ever occurred to you that owing to the many sets of The Numismatist that lack the first six volumes, that enough subscribers would unite to pay the cost of reprinting them in uniform size with the present publication?" Robert Earl, Herkimer. N. Y.

In response to many requests we must state that we are entirely out of all the numbers and volumes of the Numismatist of this year. The same will apply to our volumes before 1894, and those for 1902, 4, 5 and 6. Any others can still be mailed post free at the regular subscription price.

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The Portland Award Medal.

In The Numismatist of last issue mention is made of the award medal given by the Lewis & Clark (Portland) Exposition to the Numismatic Association for its exhibit on that occasion. The medal was among the highest awarded at that exposition. Through the courtesy of Mr. Zerbe we are now enabled to give our readers an engraving of the medal. The obverse shows Liberty leading the explorers, Lewis and Clark. Diploma holders are entitled to a medal, but they are entitled to purchase one duplicate if they wish, and no more. The original of this will no doubt in time be placed in the cabinet of the A. N A.. the duplicate, purchased by Mr. Zerbe, was presented by him to the retiring president, A. R. Frey, at the Columbus convention with appropriate remarks and acknowledgement and the Secretary was instructed to have the medal suitable engraved and plated in gold before turning it over to Mr. Frey. This Mr. Wood has done and the reverse bears the following inscription.

DUPLICATE OF
FIRST GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED NUMISMATICS
IN
AMERICA
PRESENTED TO
ALBERT ROMER FREY
PRESIDENT A. N. A. 1907
AWARDED TO AND PRESENTED BY
FARRAN ZERBE
EXHIBITOR—AUSPICES
A. N. A.

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Columbus Numismatic Society.

Minutes of the Columbus Numismatic Society, session held Wed. Nov. 20th.

Meeting called to order by R. T., King, President. Those present, were R. T. King, A. B. Coover, Chas. Keech. H. W. Phelps, Geo. Bott, Mr. Maddox, J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe.

J. M. Henderson resigned as Sec't. of the Columbus society, so as to be able to give more time to the Ohio Society. Mr, John Lyday was then elected as Sec'ty. and Treasurer, the change to be effective at once.

Moved that the Sect'y. be instructed to correspond with our representative in Congress, requesting him to use his influence towards the retention of the motto "In God We Trust," on our future coinage.

After a spirited debate, this motion was lost, and the Columbus society went on record as favoring the removal of the motto.

A motion prevailed that in the future no dues be assessed the members of this society. This was done to induce the novice to join the society. and attend it's sessions.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, the President-elect of the A. N. A. addressed the society on "The Present Financial System."

Under exhibits, Mr. Zerbe showed numerous specimens of the old and curious coins of the world, Mr. Henderson some private issues of gold, and Mr. King some ancient silver of Greece.

Adjourned to meet at call of President.

J. M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

A Christmas Treat.

President elect Zerbe evidences that he is fully awake to the interests of the Association by the following in way of suggestion to the Editor. "I believe many of our members have young friends, and perhaps older ones, who have given evidence of sufficient interest in numismatice to make that interest well worth cultivating: and possibly among these are some who we may have reason or desire to give a token of remembrance during the holiday season. To our friends numismatically inclined, what little Christmas gift, to be appreciated more for the thought and its fruits than the cost, can we offer, than a membership in the American Numismatic Association? Not only this, but it will be $1.50 spent in numismatic missionary work, and producing a delicate gift which possibly no equal sum could approach in its appreciation as it is remembered throughout the year as the monthly evidence of it arrives. Brother Members think over your friends (particularly your young ones, as the numismatist of tomorrow must be found in the boy of today) where an A. N. A. membership will be appreciated, if you do, and act on this suggestion, I am satisfied our next list of nominations will be a great one."

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We have no space for a long story as to what this magazine will be during next year, We simply propose to make it "The Best Ever."

About 300,000 of the new eagles will be struck this year, probably all at the Philadelphia mint.

And now it is denied that the head on the new $10.00 gold piece is that of Mary Cunningham, the Irish serving maid, at all. And this leads us to the query; Who is the Greek lad anyhow?

The Philadelphia mint will within the three months turn out over fifty two millions of dollars worth of double eagles and yet the average individual will continue to proclaim that they are scarce.

Just now the papers are full of protests against the removal of the legend "In God We Trust" from our coinage. It should not be forgotten that when this legend was adopted our country was in the throes of the greatest conflict the world has ever seen, and like any other trouble so imminent, divine aid was invoked and expressed on our coins; but matters are different now. There is an old adage that aptly illustrates:

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be,
But when the devil got well the devil a saint was he."

Forty odd years of peace, growth, and corporation building puts a different aspect on the case, and places us indifferent of celestial influences. Take out the twenty centuries old eagle of Egypt and "E Pluribus Unum" from the reverse of the new coin and in their places put a modern first class battle ship and the legend "In Our Navy We Trust.,' Then we will have something strictly up to date and distinctly Rooseveltian. In the meanwhile the "Peepul" are wondering what ali this fuss is about anyhow, and didn't know there was any motto on the coin at all.

Oh! the intricacies of our medium of exchange?" sighs an editor in commenting upon the inovations in our latest coins, and well he may, for do we not find this in the Detroit Free Press of Nov. 21.

Reminiscences of the days of '61 were recalled yesterday in Judge Phelan's court in the trial of Joseph Buttowski, charged with larceny and false pretenses. According to the testimony of Albert Pryzbyski, a Russell street saloonist, who is the complaining witness, Buttowski, when married last February, purchased wet goods to the amount of $47, that the nuptials might be celebrated properly. When the day of settlement arrived, the saloonist claims that Buttowski tendered a $100 Confederate bill and received $53 in change. Pryzbyski testified that he had never before seen a $100 bill, and that he supposed that it was the usual thing for them to be adorned with pictures of Jefferson Davis, and uniformed soldiers firing cannon at the union flag. Pryzbyski says that, having no use for banks. he placed the big bill in the old reliable sock. In September, however, he became alarmed for the safety of his hoard and upon the advice of a friend, decided to deposit the money in a bank. At the fiduciary institution Pryzbyski selected, the officials promptly informed him that the Civil war is over.

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And only a few days since we read of a "hoosier" advancing $175.00 on a "gold brick" to a stranded miner in his distress.

Members of the Chicago Numismatic society have followed up Prof. George A. Dorsey's stand that the new St. Gaudens design for the double eagle coin is more or less of a nature fake. They believe the feminine head has no right to bear the masculine Indian "war bonnet," which the late sculptor permitted, and have sent resolutions to this effect to President Roosevelt. The Society, though its sculptor, J. H. Ripstra, proposes a new design for the double eagle. It is that of a simple Indian masculine face with two feathers in the head-dress, indicative of the rank of chief.

We are glad to call particular attention to Mr. Sears advertisement in this issue. This catalog of his stock which is priced, is the most elaborate and complete that we have ever seen, and should be in the hands of every collector of the American series.

Mr. E. H. Adams, who is now in Denver engaged in looking up the history of the Colorado pioneer gold issues, writes us from that city—"I have met Mr. Edward B. Morgan of this city, who is much interested in the Denver coins. Of these he has quite a collection, which embraces all the Clark, Gruber & Co. denominations except the $20 piece of 1860. The greatest rarity of his holdings, however, is a five dollar bill issued by Clark, Gruber & Co. in 1861, which is made redeemable in 'Denver coin.' "

Dr. Wright of the Badge Committee reports progress. The design that seems to meet with the most favor is a copy of the Baltimore shilling in silver inlaid on bronze. Bars, representing the different places of Convention, the recipient has attended will be added. It is expected that the complete badge will cost not over $1.50 at the most.

Among the sixty charter members of the American Numismatic Association mentioned on page 304, should have been included the name of David Harlowe. Mr. Harlowe was one of the very first to endorse the Association idea, was at our first convention in Chicago in 1891, and has been with us every minute from that time to this.

That Poet—Laureate squib in our last issue seems to have been taken seriously by several members who insist that the artist is the handmaid of the numismatist; and that the poet is the handmaid of the artist, aud reasoning along this line, the association should have a poet laureate. After that effusion published in our last issue there can no longer be doubt but that we have members that hold sweet communion with the muse. Let us have a Poet-Laureate by all means.

Secretary Wood is informed that Mr. Julio Meili, who was elected an Honorary member of the Association at its last session, died at his home in Zurich, Switzerland, on the 26th of September.

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A DEALER OF THE RIGHT SPIRIT. B. Max Mehl the hustling dealer of the Lone Star state devoted a page of the cover of his November mail auction catalogue to presenting some of the advantages of the A. N. A. This evidences that he is awake to the commercial advantages to be gained through organization work; it is appreciated by our members and is a good example, well worth following by all who issue catalogues.

New York, Oct. 23.—By paying the highest price ever given for quarter dollars of the year 1806, James H. Manning, a banker in Albany, yesterday obtained two of those coins at an auction sale. For a quarter dollar upon which the date 1806 was stamped over the date of the proceeding year. Mr. Manning paid the record price of $162. For a coin of the same year, but bearing a perfect date, he paid $27.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The first copper rolled in the new branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa is now in the possession of Hon. Sydney Fisher, who watched on Thursday a trial start of the costly stamping and rolling machinery recently installed. It had been hoped that work on the Mint would have been sufficiently advanced to allow of a formal opening on November 9, the King's birthday, but the idea has now been abandoned, and it is likely that it will be close on to the new year before operations can officially be begun.

Spain's New Coins.

There is in contemplation a new issue of Spanish "baby dollars," in honor of the advent of a son and heir to King Alfonso and Queen Ena. The Spanish people are already used to seeing a baby's head upon their silver money, vast numbers of coins so impressed having been issued a few weeks after the birth of Alfonso himself, who was born into the world a king, his father, Alfonso XII., having died some months previously. This was a genuine coinage, done to circumvent the designs of the Carlist emissaries, who circulated the story that no son had been born to the dowager queen and that consequently the line of succession in that direction was permanently cut off.

Insurrection and anarchy followed hard upon these lies everywhere. Even in Madrid itself a revolution was started, but this melted away of its own accord when the infant king was shown to the people by his mother, standing in one of the windows of the palace. It was this incident that suggested the coinage of the coins in question.

In the rural districts and especially in the mountains of Navarre and Catalonia, the peasants had in many instances actually revolted, when the appearance among them of the new coins, with the portrait of their infant king actually stamped on each, caused them to throw down their arms.

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Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

WANTED—1 and 3 dollar gold pieces, will give fractional currency in other coins, S. K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—North Bridgewater, Mass. state bank bills. Frank C. Davis, Riverside Cal.

WANTED—Will pay good prices for any of the following in fine condition. Confederate state notes Sept. 2, 1861 $10 Female and Eagle. Confederate State note Sept. 2, 1861 $5 Indian Princess. Florida Treasury, $500 Ceres seated, in red. Virginia Treasury, $50, bust of John Tyler. Virginia Treasury, $100, bust of Washington. Any quantity wanted for cash or will give coins and rare notes in exchange. Also want any Texas Treasury notes or broken bank bills issued by northern or western banks. Chas. A. Powell, Box 197, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Medals of Marshalls Ney and Macdonald. Harold Banning, 200 West High St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—The names of all collectors in the United States who are interested in the issues of Paper Money prior to 1862: I am not a dealer and have nothing to sell, so send me your name with the number of pieces of paper money in your collection. Address Arthur B. Coover, 194 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, O.

WANTED—Gold, silver and copper coins. Venetian especially Ocellas—any of the early Popes—Florence of Tuscany during Gonfalonieri and Medici periods. None but very fine or fine condition coins wanted. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers and collectors having U. S. coins or fractional currency for sale. C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—U. S. cents in very fine or uncirculated condition. All dates. To exchange: Gold dollars, 1888, in uncirculated condition for others not in my collection. J. M. Henderson, 13½ N. State St.. Columbus, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—A nice line of Confederate Bonds, many denominations and issues, for Lincoln Medals or anything pretaining to Lincoln; ribbon badges especially desired. Will also pay cash for any on the above. Robert R. King, L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL:—Canadian Rarities, all in very fine condition, Breton 534, 540, 542, 543, 545. What am I offered for same? William Hesslein, 674 Elm St. New Haven, Conn.

WANTED:—To purchase 1794 cents in Hay's Nos. in fine or very fine condition. J. L. Howland, Grand Island, Nebraska.

WANTED:—The Numismatist, Jan. 1903; March 1904, and March 1907. The right prices will be paid. Geo. J. Schwartz, 120 N. Market St., Wooster, O.

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To EXCHANGE:—Fine U. S. Cents for Gold Dollars. 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, 1811, and many others, some in uncirculated condition. W. N. Yates, 6118 Lensen St. Philadelphia, Pa., (Germantown.)

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. $3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber $2½ 1860 and 1861 for $2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

To EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To purchase encased stamps. Duplicates for sale and exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—A late edition, good German Dictionary not the pocket edition. Also books on coins. Have Beautiful gift books, "Amateur Boat Building," Silver Ore, Copper Ore, Coins and old maps to X. Dr. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana., Cal.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED.—"Pine tree" silver coins all varieties. state condition and price which must be reasonable. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—Massachussetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—Confederate and Georgia State bills, crisp to fine, singly or whole sale and C. S. A. stamps, also a Mexican gold dollar, and a Spanish Doubloon Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED—Indiana paper money also Colonial paper money. Will pay best cash price. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

"I expect to take the Numismatist as long as you publish same." E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from collectors especially interested in the Vermont coinage, or having any of the rarer varieties or particularly fine specimens for sale. H. C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon $5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hope that you will continue many years to give the numismatic world the benefit of your monthly budget of news." S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

To EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

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TO EXCHANGE—For stamps or coin, about 150 priced and 200 unpriced auction coin catalogs by Adams, Barnett, Cogan, Bangs, Chapman, Green, Haseltine, Lovett, Low, Frossard, Parmalee and Dr. Maris American coins and many other noted sales, some illustrated and buyers named, also Vol. 7-8-11-12-14-15-16-17-18-19-20 of the Numismatist. Send for complete list. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A copy of The Numismatist of January 1907. Will buy or exchange for fractional currency. Walter G. Jenness, 103 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—The Numismatist for January 1903, March and August 1904 and March 1907. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

WANTED—To buy Bronze Proof Lincoln 5c pieces of 1866 (A pattern.) B. Johnston, No. 1 State St., Chicago.

WANTED—Bretons No. 501, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 5, 34, 5, 6, 7, 9, 42, 3, 4, 5, 8, 60, 4, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. No. 600, 2, 4, 5, 60, 73, 5, 7, 8, 81. No. 703, 12, 22, 48, 758, 9, 63, 66, 70, 5, 89, 90, 1, 5, 8. No. 805, 8, 10, 15, 29, 30, 7, 9, 42, 6, 8, 55, 6, 61, 2, 72, 9, 82, 98. No. 905, 6, 14, 16, 23, 4, 5, 33, 4, 5, 6, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 50, 4, 68, 73, 5, 6, 30, 98, 9. No. 1000, 7, 8, 11. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Several beautiful books suitable for Xmas gifts to exchange fo. good Roman coins, or Gnecchi's Manual. Other coins and medals for Romans Dr. Hassler, Santa, Ana, Cal.

WANTED:—Scarce or uncommon Canadian coins and tokens. Collectors having some to offer should write to me. I mean business. Numbers according to Breton's cat. or Dr. Leroux coin cabinet. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

WANTED:—Any specimens of the so called Blacksmith tokens. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacque, Que., Can.

WANTED:—Back numbers of The American Journal of Numismatics, unbound, in perfect condition. State lowest cash price exclusive of shipping charges, with full particulars as to dates. B. H. Saxton, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED: The Numismatist for 1906, complete. Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ontario. Also the volume for 1907, by Dr. Martin Burke, 147 Lexington, Ave. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE:—If interested in Ancient Greek and Roman coins send for my Catalogue No. 3, 752 lots. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 11 6th St., N. Y.

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WANTED:—An 1875 gold dollar. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—U. S. Cents, 1800 to 1820, fair to good, for cash. C. E. Crittenden, Charlotte, Mich.

WANTED:—The Numismatist for 1904. State condition and price. Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kans.

WANTED:—1871 U. S. Cents, uncirculated and proof. Name your quantity and price. J. B. Johnson, 188 East 54th St. Chicago, Ill.

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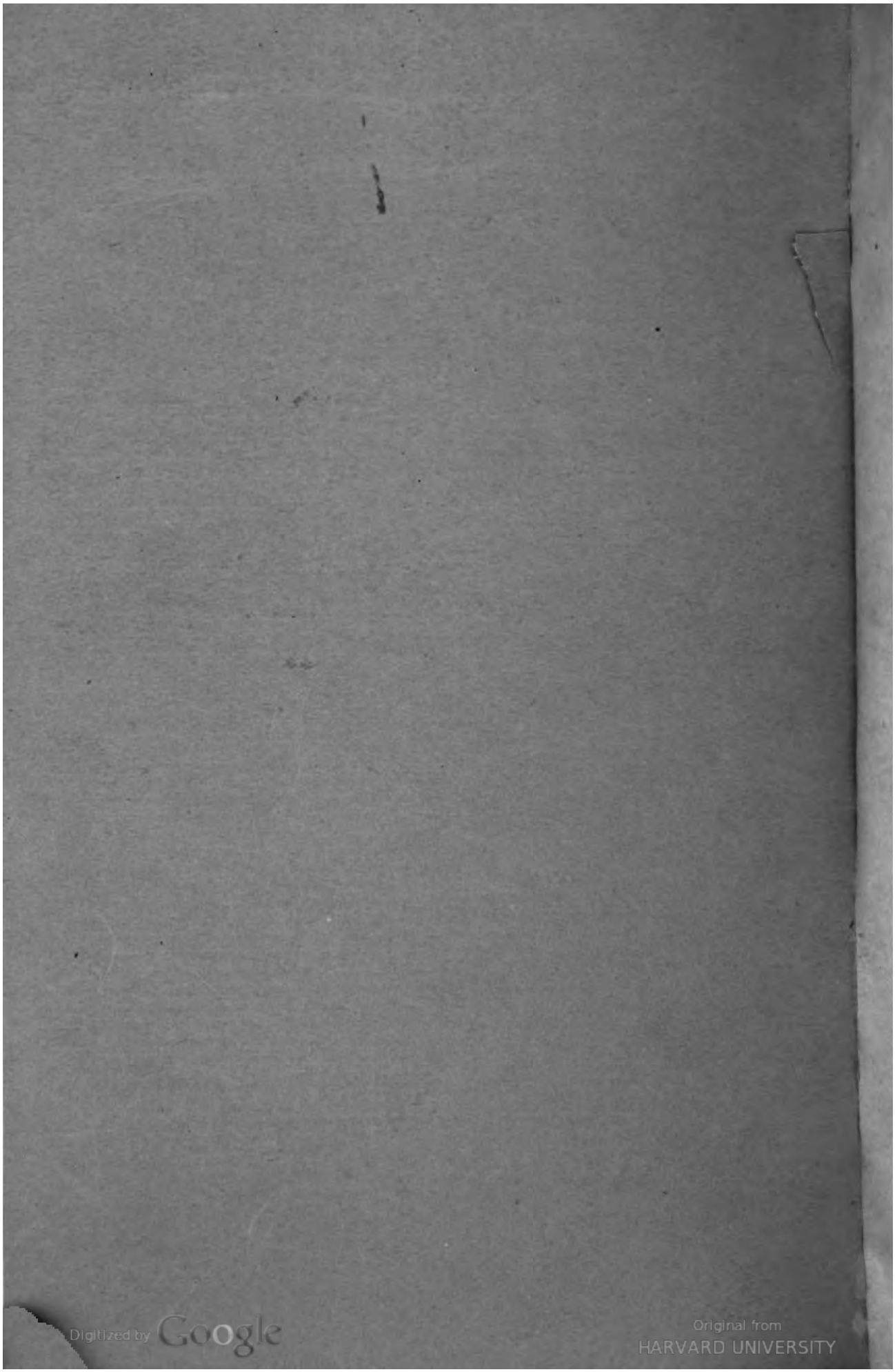
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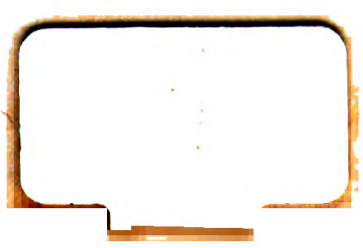
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